



*World
Geography
Curriculum
Essentials
Document*



*Boulder Valley School District
Department of Curriculum and Instruction
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**Boulder Valley School District
Board of Education****District A**

Helayne Jones, Ed.D.
helayne.jones@bvsd.org
voice-mail: 303.245.5815
fax: 303.545.6477

District C

Laurie Albright, Ed.D.
laurie.albright@bvsd.org
voice-mail: 303.245.5817

District E

Patti J. Smith
patti.smith@bvsd.org
voice-mail: 303.245.5816

District G—Treasurer

Jim Reed
jim.reed@bvsd.org
voice-mail: 303.245.5819

District B - Vice President

Lesley Smith, Ph.D.
lesley.smith@bvsd.org
voice-mail: 303.245.5814

District D - President

Ken Roberge
ken.roberge@bvsd.org
voice-mail: 303.245.5813

District F

Jean Paxton
jean.paxton@bvsd.org
voice-mail: 303.245.5818
fax: 303.438.8572

BVSD Superintendent

Christopher King, Ph.D.
superintendent@bvsd.org
phone: 303.447.5114
fax: 303.447.5134

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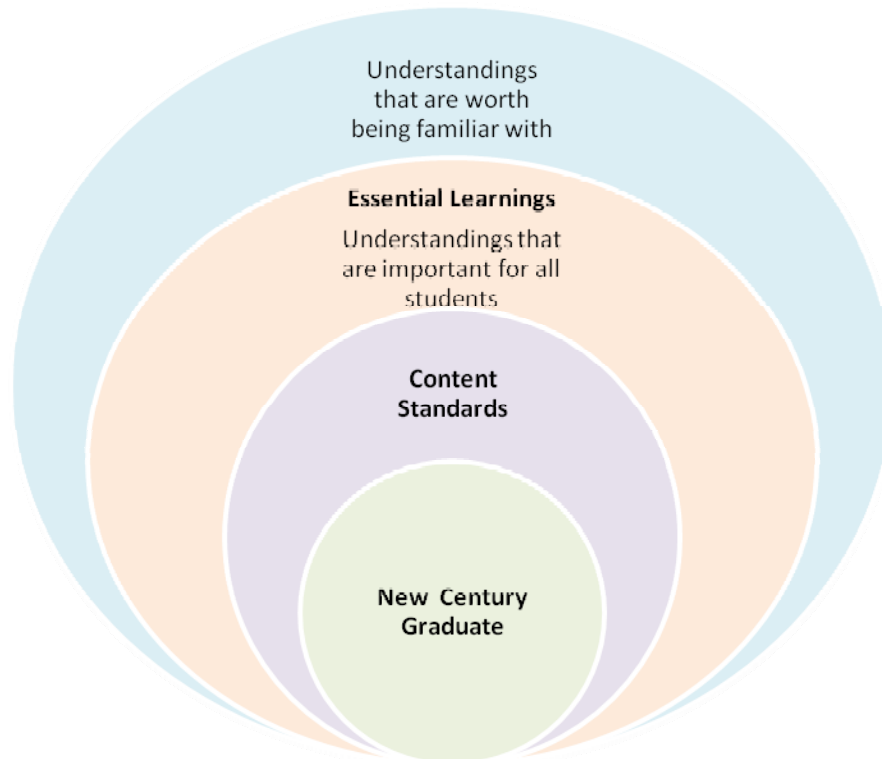
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General Introduction

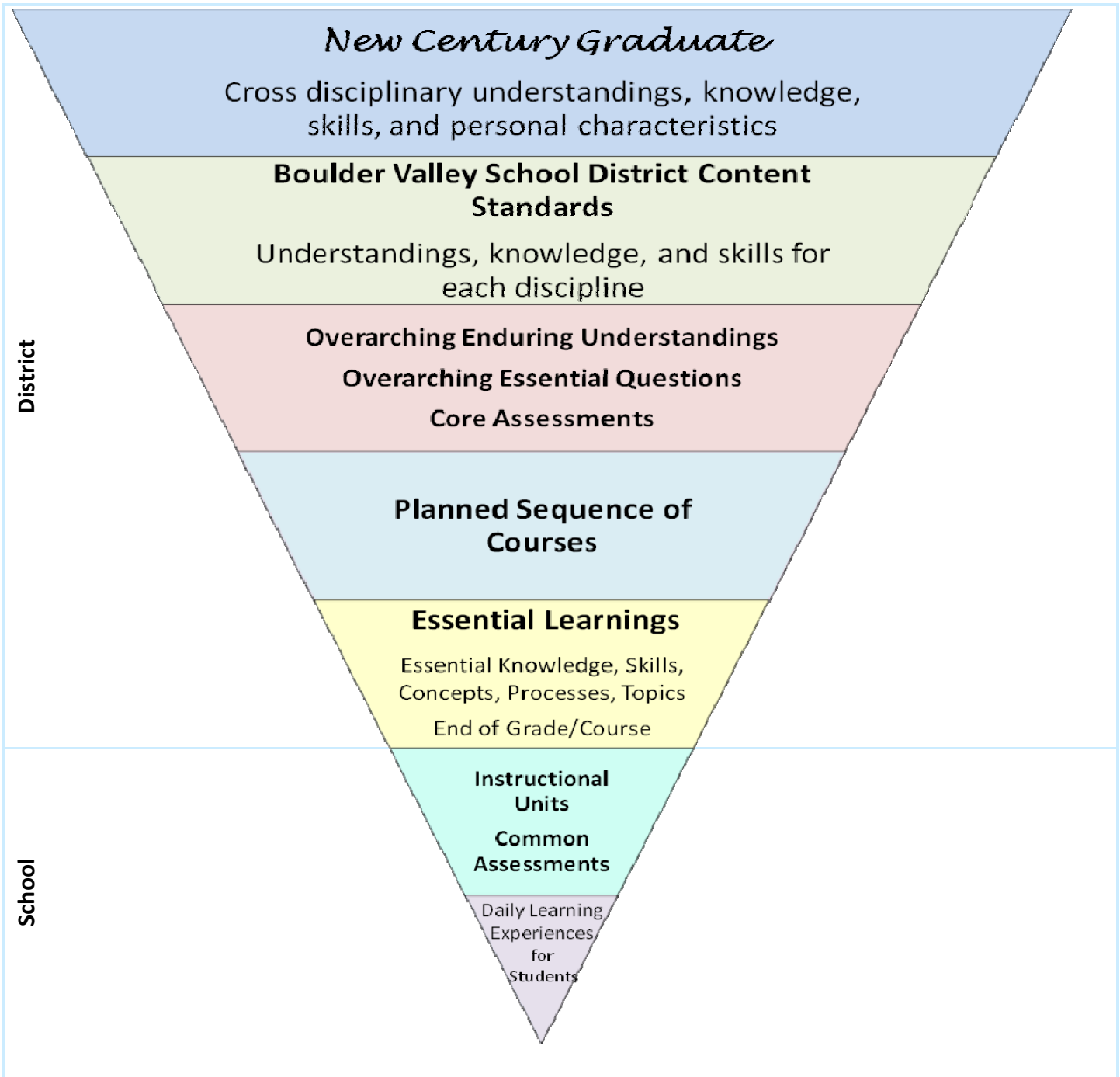
What is a Curriculum Essentials Document? How Does it Relate to a Guaranteed and Viable Curriculum?



