

## World Geography CISD Curriculum: Year at a Glance 2011 - 12

Bundle	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Title</i></p> <p>Big Ideas/Enduring Understandings</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Assurance Words <i>Vocabulary</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Guiding Questions</p>
1	<p><b><i>Introduction to Physical Geography</i></b></p> <p><i>Physical Geography looks for relationships among patterns and processes within the physical environment.</i></p>	Internet Global Positioning System (GPS) Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Regions Weather Tectonic forces Erosion Soil-building processes Earth-Sun relationships Lithosphere Atmosphere Hydrosphere Biosphere Convergent Divergent Gravity Ecosystems Geology Climate Precipitation Temperature Alluvial plains Wave actions Coral reefs Volcanoes Mountain range Folded mountains Fault-block mountains Dome mountains Canyons Weathering Delta Subduction Landforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●What are the physical processes that cause the development of different landforms?</li> <li>●How do physical processes (WG.3B) affect the following: lithosphere, atmosphere, hydrosphere, and biosphere?</li> <li>●How do physical processes affect the environments of regions?</li> <li>●What is the relationship between weather conditions and climate to annual changes in Earth-Sun relationships?</li> <li>●How do elevation, latitude, wind systems, ocean currents, position on a continent, and mountain barriers influence temperature, precipitation, and distribution of climate regions?</li> <li>●What is the influence of climate on the distribution of biomes in different regions?</li> <li>●What is the interaction between humans and the physical environment? What are the consequences of extreme weather and other natural disasters?</li> <li>●What are physical and/or human factors that constitute a region?</li> <li>●What is the relationship between ecosystems and the distribution of plants and animals?</li> <li>●What are the causes and effects of hazardous environmental conditions?</li> </ul>

		<p>Biomes Forest Grassland Desert Ocean currents Climate regions Tropical -rainforest -savanna -monsoon Continental Humid Steppe Marine West Coast Mediterranean Humid continental Subarctic Tundra Polar Ice cap Highland Desert Extreme weather Natural disasters El Niño and La Niña Floods Tsunamis Drought Hurricanes Tornadoes Environment Sustainable development Renewable/non-renewable resources Vegetation Language Trade networks Political units River systems Religion Region</p>	
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		<p>Location Place HEI Low islands High islands Solstice Equinox Tropic of Cancer Tropic of Capricorn Elevation Latitude Warm and cold ocean currents Orographic effect (rain shadow) Equator Climatic change (global warming) Cyclones</p>	
2	<p><b><i>Introduction to Human Geography</i></b> <i>Human Geography looks at the relationship between people and the physical environment as well as the distribution, characteristics and patterns within and between population in places and regions.</i></p>	<p>Spatial diffusion/distribution/exchange Urbanization Demographics (life expectancy, literacy, infant mortality) Human Development Index (HDI) Developed/non-developed or MDC/LDC (level of development) Migration (forced and voluntary) Push/pull factors Regions (formal, functional, perceptual) Standard of living (SOL) Commercial industries/agriculture Cottage industries Subsistence agriculture Manufacturing Service industries GNP/GDP Per Capita income Free enterprise, socialism, communism Economic activities: primary, secondary, tertiary, quaternary</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•What are the elements of culture?</li> <li>•What are trends in world population growth and distribution?</li> <li>•Describe the population characteristics of different cities and predict future growth trends.</li> <li>•How do political, economic, social, and environment push and pull factors and physical geography affect the routes and flows of human migration?</li> <li>•How do we determine the level of development and standard of living in nations?</li> <li>•How is the character of a place related to its political, economic, social, and cultural elements?</li> <li>•What and where are human and physical features that influence the size and distribution of settlements?</li> </ul>

		<p> Ethnic group  Minority  Infrastructure  Population density  Megalopolis  Suburbs  Exurbs  Metropolitan area  NAFTA  Site  Situation  Population pyramids  Rapid growth, slow growth, negative growth (declining) as it pertains to population  One child policy (China)  Interregional migration  International migration  Industrialization – rural to urban migration  Agricultural revolution  Industrial revolution  Medical revolution  Globalization  Outsourcing  Free trade zones  Elements of culture – language, religion, beliefs and customs, institutions, technologies  Political divisions – democracy, dictatorship, monarchy, republic, theocracy, totalitarian  Man-made and natural borders  Political units – cities, states, countries  Boundaries and political divisions  Nationalism and patriotism  Organized nation groups – United Nations (UN) and European Union (EU)  Traditional economies  Cultural convergence and divergence  Trade patterns/networks </p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•What are processes that have caused changes in settlement patterns?</li> <li>•What are the different types of regions?</li> <li>•What are the benefits and challenges of globalization?</li> <li>•How do democracy, dictatorship, monarchy, republic, theocracy, and totalitarian systems operate in specific countries?</li> </ul>
