



## *What Citizens Need to Know About World Affairs*



*What Citizens Need to Know About World Affairs addresses select Oklahoma Priority Academic Student Skills for Social Studies.*

### **World Geography Grades 9 – 12**

The student will:

#### **I. Use and create maps (e.g., mental, two- and three-dimensional) of locales, regions, and the world from a spatial perspective.**

- A. Locate, gather, and analyze information from primary and secondary sources.
- B. Evaluate information, make inferences, and draw conclusions from maps, graphs, charts, aerial and shuttle photographs, satellite-produced images, the geographic information system, and computer-based technologies.
- C. Design appropriate forms of maps which incorporate geographic information including relative location, direction, size, shape and landform, latitude and longitude, elevation, and scale.

#### **II. Analyze the physical and human landscapes of the world using various geographic representations, including maps, globes, photographs, and pictures.**

- A. Recognize the different map projections and explain the concept of distortion.
- B. Demonstrate how maps reflect particular historical and political perspectives.
- C. Apply concepts of scale, orientation, latitude, and longitude.
- D. Describe various landforms, biomes, and geographic features; identify by name the major countries in each region, the world's major rivers, mountain ranges, and surrounding bodies of water; locate these on appropriate maps.
- E. Create and compare political, physical, and thematic maps of countries and regions.
- F. Recognize regional climatic patterns and weather phenomena, and identify factors that contribute to them (e.g., latitude, elevation, earth-sun relationships, prevailing wind, and proximity to bodies of water).

- *Chapter 1, Spatial Perspectives, examines historical mapping techniques and map projections such as the Mercator, Robinson, and Peters projections. Access to political, physical, and climate maps are available through chapter text links. Examples of additional web sites include the National Ocean Service Home Page, Earth From Space, and Map Projection Overview.*

### **III. Locate on appropriate maps the major cultural and physical regions of the world.**

- A. Recognize and describe common characteristics of world regions, including language, ethnic heritage, religion, political philosophy, shared history, social systems, economic systems, natural resources, climate, and landforms.
- B. Explain how common characteristics can link and divide regions.

- *Part I, Global Perspectives, defines the various world region classifications.*
  - o *Chapter 1 discusses spatial perspectives.*
  - o *Chapter 2 discusses time perspectives.*
  - o *Chapter 3 discusses culture perspectives.*

### **IV. Analyze how selected physical, human, and environmental processes shape the biosphere.**

- A. Identify forces beneath and above the crust that shape the earth, explaining the processes and agents (e.g., earth's interior structure, plate tectonics, earthquakes, volcanoes, and primary and secondary landforms) that impact the physical features of the earth, and their influence on the formation and distribution of resources.
- B. Analyze patterns of human settlement and urban development, including site and situation, the function of towns and cities, and issues related to human mobility, population growth, social structure, and the environment.
- C. Evaluate the impact of human population and its growth on atmospheric changes (e.g., the greenhouse effect, desertification, and clear-cutting forests).
- D. Examine the effects of industrialization and urbanization on the environment and the physical landscape (e.g., air and water pollution, urban sprawl, and use of pesticides and herbicides in agriculture).
- E. Analyze how people's attitudes and relationships to the environment change over time, particularly in response to new technologies, industrialization, transportation, global conflicts, migration (both emigration and immigration), and urbanization.

### **V. Observe and predict the possible economic effects and environmental changes resulting from natural phenomena (e.g., hurricanes, droughts, insect infestation, earthquakes, *El Niño*, and volcanoes).**

- *Chapter 3 discusses the effect of human beings on the environment.*
- *Chapters 13, 15, and 22 discuss desertification and deforestation.*
- *Chapter 13 examines the environment and the consequences of pollution.*

### **VI. Distinguish between developed and developing nations, identifying and relating the level of economic development to their quality of life, and to their economic, political, and technological systems.**

- A. Analyze the patterns and networks of economic interdependence in both developed and developing nations.

B. Compare and contrast developed and developing nations in terms of human, natural and capital resources; the formation of multinational economic organizations (e.g., Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries [OPEC], North American Free Trade Agreement [NAFTA], and the European Union [EU]); international trade; the theory of competitive advantage; job specialization; competition for resources; and access to labor, technology, transportation, and communications.

- *Chapter 9 focuses on development and developing nations. Economic and social challenges are addressed. International Development Research Centre Home Page, International Monetary Fund Home Page, and Millenium Development Goals are examples of linked web sites.*
- *Chapters 8, 11, 14, 19, and 20 discuss OPEC.*
- *Chapters 1, 8, and 22 discuss NAFTA.*
- *Chapters 1, 8, 11, and 18 discuss the European Union.*

**VII. Examine the historic ability and predict the future ability of various nations to survive and prosper, and evaluate the role of multinational and nongovernmental organizations.**

- A. Identify examples, past and present, of conflict, cooperation, and interdependence among groups, societies, and nations, including the impact of ethnic diversity on heterogeneous societies.
- B. Explore causes and effects of global issues (e.g., health, human rights, national and international security, resource allocations, and economic development).
- C. Describe the relationship and tension between national sovereignty and international interests (e.g., territory, natural resources, end of colonialism, welfare of people, technology, and trade).

- *Part II examines the global dynamics that exist between regions and nations. Topics include, ideologies, balance of power, technology, manufacturing, trade, and development.*
- *Part III examines international relations and organizations.*
- *Part IV examines global issues such as defense and human rights.*
- *Part V examines the five major world regions, Europe, Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and the Americas. Topics include sovereignty, colonialism, trade, alliance, and conflict resolution.*

**VIII. Examine and analyze the growth, migration, and evolution of human cultures with emphasis on the similarities and differences in the ways groups, societies, and nations have met human needs and concerns.**

- A. Explain how and why people from diverse cultural perspectives and frames of reference may interpret information and experiences differently.
- B. Describe the development and transmission of cultural elements (e.g., language, literature, the arts, architecture, artifacts, traditions, beliefs, values, and behaviors).

- *Chapter 3 examines cultural elements: language, traditions, values, and beliefs. The relationship between culture and the arts is also addressed.*
- *Chapter 19 focuses on the Middle East and the differing perspectives of the people in this region. Web site links include Israel/Palestine Center for Research and Information Home Page, Judaism, Zionism and Israel, and League of Arab States Home Page.*

**IX. Apply geography to interpret the past, understand the present, and plan for the future.**

- A. Trace the historical migration of peoples and ideas, the expansion and disintegration of empires, and the growth of economic systems by using a variety of maps, charts, and documents.
- B. Analyze contemporary issues and current events in a global context using spatial and environmental perspectives in terms of physical and human characteristics of places and regions.
- C. Evaluate the major natural resources that support industrial societies and describe their world distribution, international trade patterns, and future availability.
- D. Explain the reasons for conflict and cooperation among nations and regions in terms of national boundaries, population densities, natural resources, and job availability.

- *Chapter 8 focuses on trading patterns and the development of the international marketplace.*
- *Chapter 12 focuses on world population. Demography, migration, refugees and fertility are discussed.*
- *Chapter 14 examines natural resource allocation and distribution.*
- *Chapter 13 examines food production and world population growth.*