Because we are faced with more content than we can reasonably address, we are obligated to make choices and frame priorities. A useful framework for establishing priorities is graphically depicted using 4 nested ovals. The innermost oval, *New Century Graduate*, represents the goals of schooling that have been identified by the Boulder Valley School District community. Moving to the next oval, *Content Standards*, levels of performance for each program of study are clearly articulated. The third oval, *Essential Learnings*, represents the **viable curriculum**. A curriculum is viable when the number of learnings can be accomplished in the time provided (usually a semester, trimester, or year). Thus, an Essentials Document identifies the priorities for learning that are necessary for successful learning at a particular grade level or course and beyond. It also identifies the essential knowledge, skills, concepts, topics, and processes that support the attainment of the essential learning. Finally, the largest oval represents the field of all possible content that might be examined during a grade level or course. This includes extended learning opportunities for students who have achieved the essential learnings or attending to background knowledge and skills that students may need to review or learn to ensure achievement of grade level or course essential learnings.

Curriculum Framework: Macro and Micro Levels

The New Century Graduate identifies the knowledge, skills and personal characteristics that our community has identified as the goals of schooling. Programs of study and curricular content are identified and addressed as a means for students' to attain this broader understanding and overall purpose of learning.



Adapted from Grant Wiggins and Jay McTighe (2007). *Schooling by Design*. Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development, 64.

New Century Graduate Knowledge and Skills

Life Competencies

Leads a balanced life: exhibits physical fitness, knows good nutrition rules, stays safe and drug free, knows how to have fun and relax, manages anger and stress, exhibits self-sufficiency and self confidence, and finishes tasks.

Understands money management, budgeting, balancing a checkbook, debt management, and record keeping.

Demonstrates time management skills and a broad base of knowledge in practical skills such as cooking, sewing, driving, and map reading.

Knows how to search for a job and knows where to go to find answers.

Communication: Speaking and Writing

Writes and speaks thoughtfully and articulately to inform, to express one's thinking and creativity, and to communicate to diverse audiences.

Uses correct grammar, spelling, and mechanics; organizes for effectiveness

Uses technology for effective communication

Multicultural/Global Perspective

Understands global customs, economics, literature, history, politics, religions, geography, and demographics.

Understands the contributions of different cultures to our society

Demonstrates proficiency in a language other than English.

Literacy: Reading

Reads critically, fluently, and with comprehension.

Reads for information research, pleasure and knowledge of literature.

Mathematics

Demonstrates basic math computational skills and understand higher-level mathematical concepts and reasoning.

Understands conservation and resource management.

History

Possesses knowledge of American and World Histories and their influence upon the present and the future.

Employs literature as a tool for learning about history across cultures.

Science

Demonstrates basic sciences knowledge and understands high-level scientific systems including environmental systems.

Knows how to apply the scientific method to real situations.

Arts

Experiences and appreciates music, visual arts, dance and theater.

New Century Graduate Personal Characteristics



Respect for Others (Values Others)

Understands and values differences including: cultural, religious, ethnic, gender, age, and ability.

Initiative and Courage

Exhibits self-motivation, self-discipline, persistence, independence, confidence, curiosity, and willingness to take risks, without being afraid to fail.

Citizenship

Understands his or her role and responsibilities and contributes to the community, nation, and world.

Responsibility

Takes responsibility for own thoughts and actions, accepting the consequences.

Ethical Behavior

Exhibits personal integrity through honesty, fairness, sincerity, and a sense of justice.

Flexibility and Open Mindedness

Demonstrates flexibility, open-mindedness, adaptability, resiliency, and openness to change.

Self-respect

Possesses self-respect and confidence, while recognizing one's own limitations.

What are Enduring Understandings and Essential Questions?

Enduring understandings are the big ideas central to a content area that have lasting value beyond the classroom and are transferable to new situations. Enduring understandings describe what, specifically, students should understand about the topic. Such understandings are generally abstract in nature and are often not obvious, thus requiring uncovering of a topic through sustained inquiry.