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<p><b>3 and 4</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><i>US and Canada</i></b>  <i>The U.S. and Canada have distinctive physical and cultural regions which have seen high levels of development along with shaping by immigration and migration.</i></p>	<p>Political boundaries  Political power  Culture  Physical patterns  Human patterns  Migration  Culture groups  Free enterprise  Communism  Diffusion  Economic systems  Development  Local  State  National  International  Regions  Cultural patterns  Landscapes  Multicultural  Continuity  Genocides  Terrorism  Cultural convergence  Cultural divergence  Human modifications  Industrial Revolution  Metropolis  Megalopolis  Urban  Suburban  Immigration  Push-pull factors  Urban heat island</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•When comparing maps of voting patterns or political boundaries, how is political power distributed?</li> <li>•What are similar and different ways in which humans depend on, adapt to, and modify the physical environment, including the influences of culture and technology?</li> <li>•What are the effects of physical and human geographic patterns and processes on the past? What is their impact on the present, including significant physical features and environment conditions that influenced migration patterns and shaped the distribution of culture groups today?</li> <li>•Where do specific countries fall along the economic spectrum between free enterprise and communism?</li> <li>•What are examples of different points of view that influence the development of public policies and decision-making processes?</li> <li>•What are distinctive cultural patterns and landscapes associated with different places in Texas, US, and other regions of the world? How have these patterns influenced the processes of innovation and diffusion?</li> <li>•What are the experiences and contributions of diverse groups to multicultural societies?</li> <li>•What are the causes, effects, and perceptions of conflicts between groups of people, including modern genocides and terrorism?</li> <li>•What are examples of cultural convergence and divergence in terms of the spread of cultural traits?</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•What is the significance of major technological innovations in the areas of transportation and energy that have been used to modify the physical environment?</li> <li>•What are historical migration patterns to and within the U.S. and Canada?</li> <li>•What creates the climate regions in the U.S. and Canada and how do they affect population distribution and their regional economy?</li> <li>•What are patterns within major U.S. and Canadian cities?</li> <li>•How did different regions of the U.S. and Canada develop distinct cultural characteristics?</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>5</b></p>	<p><b><i>Oceania, including Australia and New Zealand, and Antarctica</i></b>  <i>Australia and New Zealand have been shaped by histories similar to the U.S. and Canada but with very different physical environments and results.</i></p> <p><i>Antarctica is a fascinating gauge for global warming and international affairs.</i></p>	<p>Spatial diffusion/distribution exchange  Urbanization  Tectonic forces  Demographics (life expectancy, literacy, infant mortality)  HDI  Developed/non-developed (Level of Development)  Standard of living  Migration  Push/pull factors  Hemisphere  Physical processes (erosion, weathering)  Subsistence agriculture  Globalization  Per capita income  Free enterprise, socialism  Free Trade zone  Minority  Genocide  Indigenous groups  Prison colony</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the relationships between past events and current conditions? Use human and physical characteristics of the same regions at different periods of time to describe.</li> <li>• What is the influence of climate on the distributions of biomes in different regions?</li> <li>• How are the level of development and standard of living in nations determined?</li> <li>• How do political, economic, social, and environmental push and pull factors and physical geography affect the routes and flows of human migration?</li> <li>• What are the benefits and challenges of globalization?</li> <li>• What is the interaction between humans and the physical environment? What are the consequences of extreme weather and other natural disasters?</li> <li>•How do physical and human processes lead</li> </ul>

