

Social Science Grade 7 - Geography

4th Nine Weeks: Scope and Sequence

Content Standards	Dates Taught	% of Students scoring over 70%	Dates Re-taught (Optional)	Formative and Summative Assessments/ (Any Additional Comments Optional)
<p>(6) Illustrate how many primary, secondary, tertiary economic activities have specific functions and economic factors</p> <p>Examples: primary—forestry, agriculture, mining secondary—manufacturing furniture, grinding coffee beans, assembling automobiles tertiary—selling furniture, selling caffè latte, selling automobiles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparing one location to another for production of goods and services <p>Examples: fast food restaurants in highly accessible locations, medical offices near hospitals, legal offices near courthouses, industries near major transportation routes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyzing the impact of economic interdependence and globalization on places and their populations <p>Examples: seed corn produced in Iowa and planted in South America, silicon chips manufactured in California and installed in a computer made in China that is purchased in Australia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explaining why countries enter into global trade agreements, including the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), the Dominican Republic-Central America Free Trade Agreement (DR-CAFTA), the European Union (EU), the Mercado Común del Sur (MERCOSUR), and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) 				

<p>(7) Classify spatial patterns of settlement in different regions of the world, including types and sizes of settlement patterns.</p> <p>Examples: types—linear, clustered, grid sizes—large urban, small urban, and rural areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explaining human activities that resulted in the development of settlements at particular locations due to trade, political importance, or natural resources • Examples: Timbuktu near caravan routes; Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and Birmingham, Alabama, as manufacturing centers near coal and iron ore deposits; Singapore near a major ocean transportation corridor (Alabama) • Describing settlement patterns in association with the location of resources • Examples: fall line settlements near waterfalls used as a source of energy for mills, European industrial settlements near coal seams, spatial arrangement of towns and cities in North American Corn Belt settlements • Describing ways in which urban areas interact and influence surrounding regions • Examples: daily commuters from nearby regions; communication centers that service nearby and distant locations through television, radio, newspapers, and the Internet; regional specialization in services or production 				
<p>(8) Determine political, military, cultural, and economic forces that contribute to cooperation and conflict among people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying political boundaries based on physical and human systems <p>Examples: physical—rivers as boundaries between counties human—streets as boundaries between local government units</p>				

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying effects of cooperation among countries in controlling territories <p>Examples: Great Lakes environmental management by United States and Canada, United Nations (UN) Heritage sites and host countries, Antarctic Treaty on scientific research</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describing the eruption of territorial conflicts over borders, resources, land use, and ethnic and nationalistic identity <p>Examples: India and Pakistan conflict over Jammu and Kashmir, the West Bank, the Sudan, Somalia piracy, ocean fishing and mineral rights, local land-use disputes</p>				
<p>(9) Explain how human actions modify the physical environment within and between places, including how human-induced changes affect the environment.</p> <p>Examples: within—construction of dams and downstream water availability for human consumption, agriculture, and aquatic ecosystems between—urban heat islands and global climate change, desertification and land degradation, pollution and ozone depletion</p>				
<p>(10) Explain how human systems develop in response to physical environmental conditions.</p> <p>Example: farming practices in different regions, including slash-and-burn agriculture, terrace farming, and center-pivot irrigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying types, locations, and characteristics of natural hazards, including earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, and mudslides Differentiating ways people prepare for and respond to natural hazards, including building storm shelters, conducting fire and tornado drills, and establishing 				

building codes for construction				
<p>(11) Explain the cultural concept of natural resources and changes in spatial distribution, quantity, and quality through time and by location.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluating various cultural viewpoints regarding the use or value of natural resources <p>Examples: salt and gold as valued commodities, petroleum product use and the invention of the internal combustion engine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying issues regarding depletion of nonrenewable resources and the sustainability of renewable resources <p>Examples: ocean shelf and Arctic exploration for petroleum, hybrid engines in cars, wind-powered generators, solar collection panels</p>				
<p>(12) Explain ways geographic features and environmental issues have influenced historical events.</p> <p>Examples: geographic features—fall line, Cumberland Gap, Westward Expansion in the United States, weather conditions at Valley Forge and the outcome of the American Revolution, role of ocean currents and winds during exploration by Christopher Columbus</p> <p>environmental issues—boundary disputes, ownership of ocean resources, revitalization of downtown areas</p>				