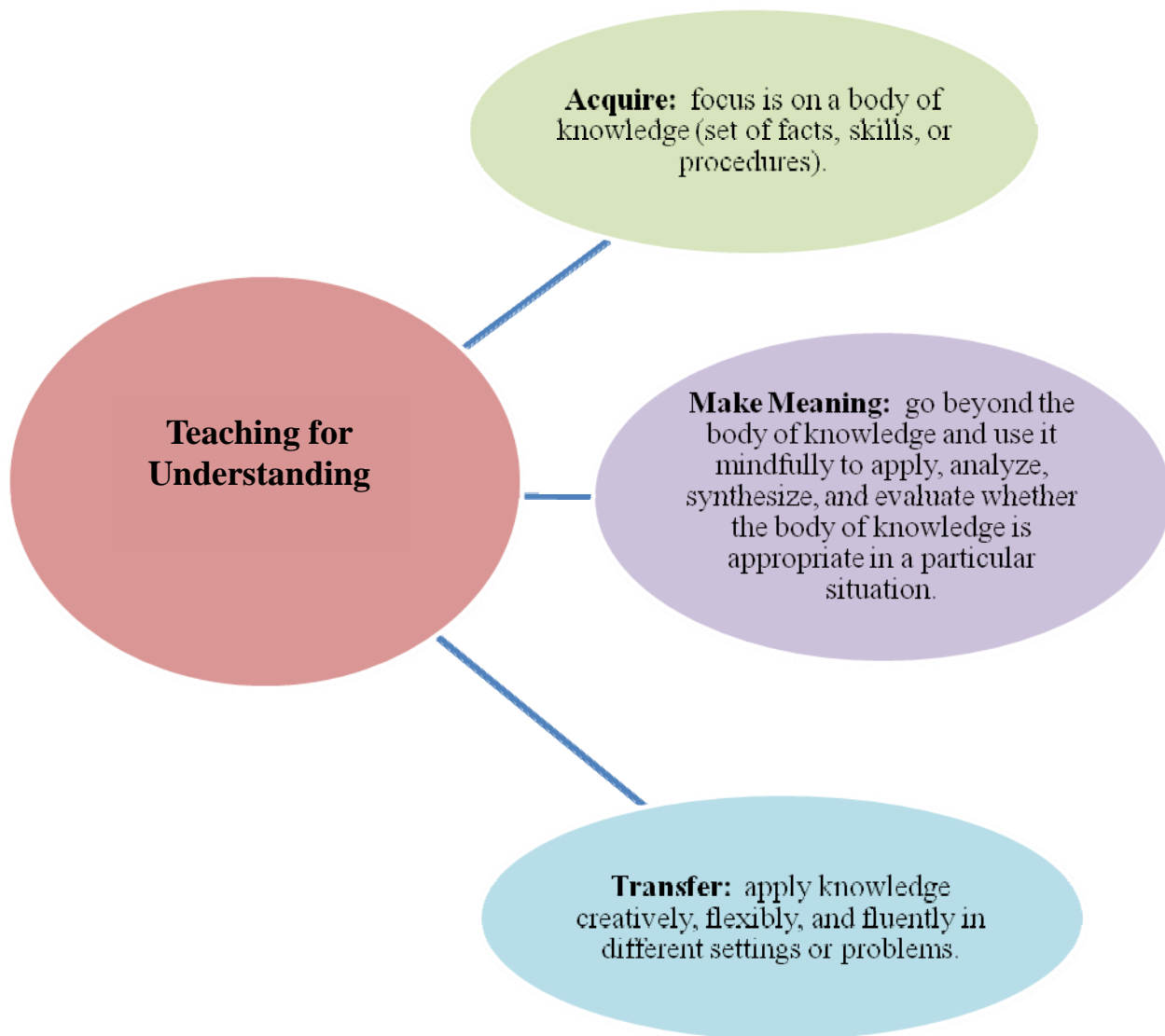
An understanding can be overarching or topical. Overarching understandings are broad (as the name implies) and offer a possible bridge to other units and courses. Overarching understandings are identified at the district-level. Topical understandings are unit specific, identified by teachers about the understandings the unit will cultivate about specific topics.

Essential questions provoke deep thought, lively discussion, sustained inquiry, and new understandings culminating in meaningful performances. They require students to consider alternatives, weigh evidence, support their ideas, and justify answers. Essential questions do not yield a single straightforward answer, but produce different plausible responses, about which thoughtful and knowledgeable people may disagree. Essential questions spark meaningful connections with prior learnings and personal experiences and create opportunities for transfer to other situations and subjects.

An essential question can be either overarching or topical in scope. Overarching essential questions are general in nature, causing genuine and relevant inquiry into the big ideas and core content. They cut across units and/or courses. Topical essential questions focus on a specific topic and meant to be answered—if only provisionally—by unit's end.

Teaching for Understanding

If learning is to endure in a flexible, adaptable way for future use, then teachers must design units that in provide opportunity for students to 1) acquire knowledge; 2) to deepen the meaning of that knowledge by using it mindfully, and 3) to transfer their learning to new situations or problems.



What Does it Mean to Understand?

Knowledge

- observation and recall of information
- knowledge of dates, events, places, major ideas
- *Question Cues:* list, define, tell, describe, identify, show, label, collect, examine, tabulate, quote, name, who, when, where

Comprehension

- grasp meaning and predict consequences
- order, group, classify, compare/contrast
- *Question Cues:* summarize, describe, contrast, predict, associate, distinguish, estimate, differentiate, discuss, report

Explanation

- knowledgeable and justified account of events, action, and ideas
- see patterns, trends, and relationships between parts
- *Question Cues:* support, confirm, justify, verify, prove, illustrate, use, design, describe, model, predict, show, synthesize, exhibit,

Interpretation

- making sense of others' work or data using analogy, metaphors, and artistry
- infer meaning and relevance
- *Question cues:* relate, infer, interpret, compose, rewrite, rearrange, evaluate, conclude, make sense of, read between the lines, represent, translate

Adapted from Wiggins, Grant and McTighe, Jay. *Understanding by Design*. Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development, 2006.

What Does it Mean to Understand? (continued)

Application

- use information, methods, concepts, theories in new situations and diverse, realistic contexts
- *Question Cues:* apply, demonstrate, calculate, complete, show, solve, change, create, translate, employ, interpret, illustrate, adapt, debug, invent, perform, solve, test

Perspective

- critical and insightful points of view making assumptions and implications explicit
- create new theories, stories, or applications
- *Question Cues:* analyze, argue, compare, contrast, criticize, infer