		<p>Typhoons  El Niño; La Niña  Desertification  Eco-tourism  Drought  Non-native species  Oceania  Global warming</p>	<p>to the formation of boundaries and other political divisions? (Use current events to infer)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•What are the elements of culture, including language, religion, beliefs and customs, institutions, and technologies?</li> <li>• How have specific regions experienced cultural changes caused by migration, war, trade, innovations, and diffusion?</li> <li>• What are cultures that maintain traditional ways, including traditional economies?</li> <li>•How, where, and why have people migrated to and through Oceania, Australia, and New Zealand in ancient times and more recently?</li> <li>•What are the characteristics of Oceania, Australia, and New Zealand?</li> <li>•How have geographic processes changed Oceania?</li> <li>•How have native people in Oceania, Australia, and New Zealand maintained and /or integrated traditional customs and lifestyles?</li> <li>•How do nations work together to protect the environment?</li> <li>•How does technology influence economic activities as well as impact the environment?</li> </ul>
<p>6</p>	<p><b>Latin America</b>  <i>Latin American is a continent with extreme differences within its physical environment which contributes to varied cultures, economic systems, and levels of development within and among its individual countries.</i></p>	<p>Dictator  Cash crops  Maquiladoras  Sierra Madre Oriental  Sierra Madre Occidental  Yucatan Peninsula  Isthmus  Sinkholes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the effects of physical and human geographic patterns and processes on the past? Describe their impact on the present, including significant physical features and environmental conditions that influenced migration patterns and shaped the distribution of culture groups today?</li> </ul>

		<p> Conquistadores  Haciendas  Plaza  Mestizos  Baja California  Mangrove  Bauxite  Indigenous  Mulatto  Cacao  Ecotourism  Commonwealth  Creole  Voodoo  Santeria  Caricom  Greater Antilles  Lesser Antilles  Llanos  Tree line  El Niño/La Niña  Tar sands  Inca  Latifunda  Buffer state  Coup  Manioc  Mercosur  Favelas  Landlocked  Terrorism  Andes  Guiana Highlands  Amazon River  Patagonia  Fjords  Mayas  Aztecs  Slash and burn  Subsistence agriculture </p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is the spatial diffusion of different phenomena and what are the effects on regions of contact?</li> <li>• What is the relationship between past events and current conditions? How can looking at human and physical characteristics of the same regions at different periods of time help us evaluate those relationships?</li> <li>• How do elevation, latitude, wind systems, ocean currents, position on a continent, and mountain barriers influence temperature, precipitation, and distribution of climate regions?</li> <li>• What is the influence of climate on the distribution of biomes in different regions?</li> <li>• What are human and physical features that influence the size and distribution of settlements?</li> <li>• What are the processes that have caused changes in settlement patterns?</li> <li>• What are the ways in which humans depend on, adapt to, and modify the physical environment, including the influences of culture and technology?</li> <li>• What are the elements of culture as it pertains to Latin America?</li> <li>• What are the ways various groups of people perceive the characteristics of their own and other cultures, places and regions differently?</li> <li>• How do cultural changes in specific regions, caused by migration, war, trade, innovations, and diffusion, influence those regions?</li> <li>• What were the most significant effects of the Columbian Exchange?</li> <li>• What are Latin America's most influential physical features?</li> </ul>
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7	<p><b>Southwest Asia</b>  <i>Southwest Asia, the birthplace of civilization and three of the world’s major religions, is influenced by its mostly arid environment and abundance of oil.</i></p>	<p>Suez Canal          Dead Sea          Euphrates River          Erg          Elburz Mountains          Strait of Hormuz          Potash          Sultans          Magnesium          Mandates          Zionism          Holocaust          Kurds          Souks (suqs)          Secular          Oasis          Shi’ism          Imams          Judaism          Wahhabism          Hamas          desertification</p>	<p>reg          Wadis          Silt          Tigris River          Nomads          Sunni          Bedouins          Theocracy          Monarchy          Totalitarian          Ayatollahs          Mesopotamia          Persian Gulf          Dynasty          OPEC          mosque          Islam          Christianity          Palestinian          PLO          Mecca          Dry world</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•What are different ways that humans depend on, adapt to, and modify the physical environment, including the influences of culture and technology?</li> <li>• What are the effects of physical and human geographic patterns and processes on the past? How have they impacted the present?</li> <li>• What are cultural patterns and landscapes associated with different places in Texas, the U.S., and other regions of the world? How have these patterns influenced the processes of innovation and diffusion?</li> <li>• How do various groups of people perceive the characteristics of their own and other cultures, places, and regions differently?</li> <li>• What are patterns of culture such as language, religion, land use, education, and customs that make specific regions of the world distinctive?</li> </ul>

