

World Geography Pacing Guide

Executive Summary

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

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

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

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

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