Empathy

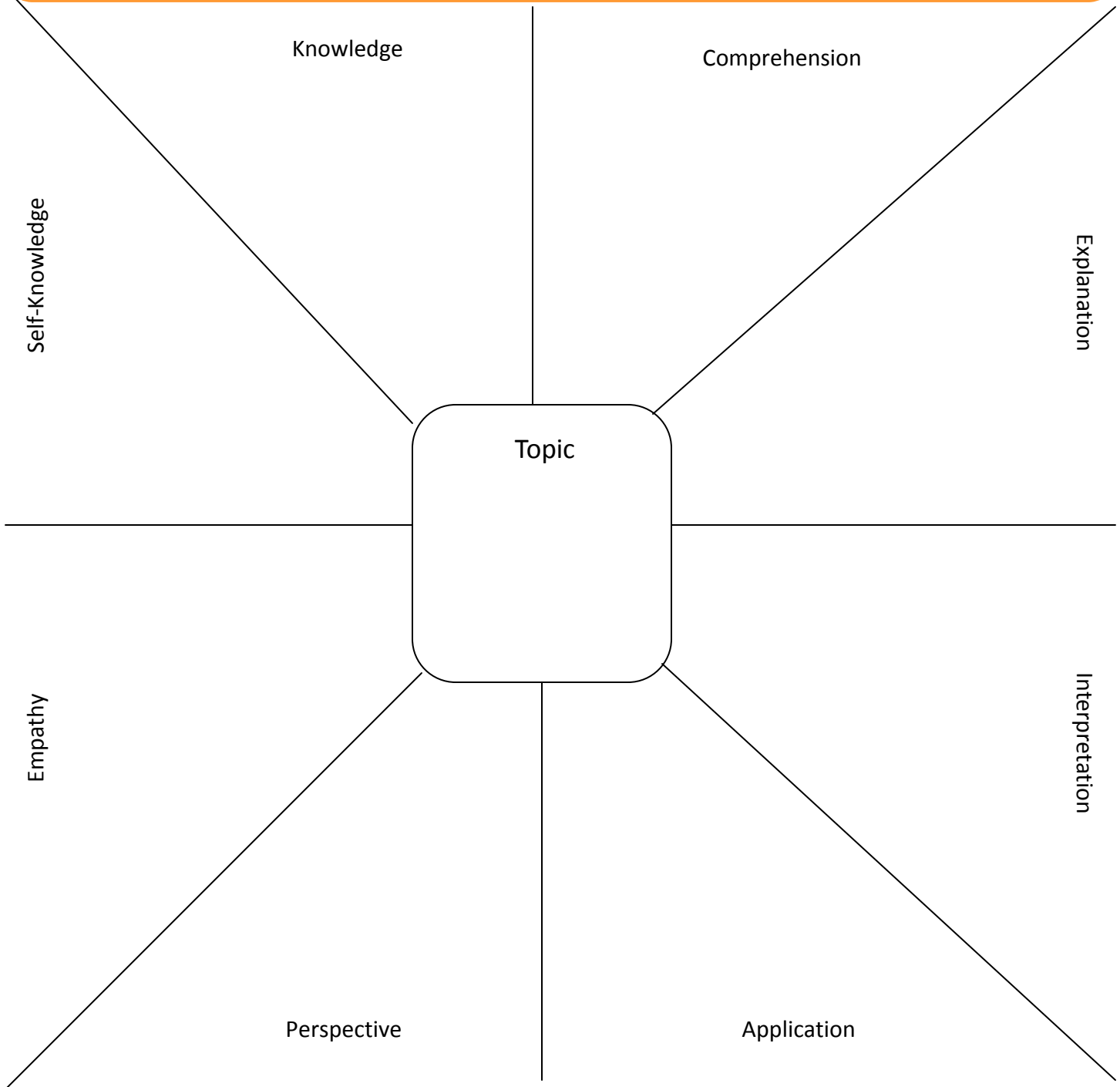
- view a situation from another's point of view or feelings
- find meaning in the experiences or ideas of others
- *Question Cues:* assume the role of, believe, be like, consider, be open to, imagine, relate, role-play

Self-Knowledge

- self-consciously question our ways of seeing the world beyond ourselves
- look beyond simplistic categories to see unexpected differences, idiosyncrasies, or surprises in people and ideas
- *Question Cues:* be aware of, realize, recognize, reflect, self-assess

Adapted from Wiggins, Grant and McTighe, Jay. *Understanding by Design*. Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development, 2006.

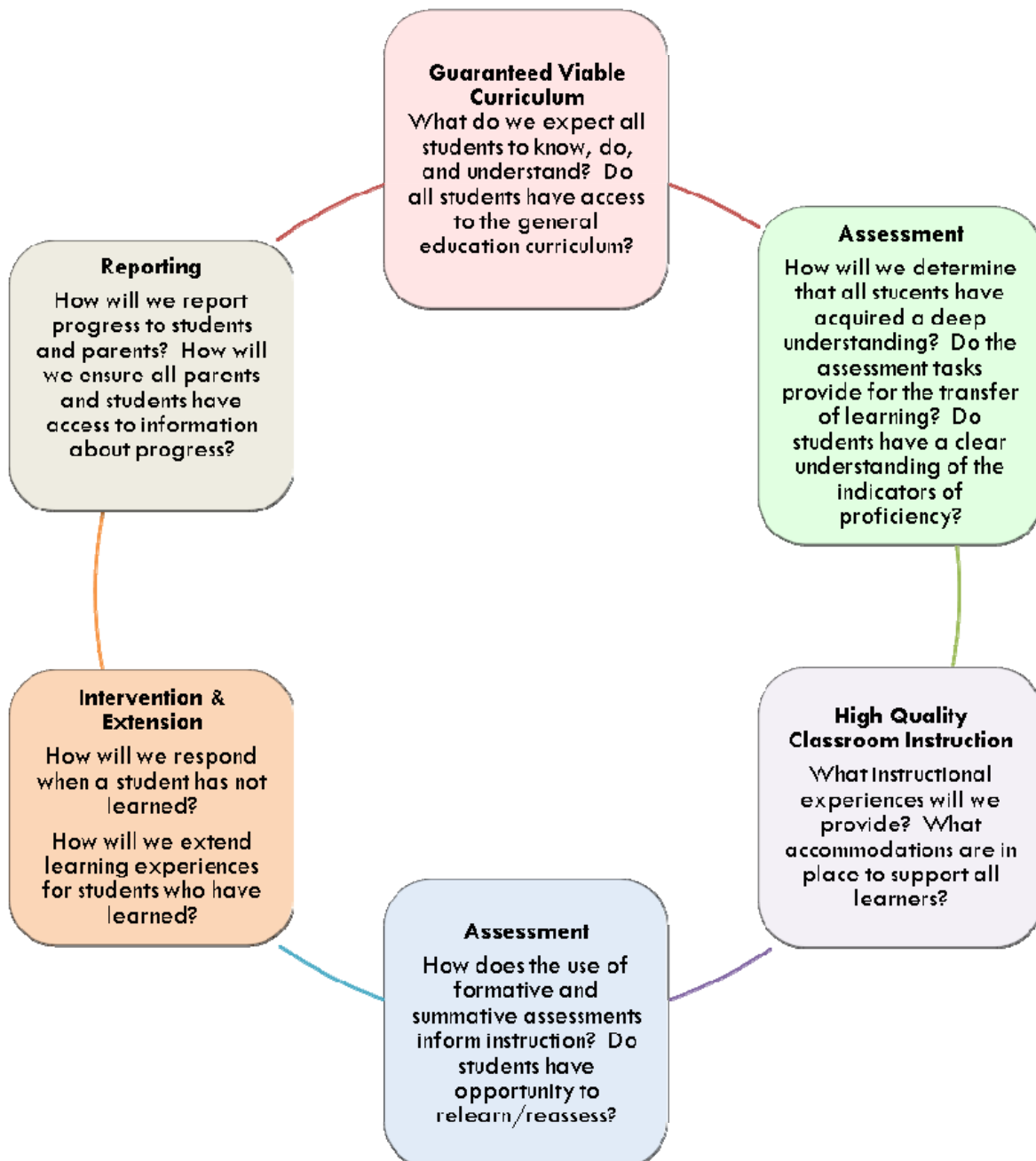
Levels of Understanding Essential Questions



Adapted from Wiggins, Grant and McTighe, Jay. *Understanding by Design*. Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development, 2006.