		<p>Middle East  Gulf Wars I and II  Crossroads  Sinai Peninsula  Desalination  Five Pillars of Islam</p>	<p>Arab World  Golan Heights  Jerusalem  Quran  Sharia law  synagogue</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the causes, effects, and perceptions of conflicts between groups of people, including modern genocides and terrorism?</li> <li>• How do/have changes in climate, resources, and infrastructure (technology, transportation, and communication) affect the location and patterns of economic activities?</li> <li>• How has Southwest Asia's desert climate affected it in the past and present?</li> <li>• What are the causes and effects of the conflicts in Israel and neighboring Arab states?</li> <li>• How are Muslim beliefs reflected differently in various Southwest Asian countries' cultures, laws, and governments?</li> <li>• How has oil impacted Southwest Asia's countries politically, socially, and economically?</li> </ul>

<p>8</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Africa</b></p> <p><i>Although African countries contain vast natural resources including diverse plants and animals, the legacy of colonialism continues to make economic development uneven and difficult.</i></p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Tropics</td> <td>Tropic of Cancer</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tropic of Capricorn</td> <td>Great Rift Valley</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tectonic plates</td> <td>Arid</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Semi-arid</td> <td>subtropical</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mediterranean</td> <td>Plateau continent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Delta</td> <td>Cold ocean currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reg</td> <td>Erg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wadis</td> <td>Sahara</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Silt</td> <td>pharaohs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hieroglyphs</td> <td>free port</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fellahin</td> <td>Nile River</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Suez Canal</td> <td>Sinai Peninsula</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aswan High Dam</td> <td>Desertification</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Steppe</td> <td>Sahel</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Millet</td> <td>sorghum</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dual economies</td> <td>Niger River</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Congo Basin</td> <td>Tsetse Fly</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ivory</td> <td>Swahili</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sisal</td> <td>Genocide</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Serengeti Plain</td> <td>Lake Victoria</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Escarpment</td> <td>biodiversity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Veld</td> <td>Afrikaners</td> </tr> <tr> <td>African National Congress</td> <td>Apartheid</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Informal sector</td> <td>Namib Desert</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cape of Good Hope</td> <td>Zambezi River</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Victoria Falls</td> <td>animism</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nomadic</td> <td>Tropical Rainforest</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kalahari Desert</td> <td>savanna</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Atlas Mountains</td> <td>Sub Saharan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Islam</td> <td>Arab</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subsistence agriculture</td> <td>Malaria</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Infrastructure</td> <td>Republic</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Blood diamonds</td> <td>slavery</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HDI</td> <td>pandemics</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Renewable/non-renewable resources</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Trade networks</td> <td>Formal region</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Functional region</td> <td>perceptual region</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Geometric boundaries</td> <td>Berlin Conference</td> </tr> </table>	Tropics	Tropic of Cancer	Tropic of Capricorn	Great Rift Valley	Tectonic plates	Arid	Semi-arid	subtropical	Mediterranean	Plateau continent	Delta	Cold ocean currents	Reg	Erg	Wadis	Sahara	Silt	pharaohs	Hieroglyphs	free port	Fellahin	Nile River	Suez Canal	Sinai Peninsula	Aswan High Dam	Desertification	Steppe	Sahel	Millet	sorghum	Dual economies	Niger River	Congo Basin	Tsetse Fly	Ivory	Swahili	Sisal	Genocide	Serengeti Plain	Lake Victoria	Escarpment	biodiversity	Veld	Afrikaners	African National Congress	Apartheid	Informal sector	Namib Desert	Cape of Good Hope	Zambezi River	Victoria Falls	animism	Nomadic	Tropical Rainforest	Kalahari Desert	savanna	Atlas Mountains	Sub Saharan	Islam	Arab	Subsistence agriculture	Malaria	Infrastructure	Republic	Blood diamonds	slavery	HDI	pandemics	Renewable/non-renewable resources		Trade networks	Formal region	Functional region	perceptual region	Geometric boundaries	Berlin Conference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the effects of physical and human geographic patterns and processes on the past? What is their impact on the present?