Instructional Framework Making the Connections

A rigorous and challenging standards-based instructional program ensures maximum academic achievement for all students. The Boulder Valley School District Instructional Framework is a graphic representation that demonstrates how all of the components of an instructional program fit together. Teachers should use this framework and its questions to guide instructional planning and decision-making.



Characteristics of a Boulder Valley School District Standards-based Classroom

Curriculum

All Students Have Access to the General Education Curriculum

- Standards/essential learnings are clearly visible—in writing—in age appropriate student-friendly language
- Continual correlation of curriculum is made to the standards/essential learnings
- Models of high quality products (teacher generated, student generated or both) are provided by the district
- Students and parents are informed of expectations (course syllabus course, standards/essential learnings, grading policy, homework policy, and final culminating activity)
- All students are guaranteed access to the standards/essential learnings
- Lessons and units are developed using a backwards design process
- Suggested timelines are followed

Instruction

Quality Instruction Demands Student-Teacher Collaboration in the Learning Process

Instruction focuses on standards/essential learnings/curriculum

- Clear and high expectation for all students
- Instruction driven by standards/curriculum, not materials or a published program
- Frequent, timely, meaningful feedback of student accomplishment

Instruction supports equity with multiple opportunities to learn through grouping, scaffolding, differentiation, and extension

- Teachers use multiple forms of representation are used (e.g., pictures, words, symbols, diagrams, tables, graphs, word walls)

Students actively engage in learning

- Participate in classroom talk (listening, elaborating, clarifying, expanding)
- Apply rigorous, strategic thinking (application, explanation, perspective, interpretation, perspective, empathy, self-knowledge)

Characteristics of a Boulder Valley School District Standards-based Classroom

Assessment

Assessments are Tightly Aligned to the Standards

- Students and parents are provided with clear descriptions of proficiency
- Classroom grading practices clearly show how students are progressing toward essential learnings/standards
- Grading is based on attainment of the standards
- Student understanding is assessed through multiple types of formative and summative assessments
- Student assessment results are used to make instructional decisions about what direction to take
- Feedback explicitly guides continuous progress toward mastery of the standard and is provided to students in a timely manner
- Opportunities to relearn, reassess, and extend learning are embedded in every classroom
- Teachers collaborate in the design and analysis of common assessments that are aligned to standards
- Students create authentic products and performances for critical audiences

Learning Environment

A Healthy Community of Learners Thrives on Collaborative Processes That Value the Input of All Members

- Positive respectful relationships are evident within the classroom
- Students monitor and manage the quality of their own learning
- Student enrollment shows gender and racial/ethnic diversity
- Verbal and nonverbal cues indicate student engagement
- Teachers plan so that time is used purposefully and efficiently
- Students use time provided purposefully and efficiently
- Students and teachers negotiate and share decisions that positively impact the learning environment
- Teachers help students make connections between community, nation, world, and self
- Teachers show a connectedness with all students, respectful of student diversity and individual differences
- Students believe they are capable of success, take risks to engage in new experiences, and extend skills and habits of mind

High School Social Studies Essential Learnings

United States Government

- 🌐 Traces the origins of American democracy to classical civilizations, Enlightenment philosophy, and British political traditions
- 🌐 Explains the rights and responsibilities of United States citizens
- 🌐 Describes the unique characteristics of United States government
- 🌐 Explains the content, structure, and underlying principles of the federal constitution
- 🌐 Analyzes the powers and functions of the executive branch
- 🌐 Analyzes the powers and functions of the judicial branch
- 🌐 Analyzes the powers and functions of the legislative branch
- 🌐 Evaluates the roles of voters, association, lobbyists, and groups in local, state, and national parties
- 🌐 Connects current issues to long standing debates in American politics (e.g., federalism, individual rights v. public rights, privacy, service)
- 🌐 Explains why states have their own constitutions and the relationship of state constitutions to the federal constitution
- 🌐 Discusses the importance of community engagement in fostering responsible citizens
- 🌐 Applies reading and writing skills to inquire, think critically, and apply civic concepts to new situations

High School Social Studies Essential Learnings

World Geography

- 🌐 Demonstrates the importance of understanding culture to solve problems
- 🌐 Discusses the meaning of changes in political boundaries
- 🌐 Selects appropriate geographic tools in order to analyze changes in population and demographics to predict future challenges
- 🌐 Analyzes the impact of movement of goods, ideas, and people over time
- 🌐 Analyzes the complexity of urban geography
- 🌐 Describes the various layers (local to international) of influence on the rate of economic development
- 🌐 Participates in a case study of the local community to analyze the interaction of human systems
- 🌐 Applies geographic skills, questions, and problem solving to understand emerging and ongoing world events
- 🌐 Analyzes the complex interactions between humans and their physical geography
- 🌐 Gathers information from a variety of data sets in order to draw conclusions about the characteristics of place
- 🌐 Applies reading and writing skills to inquire, think critically, and apply geography concepts to new situations

Economics

- 🌐 Explains how economic choices are influenced by complex interactions of market conditions and individual priorities
- 🌐 Analyzes how governments organize to influence the distribution and control of capital, goods, and services
- 🌐 Identifies how the system of trade has local, national, and international influences
- 🌐 Explains the roles, rights, processes, and responsibilities of individuals in interacting with the system of trade and exchange
- 🌐 Analyzes the impact of scientific and technological development on individuals and society (i.e., computers, fiber optics, and the internet)
- 🌐 Applies reading and writing skills to inquire, think critically, and apply economic concepts to new situations

High School Social Studies Essential Learnings

World History

- 🌐 Evaluates the major sources of social tension, conflict, and economic disparity in the contemporary world
- 🌐 Applies reading and writing skills to inquire, think critically, and apply history concepts to new situations
- 🌐 Describes the encounters between peoples of Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, and the Americas in the late 15th and early 16th centuries
- 🌐 Describes the origins and consequences of the slave trade in Africa and the Americas
- 🌐 Analyzes the causes and effects of European, American and Japanese imperial expansion
- 🌐 Gives examples of the varying responses of African peoples to world economic developments and European Imperialism
- 🌐 Describes major shifts in world geopolitics from 1900 to the present in international affairs and explains the changing role of world powers in international affairs
- 🌐 Analyzes how population, economic, and technological change accelerated from 1450 to 1770
- 🌐 Explains the causes and consequences of the agricultural and industrial revolutions, 1700-1850
- 🌐 Evaluates the impact of new social movements and cultural, intellectual, and educational trends
- 🌐 Recognizes how modern nationalism affected European politics and society
- 🌐 Identifies the successes and failures in the search for peace and stability in the post world wars
- 🌐 Identifies the economic, social, and political transformations in Africa, Asia, and Latin America as a result of war and independence
- 🌐 Analyzes the extent and limits of Chinese regional power under the Ming Dynasty
- 🌐 Compares how Asian societies were transformed in the era of increased global contacts
- 🌐 Identifies major cultural trends in Asia between the 16th and 18th centuries
- 🌐 Describes how the French Revolution contributed to transformations in Europe and the world
- 🌐 Compares and contrasts the process and impact of independence for Latin American countries in the early 19th century
- 🌐 Assesses the impact of global trade on Eurasian societies 1750-1870
- 🌐 Creates a theory of the causes and global consequences of international conflict in the 20th century
- 🌐 Examines social trends in Europe within the framework of the Renaissance and Reformation
- 🌐 Describes the significance of the Renaissance, Reformation, and Catholic Reformation
- 🌐 Describes the effects of the rising military and economic power of European states between the 16th and 18th centuries
- 🌐 Evaluates how the Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment contributed to transformations in European society

High School Social Studies Essential Learnings

American History II: 1890 to Present

- 🌐 Assesses the role of industrialization on the establishment of the United States as a world commercial power
- 🌐 Analyzes the causes and consequences of imperialism, including expansion and intervention in Asia, the Pacific, and Western Hemisphere
- 🌐 Analyzes how the beliefs of the Progressive Era are reflected in debates about current events
- 🌐 Evaluates the causes and consequences of the Great Depression on citizens, businesses, and the government
- 🌐 Compares and contrasts the causes and consequences of World War I and World War II on the United States
- 🌐 Analyzes the establishment of the United States as a global superpower
- 🌐 Debates the effectiveness of conservatives and liberals in affecting change in the late 20th century
- 🌐 Traces the challenges of the 21st century to previous actions, ideas, and beliefs
- 🌐 Critically examines history through different perspectives and then draws conclusions based on interpretation of facts
- 🌐 Applies reading and writing skills to inquire, think critically, and apply historical concepts to new situations
- 🌐 Traces the patterns of thought and roots of conflict to previous events in United States history

Design Templates

Unit Design Template

Desired Results	
BVSD Standard(s)/Essential Learnings	
Unit Enduring Understandings	Unit Essential Questions
Students will know.....	Students will be able to.....
Assessment Evidence	
Performance/Transfer Tasks	Other Evidence
Rubric	Student Self-Assessment and Reflection

Unit Design Template (continued)

Learning Plans

Learning Activities

Materials

Accommodations

Technology Integration

Unit Design Template

Essential Learning:

Assessment:

Teaching for Understanding

	Acquire Knowledge	Make Meaning	Transfer
Essential Questions			
Learning Activities			
Materials			
Accommodations			

Curriculum Map

Month	Standards/Essential Learnings	Assessment	Knowledge Skills	Learning Activities	Accommodations	Materials

Curriculum Map

	August	September	October	November	December
Standards/ Essential Learnings					
Assessment					
Knowledge					
Skills					
Learning Activities					
Accommodations					
Materials					

Curriculum Map

	January	February	March	April	May
Standards/ Essential Learnings					
Assessment					
Knowledge					
Skills					
Learning Activities					
Accommodations					
Materials					

Curriculum Map

Month

Theme:

Unit Guiding Question(s):

Standards	Assessment	Knowledge and Skills	Learning Activities	Accommodations	Materials
Science					
Math					
Reading					
Writing					
Speaking					
Listening					
Social Studies					
Health					

Curriculum Map

Year At A Glance

	Reading	Writing	Math	Science	Social Studies	Health	Speaking/ Listening
August							
September							
October							
November							
December							
January							
February							
March							
April							
May							

Curriculum Map

Unit:

Timing:

Essential Questions

Standards/Essential Learnings

Notes	Assessments	Knowledge and Skills	Learning Activities	Accommodations	Materials

Curriculum Map

Unit:

Timing:

Standards/Essential Learnings	
Enduring Understandings	Assessment
Essential Questions	Knowledge and Skills
	Learning Activities
	Accommodations
	Materials

Curriculum Glossary of Terms

Anchor	An anchor is a sample of work or performance used to set the specific performance standard for each level of proficiency. Anchors contribute to scoring reliability and support students by providing tangible models of quality work.
Assessment	Assessment refers to the act of determining a value or degree.
Authentic assessment	An authentic assessment is one composed of tasks and activities design to simulate or replicate important, real-world challenges. It asks a student to use knowledge in real-world ways, with genuine purposes, audiences, and situational variables. Authentic assessments are meant to do more than “test;” they should teach students what the “doing” of a subject looks like and what kinds of performance challenges are actually considered most important in a field or profession.
Backward Design	An approach to designing a curriculum or unit that begins with the end in mind and designs toward that end. This term is used by Grant Wiggins and Jay McTighe in <i>Understanding by Design</i> .
Benchmark	Clearly demarcated progress points that serve as concrete indicators for a standard.
Big Idea	In <i>Understanding by Design</i> (Wiggins and McTighe, 2005), the core concepts, principles, theories, and processes that should serve as the focal point of the curriculum, instruction, and assessment. Big ideas are enduring and important and transferable beyond the scope of a particular unit.
Concept	A concept is a mental construct or category represented by a word or phrase. Concepts include both tangible objects (chair, telephone) and abstract ideas (bravery, anarchy).
Content Standard	A content standard answers the question, “What <i>a student should know, do or understand?</i> ”
Curriculum	The curriculum represents what should be taught. It is an explicit and comprehensive plan that is based on content and process standards.
Curriculum Implementation	Curriculum implementation is putting the curriculum into place.
Curriculum Mapping	Curriculum mapping and webbing are approaches that require teachers to align the curriculum, standards, and learning activities across grade levels, within a grade level to ensure a continuum of learning that makes sense for all students.
Enduring Understanding	Enduring understandings are specific inferences, based on big ideas that have lasting value beyond the classroom. They are full-sentence statements that describe specifically what students will understand about the topic.