</li> <li>• What is the relationship between past events and current conditions? What are the human and physical characteristics of the same regions at different periods of time?</li> <li>• How do elevation, latitude, wind systems, ocean currents, position on a continent, and mountain barriers influence temperature, precipitation, and distribution of climate regions?</li> <li>• How do political, economic, social, and environmental push and pull factors and physical geography affect the routes and flows of human migration?</li> <li>• What are the benefits and challenges of globalization, including connectivity, standard of living, pandemics, and loss of local culture?</li> <li>• What are physical and/or human factors such as climate, vegetation, language, trade networks, political units, river systems, and religion that constitution a region?</li> <li>• How do maps show the division of land into separate political units such as cities, states, or countries, including man-made and natural borders?</li> <li>• How may citizenship practices, public policies, and decision making be influenced by cultural beliefs, including nationalism and patriotism?</li> <li>• What are ways various groups of people perceive the characteristics of their own and other cultures, places, and regions differently?</li> <li>• What are the causes, effects, and</li> </ul>
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		<p>Migration Terrorism Levels of development Traditional ways Developing More developed Coptic Christians Famine Refugees Eco tourism Madagascar Cash crops</p>	<p>child soldiers cottage industry Diffusion traditional economies newly industrialized deforestation Ethiopian Highlands Dictatorship Blue Nile/White Nile endemic species cultural diversity one commodity</p>	<p>perceptions of conflicts between groups of people, including modern genocides and terrorism?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is the environmental, economic, and social impact of advances in technology on agriculture and natural resources?</li> <li>• What are the economic, environmental, and social effects of technology such as medical advancements or changing trade patterns on societies at different levels of development?</li> <li>• How does the history of colonization continue to affect African countries today, especially in terms of culture, conflict and ability to profit from their vast natural resources?</li> <li>• What physical processes and relationships support different African biomes?</li> <li>• How are people, places and the environment in Africa connected and interdependent?</li> </ul>
9	<p><b>South and Central Asia</b> <i>South Asia is shaped by its rapidly expanding population, proximity to natural hazards, religious traditions, and colonial legacy.</i></p> <p><i>History, including colonization, industrialization, communism, and world-wide wars, has shaped the political, economic, and social landscape of the former Soviet Republics in Central Asia.</i></p>	<p>Stan (the people of) Subcontinent Partition Dharma Cottage Industries Himalayas Gangetic Plain Storm surge Protectorate Indus River Paddy Aquaculture Micro-credit Subsistence agriculture Delta Ethnic Religion Sikhism</p>	<p>Caste System boycott Reincarnation Karma Jute Ganges River Bramaputra River sepoys graphite Mount Everest Double cropping puppet government cyclone commercial agric. Hinduism deposition irrigation farming</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How are economic, political, or social opportunities the same and different for women, ethnic and religious minorities, and other underrepresented populations in different cultures?</li> <li>• What are examples of different points of view that influence the development of public policies and decision-making processes on local, state, national and international levels?</li> <li>• How can citizenship practices, public policies, and decision making be influence by cultural beliefs, including nationalism and patriotism?</li> <li>• What can be inferred about the distribution of political power? (Compare maps of voting patterns or political boundaries.)</li> <li>• What are the forces that determine the distribution of goods and services in free</li> </ul>

		<p>Social Mobility Squatter Settlements Forced migration Democracy Monarchy Free-enterprise Mixed economy Less Developed Newly Industrialized Secondary eco activity Flood Bangalore Islam Tertiary activity Monsoon winds Drought Apparel industry Ethnic/cultural conflict Nuclear weapons Tamil Tigers Transhumance Tashkent Aral Sea</p>	<p>Push-Pull factors Green Revolution traditional ways republic scarcity command economy HDI More Developed primary eco activity outsourcing literacy technology cremation globalization Gandhi "Bollywood" glaciers Kashmir Buddhism Sri Lanka Tian Shan dryland farming nomads</p>	<p>enterprise, socialist, and communist economic systems? •What is the geographic and economic impact of policies related to the development, use, and scarcity of natural resources such as water regulations? •How do physical processes affect the environment and people of South Asia? •How can population pyramids help us understand past, present, and future population characteristics and trends? •How do levels of economic development vary across South Asia? •What is the relationship between the U.S. and India? •How do economic opportunities for women compare around the world? •How do the major religions of South Asia influence countries' culture, economy, and politics?</p>