Curriculum Glossary of Terms

Essential Learnings	Essential Learnings are the backbone of a guaranteed viable curriculum. Essential Learnings are aligned with standards and articulate the skills, content, and concepts determined to be non-negotiable areas of proficiency attainment by all students so that they are prepared for the next year/level of education. The Essential Learnings are the mandated curriculum of the Boulder Valley School District and form the basis upon which summative assessments are created.
Essential Question	An Essential Question lies at the heart of a subject or a curriculum (as opposed to being either trivial or leading) and promotes inquiry and uncoverage of a subject. Essential questions do not yield a single answer, but produce different plausible responses, about which thoughtful and knowledgeable people may disagree. An essential question can be overarching, grade level specific, or unit specific in scope.
Essential Topics, Skills, Processes, Concepts	The topics, skills, processes, and concepts clarify the Essential Learnings, describe indicators of achievement, and inform the selection of formative and summative assessments.
Formative assessment	An assessment is considered formative when the feedback from learning activities is actually used to adapt the teaching to meet the learner's needs.
Guaranteed Viable Curriculum	In researching what works in schools, Robert Marzano (2003), found five school-level factors that promote student achievement. Using the process of statistical effect size analysis, Marzano concluded that a guaranteed and viable curriculum is the most powerful school-level factor in determining overall student achievement. Marzano defines a guaranteed and viable curriculum as a combination of opportunity to learn (guaranteed) and time to learn (viable). According to Marzano, students have the opportunity to learn when they study a curriculum that clearly articulates required standards to be addressed at specific grade levels and in specific courses. A curriculum is viable when the number of required standards is manageable for a student to learn to a level of mastery in the time provided (usually a semester, trimester, or year).
Learning Activities	These represent the experiences and instruction that will enable students to achieve the desired results such as materials, projects, lectures, videos, homework, assignments, presentations, accommodations, and vocabulary.
Performance Task	A performance task uses one's knowledge to effectively act or bring to fruition a complex product that reveals one's knowledge and expertise.
Prerequisite knowledge and skill	The knowledge and skill required to successfully perform a culminating tasks or achieve an understanding. These typically identify discrete knowledge and know-how required to put everything together in a meaningful, final performance.

Curriculum Glossary of Terms

Processes	Processes include all the strategies, decisions, and sub-skills a student uses in meeting the content standard.
Product	The tangible and stable result of a performance and the processes that led to it. The product is valid for assessing the student's knowledge to the extent that success or failure in producing the product reflects the knowledge taught and being assessed.
Rubric	A scoring tool that rates performance according to clearly stated levels of criteria and enables students to self-assess. A rubric answers the question, <i>What does understanding or proficiency for an identified result look like?</i> The scales can be numeric or descriptive.
Scope and Sequence	Scope refers to the breadth and depth of content to be covered in a curriculum at any one time (e.g. week, term, year, over a student's school life). Sequence refers to the order in which content is presented to learners over time. The order in which you do it. Together a scope and sequence of learning bring order to the delivery of content, supporting the maximizing of student learning and offering sustained opportunities for learning. Without a considered scope and sequence there is the risk of ad hoc content delivery and the missing of significant learning.
Strategies	Strategies are procedures, methods, or techniques to accomplish an essential learning.
Summative assessment	An assessment is considered summative when the feedback is used as a summary of the learning up to a given point in time.

World Geography Curriculum Essentials



Boulder Valley School District Social Studies Background

The Social Studies curriculum council began meeting in the Fall of 2007. This curriculum is a result of their focused attention and ability to examine and incorporate research about best practices in education. The work that follows incorporates the ideas of many researchers-including Robert Marzano, Joseph Kahne, Virginia Gay, Christine Sleeter, and Randall Lindsey. Each of whom addressed one or more of our goals:

- Viability
- Culturally Proficiency
- Currency
- Incorporates New Century Graduate Characteristics
- Addresses the Democracy Divide

Viability

In order to create a curriculum that can be taught using the teaching learning cycle, each content area was trimmed, in order to emphasize depth in our instruction. Creating a viable curriculum will help us in our efforts to close the achievement gap.

Cultural Proficiency

Just as the goals of BVSD embrace increasing the cultural proficiency of the district, this curriculum is designed to do so for the learner. Lindsey identifies 5 strategies for moving toward cultural proficiency: Know your differences, value difference, manage conflict, adapt to diversity and teach about culture. These skills are built into every grade level curricula. By introducing cultures not previously emphasized in our curriculum, allowing for cultural relevancy by bringing the students' culture into the classroom, and by incorporating a variety of perspectives on essential issues, this curriculum will be a step in moving our system forward in embracing difference, and narrowing our achievement gap.

Currency

What does a current curriculum look like? Our current students will face a world very unlike our own.

We addressed five issues to bring currency into the curriculum:

1. **Change**- In the fast paced world our students encounter there is one theme that they will need the skills to address in their lives: Change. The theme of change: observing change, predicting change, adapting to change and creating change are imbedded ideas at every level.
2. **Regional Focus**- Additionally, the content focus has shifted to increase attention on Asia.
3. **Current Events**- Each grade level will be responsible for bringing in grade appropriate discussion of current events.
4. **Technology**- An up-to-date social studies curriculum will embrace the technological tools that not only enhance the social studies but make new learning possible. The US department of Labor states that careers involving the use of Geospatial technologies are one of the top 14 careers of the future. These careers will be as diverse as remote sensing, data collection, environment and urban planning, and digital cartography. The opening of Geospatial technologies to students as young as kindergarten will open new avenues to understanding and analyzing our world.
5. **Economics**- As a final update, we have increased the amount and frequency of economic content at every level. As our students enter a world of complex economics, we responded to the needs shown in our society.

New Century Graduate

The New Century Graduate characteristics that involve the social studies incorporate 10 of the categories designated in this document.

Boulder Valley School District Social Studies Background

These include *Life Competency*: Money Management, *Communication* with diverse audiences, *Multicultural Perspectives*, *Literacy*, *Mathematics* and Spatial understanding, *Thinking and Reasoning*, applied *Technology*, *Interpersonal Competency*, *Government and Civics*, and *History*. The essential understandings of each grade level are a reflection of these goals.

Democracy Divide

Finally, the curriculum focuses on what Joseph Kahne has labeled the Democracy Divide. The Democracy Divide is created after high school, but is reflected in the achievement gap and the types of activities that are encountered as part of a civics education. This research shows that the patterns created in school create a divide in the participation of adults in democratic institutions. Our curriculum incorporated the notion that our students should be involved in simulating and participating in government from the earliest ages.

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Boulder Valley School District Social Studies Content Standards**History Standard 1**

Students understand the chronological organization of history and know how to organize events and people into major eras to identify and explain historical relationships.

History Standard 2

Students know how to use the processes and resources of historical inquiry.

History Standard 3

Students understand that societies are diverse and have changed over time.

History Standard 5

Students understand political institutions and theories that have developed and changed over time.

History Standard 4

Students understand the impact of economic activity and scientific and technological developments on individuals and societies.

History Standard 6

Students know that religious and philosophical ideas have been powerful forces throughout history.



Boulder Valley School District Social Studies Content Standards

Geography Standard 1

Students know how to use and construct maps, globes, and other geographic tools to locate and derive information about people, places, and environments.