10	<p><b>East Asia</b> <i>China's transition from communism, vast population, and natural resources has given it many possibilities for the future.</i> <i>Japan's physical geography has contributed to its unique history and development.</i> <i>North Korea's isolation/and development of nuclear weapons continues to keep this area of the world on alert.</i></p>	<p>Puppet Government aquaculture pictograms Buddhism Confucianism Special Economic Zones (SEZs) martial Law Gobi Desert Chang R (Yangtze R) flyway samurai annex Communism Armistice</p>	<p>Communes Calligraphy Taoism Dryland farming Plateau of Tibet Huang R. (Yellow R) Tsunamis Shogun Meiji Restoration North China Plain Command Economy Yurts</p>	<p>•What are the physical and human features that influence the size and distribution of settlements? • What are the processes that have cause changes in settlement patterns, including urbanization, transportation, access to and availability of resources, and economic activities? • How do political, economic, social, and environmental push and pull factors and physical geography affect the routes and flows of human migration? • What are the trends in world population growth and distribution? • What are the benefits and challenges of globalization? • What are human and physical characteristics of</p>

		<p>Demilitarized Zone (DMZ)      Subsidies  Work Ethnic                      Export  Economy                              Trade Surplus  Sea of Japan                      Urban Agglomeration  Hokkaido                              Honshu  Shikoku                              Kyushu  Arboreal                              Archipelago  Homogeneous                      Extensive Agriculture  subsistence agric.                      Plate tectonics  earthquake                              Biomes  Renewable resources                      Caravans  Non-renewable resources                      Climatic change  Settlement patterns                      push-pull factors  Voluntary migration                      transhumance  involuntary migration                      Ring of fire  Choke point                      Taiwan (province?)  Sovereign government                      Republic  Democracy                              Dictatorship  Balance of power                      supply and demand  Human Development Index (HDI)  Less Developed                      Newly industrialized  More Developed                      Primary activities  Secondary activities                      Tertiary Activities  Quaternary Activities                      outsourcing  Globalization                      Protective Tariff  Typhoon                              Floods  Free Trade Zones                      one child policy  Dali Lama                              SARs and Avian flu  Pacific Rim                              Jakota Triangle  Asian tigers/dragons                      capitalism  Nuclear weapons (N. Korea)  natural hazards                      Korean Peninsula  Three Gorges Dam                      endangered species</p>	<p>the same regions at different periods of time?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How have changes in societies led to diverse uses of physical features?</li> <li>• What is the interaction between humans and the physical environment? What are the consequences of extreme weather and other natural disasters?</li> <li>• What are the forces that determine the distribution of goods and services in free enterprise, socialist, and communist economic systems?</li> <li>• What are global trade patterns over time? What are the implications of globalization, including outsourcing and free trade zones?</li> <li>• What are the connections between levels of development and economic activities?</li> <li>• What are the factors that affect the location of different types of economic activities, including subsistence and commercial agriculture, manufacturing, and service industries?</li> <li>• How do democracy, dictatorship, monarchy, republic, theocracy, and totalitarian systems operate in specific countries?</li> <li>• How is life in a variety of urban and rural areas in the world the same and different? What are the political, economic, social, and environmental changes in those urban and rural areas?</li> <li>• What are the major world religions? What is their spatial distribution?</li> <li>• What are examples of cultures that maintain tradition ways, including traditional economies?</li> <li>• What are economic, environmental, and social effects of technology or changing trade patterns on societies at different levels of development?</li> <li>• How has China tried to support and control its enormous population?</li> <li>• How do the Japanese adapt to and modify their physical environment?</li> <li>• What is China's economic, political, and</li> </ul>
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			<p>social influence on the rest of East Asia?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•What are the physical and human characteristics of the largest cities in East Asia?</li> <li>•How has China’s adoption of more free enterprise principles and policies affected itself as well as the rest of the world?</li> <li>•How has the isolation of the country of North Korea affected this region of the world?</li> </ul>
11	<p><b>Southeast Asia</b></p> <p><i>Southeast Asia is a crossroads which is influenced by Asian, South Asian, and European politics, economics, and culture as well as its island or coastal geography and current issues such as urbanization and deforestation.</i></p>	<p>Arboreal Domino Theory Indochina Peninsula Philippines Archipelago Slash-and –burn agriculture Extensive Agriculture Paddy Atoll Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) Matrilineal Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) Hinduism Buddhism Terrace farming Plate Tectonics Tides and currents Irrigation Communism Sustainable development Land bridge Squatter settlements State Migration (voluntary and forced) Choke point Cultural beliefs Mixed economy Totalitarianism</p> <p>Mekong River Malay Peninsula Strait of Malacca Irrawaddy River Endemic Species kampongs aquaculture Trust Territories Pidgin languages Copra Islam Christianity volcanoes Biomes Oceania Command Economy climatic change Southeast Asia push-pull factors nation state nation traditional ways Sultan Monarchy primary activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•What are the relationships between past events and current conditions? Use human and physical characteristics of the same regions at different periods of time to describe.</li> <li>•What is the influence of climate on the distribution of biomes in different regions?</li> <li>•How are the level of development and standard of living in nations determined?</li> <li>•What are the trends in world population growth and distribution?</li> <li>•How do political, economic, social, and environmental push and pull factors and physical geography affect the routes and flows of human migration?</li> <li>•How do physical and human processes lead to the formation of boundaries and other political divisions?</li> <li>•What are the elements of culture, including language, religion, beliefs, and customs, institutions, and technologies?</li> <li>•What are the basic beliefs of the major world religions? What is their spatial distribution?</li> </ul>

		<p>Secondary activities Newly industrialized Literacy Container shipping Import/export Flood Vietnam War Compact state Protruded state Perforated state Subsequent boundary Superimposed boundary subsistence agriculture Human Development Index (HDI) Deforestation</p>	<p>Less developed More developed Tertiary Activities outsourcing Free Trade zones Typhoon natural hazards elongated state fragmented state antecedent boundary relict boundary Pacific Rim Ring of fire tsunamis</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•How have specific regions experienced cultural changes caused by migration, war, trade, innovations, and diffusion?</li> <li>•What are the causes, effects, and perceptions of conflicts between groups of people?</li> <li>•What are cultures that maintain traditional ways, including traditional economies?</li> <li>•What are the benefits and challenges of globalization?</li> <li>•What is the interaction between human and the physical environment? What are the consequences of extreme weather and other natural disasters?</li> <li>•How has a demand for SE Asia's natural resources affected them over time?</li> <li>•How has colonization and imperialism affected SE Asia?</li> <li>•How have geographic processes such as volcanoes and tsunamis affected the region of SE Asia?</li> <li>•How developed are different countries in SE Asia and how and why has their development been different?</li> <li>•What have been the effects of development in SE Asia?</li> </ul>

<p>12</p>	<p><b>Europe, Russia, and Transcaucasia</b>  <i>History, including colonization, industrialization, communism, and world-wide wars, has shaped the political, economic, and social landscape of Europe and Russia.</i></p> <p><i>Transcaucasia continues to struggle with the effects of communism and independence.</i></p>	<table border="0"> <tr><td>Fjords</td><td>Polders</td></tr> <tr><td>North Atlantic Drift</td><td>Dikes</td></tr> <tr><td>Loess</td><td>Ural Mountains</td></tr> <tr><td>Mediterranean Sea</td><td>Iberian Peninsula</td></tr> <tr><td>Italian Peninsula</td><td>Balkan Peninsula</td></tr> <tr><td>Northern European Plain</td><td>Alps</td></tr> <tr><td>Scandinavian Peninsula</td><td>Jutland Peninsula</td></tr> <tr><td>Pyrenees</td><td>North Sea</td></tr> <tr><td>Rhine River</td><td>Sequent Occupance</td></tr> <tr><td>Famine</td><td>Geysers</td></tr> <tr><td>Socialism</td><td>Seine River</td></tr> <tr><td>Alliances</td><td>Balance of Power</td></tr> <tr><td>Confederation</td><td>Ruhr Valley</td></tr> <tr><td>Danube River</td><td>Autonomy</td></tr> <tr><td>Cork</td><td>Renaissance</td></tr> <tr><td>Microstates</td><td>Constitutional Monarchy</td></tr> <tr><td>Nationalized</td><td>Primate City</td></tr> <tr><td>European Union</td><td>Cosmopolitan</td></tr> <tr><td>Uninhabitable</td><td>Cantons</td></tr> <tr><td>Neutral</td><td>Multilingual</td></tr> <tr><td>Exclave</td><td>Ghetto</td></tr> <tr><td>Complementary Region</td><td>Enclaves</td></tr> <tr><td>City-States</td><td>Balearic Islands</td></tr> <tr><td>Strait of Gibraltar</td><td>choke point</td></tr> <tr><td>Eurasia</td><td>Icebreakers</td></tr> <tr><td>Cold War</td><td>“Iron Curtain”</td></tr> <tr><td>Urbanization</td><td>former Yugoslavia</td></tr> <tr><td>Eastern Europe</td><td>Western Europe</td></tr> <tr><td>Communism</td><td>democracy</td></tr> <tr><td>Republic</td><td>colonial immigrants</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2">Ethnic/territorial conflict (Balkans)</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2">Religious conflict (New immigrants – Islamic)</td></tr> <tr><td>Command economy</td><td>free-enterprise</td></tr> <tr><td>Slow population growth</td><td>Chernobyl</td></tr> <tr><td>Acid rain</td><td>Taiga</td></tr> <tr><td>Slavs</td><td>Czar (Tsar)</td></tr> <tr><td>Serfs</td><td>Abdicate</td></tr> <tr><td>Bolsheviks</td><td>Soviets</td></tr> <tr><td>Autarky</td><td>Gulag</td></tr> </table>	Fjords	Polders	North Atlantic Drift	Dikes	Loess	Ural Mountains	Mediterranean Sea	Iberian Peninsula	Italian Peninsula	Balkan Peninsula	Northern European Plain	Alps	Scandinavian Peninsula	Jutland Peninsula	Pyrenees	North Sea	Rhine River	Sequent Occupance	Famine	Geysers	Socialism	Seine River	Alliances	Balance of Power	Confederation	Ruhr Valley	Danube River	Autonomy	Cork	Renaissance	Microstates	Constitutional Monarchy	Nationalized	Primate City	European Union	Cosmopolitan	Uninhabitable	Cantons	Neutral	Multilingual	Exclave	Ghetto	Complementary Region	Enclaves	City-States	Balearic Islands	Strait of Gibraltar	choke point	Eurasia	Icebreakers	Cold War	“Iron Curtain”	Urbanization	former Yugoslavia	Eastern Europe	Western Europe	Communism	democracy	Republic	colonial immigrants	Ethnic/territorial conflict (Balkans)		Religious conflict (New immigrants – Islamic)		Command economy	free-enterprise	Slow population growth	Chernobyl	Acid rain	Taiga	Slavs	Czar (Tsar)	Serfs	Abdicate	Bolsheviks	Soviets	Autarky	Gulag	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•What are the economic and political relationships between settlements and the environment, including sustainable development and renewable/non-renewable resources?</li> <li>•What are the human and physical factors that influence the power to control territory and resources, create conflict/war, and impact international political relations of sovereign nations?</li> <li>•How do the creation, distribution, and management of key natural resources affect the location and patterns of movement of products, money, and people?</li> <li>•What are the experiences and contributions of diverse groups to multicultural societies?</li> <li>•What is the significance of major technological innovations in the areas of transportation and energy that have been used to modify the physical environment?</li> <li>•What are the human and physical features that influence the size and distribution of settlements?</li> <li>•What are the processes that have caused changes in settlement patterns, including urbanization, transportation, access to and availability of resources, and economic activities?</li> <li>•How are the ways humans depend on, adapt to, and modify the physical environment, including the influences of culture and technology, the same and different?</li> <li>•What are the effects of physical and human geographic patterns and processes on the past? What is their influence on the present, including significant physical features and</li> </ul>
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		<p>Shatterbelt Volga River Light industry Heavy industry Secondary eco activities Tertiary eco activities Quaternary eco activities primary eco Activities Central Siberian Plateau Monoculture Nomads Chechnya democracy Plate Tectonics Tides and currents Renewable resources Nonrenewable resources "Green" energy GDP Multicultural/heterogeneous Europe Black Sea Mass transportation Sovereign Government Vatican City Commercial Agriculture Dictatorship More developed Newly industrialized Euro World Trade Organization (WTO) Berlin Wall East and West Germany United Kingdom Ireland Greenland (Denmark) Population density</p>	<p>Crimean Peninsula Zinc Caucasus Mountains Industrial Revolution Caravans Roma Transhumance birth place Biomes Climatic change Asia settlement patterns Totalitarian less developed Export/Import Globalization superimposed boundary Northern Ireland glaciers</p> <p>environmental conditions that influenced migration patterns and shaped the distribution of culture groups today?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•How have changes in societies led to diverse uses of physical features?</li> <li>•What are the forces that determine the distribution of goods and services in free enterprise, socialist, and communist economic systems?</li> <li>•How do maps show the division of land into separate political units such as cities, states, or countries, including man-made and natural borders?</li> <li>•Through current events, how do physical and human processes lead to the formation of boundaries and other political divisions?</li> <li>•How do patterns of culture such as language, religion, land use, education, and customs make specific regions of the world distinctive?</li> <li>•How did colonization and industrialization affect Europe?</li> <li>•How and why has the political map of Europe and Russia changed over time?</li> <li>•How is current immigration affecting European countries socially, economically, and politically?</li> <li>•How has the rise and fall of communism affected Russia, Eastern Europe, and their relationships with other countries?</li> <li>•What are the effects of communism and independence on the former Russian republics?</li> </ul>
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