Geography Standard 2

Students know the physical and human characteristics of places, and use this knowledge to define and study regions and interpret their patterns of change.

Geography Standard 3

Students understand how physical processes shape Earth's surface patterns and systems.

Geography Standard 4

Students understand how economic, political, cultural, and social processes interact to shape diverse patterns of human populations, movement, and interdependence, cooperation, and conflict.

Geography Standard 5

Students understand the effects of interactions between human and physical systems and the changes in meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources.

Geography Standard 6

Students apply knowledge of people, places, and environments to understand and interpret the past and present and to plan for the future.

Civics Standard 1

Students understand the purposes of government and the basic constitutional principles of the United States republican form of government.

Civics Standard 2

Students know the structure and function of local, state, and national government and how citizen involvement shapes public policy.

Boulder Valley School District Social Studies Content Standards

Civics Standard 3

Students know the political relationship of the United States and its citizens to other nations and to world affairs.

Civics Standard 4

Students understand how citizens exercise the roles, rights and responsibilities of participation in civic life at all levels—local, state and national.

Economics Standard 1

Students understand that because of the condition of scarcity, decisions must be made about the use of scarce resources.

Economics Standard 2

Students understand how different economic systems impact decisions about the use of resources and the production and distribution of goods and services.

Economics Standard 3

Students understand the results of trade, exchange, and interdependence among individuals, households, businesses, governments, and societies.

World Geography Overarching Enduring Understanding and Essential Questions

Overarching Enduring Understandings

- Human systems are created to serve the economic, political, and social needs of the people.
- Geographic perspective helps us to analyze data in larger patterns and to understand the global context in which the events occur.
- The relationship between humans and environment is reciprocal; humans are both impacted by and impact their environments in significant ways.
- Geographic tools are specially suited to take data and display it spatially so that patterns and complexity can be more easily understood.

Overarching Essential Questions

- How do human systems interact to create diverse patterns of human geography?
- How can the geographic perspective be used to analyze current events?
- In what ways do humans interact with their environment?
- How are the tools of geography changing and how do they inform us with more complexity?

Boulder Valley School District Social Studies Content Standards and World Geography Essential Learnings

Geography 4: *Students understand how economic, political, cultural, and social processes interact to shape diverse patterns of human populations, movement, interdependence, cooperation, and conflict.*

Geography 6: *Students apply knowledge of people, places, and environments to understand and interpret the past and present and to plan for the future.*

Geography 2: *Students know the physical and human characteristics of places, and use this knowledge to define and study regions and interpret their patterns of change.*

In order to meet this standard, a Geography student:

- √ Demonstrates the importance of understanding culture to solve problems
- √ Discusses the meaning of changes in political boundaries
- √ Selects appropriate geographic tools in order to analyze changes in population and demographics and to predict future challenges
- √ Analyzes the impact of movement of goods, ideas, and people over time
- √ Analyzes the complexity of urban geography
- √ Describes the various layers (local to international) of influence on the rate of economic development
- √ Participates in a case study of the local community to analyze the interaction of human systems

Geography 5: *Students understand the effects of interactions between human and physical systems and the changes in meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources.*

In order to meet this standard, a Geography student:

- √ Analyzes the complex interactions between humans and their physical geography

Geography 1: *Students know how to use and construct maps, globes, and other geographic tools to locate and derive information about people, places, and environments.*

Geography 2: *Students know the physical and human characteristics of places, and use this knowledge to define and study regions and interpret their patterns of change.*

Geography 6: *Students apply knowledge of people, places, and environments to understand and interpret the past and present and to plan for the future.*

In order to meet this standard, a Geography student:

- √ Applies geographic skills, questions and problem solving to understand emerging and ongoing world events

Geography 1: *Students know how to use and construct maps, globes, and other geographic tools to locate and derive information about people, places, and environments.*

Geography 3: *Students understand how physical processes shape Earth's surface patterns and systems.*

In order to meet this standard, a Geography student:

- √ Gathers information from a variety of data sets in order to draw conclusions about the characteristics of place
- √ Applies reading and writing skills to inquire, think critically, and apply geographic concepts to new situations

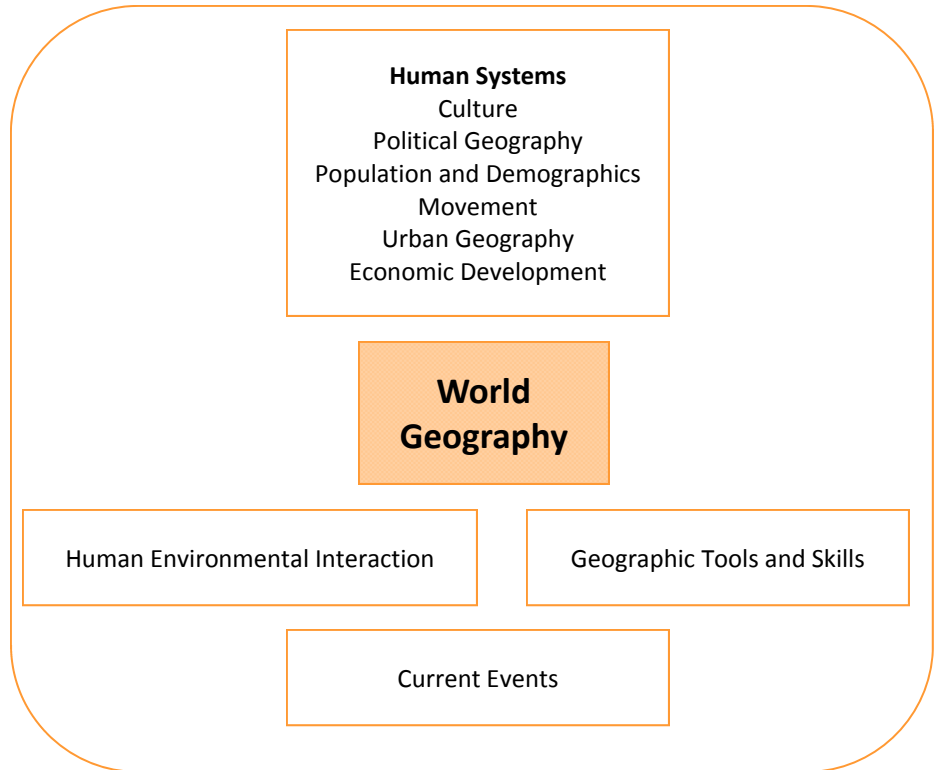
BVSD World Geography Overview

Course Description

World Geography provides the skills and tools of spatial analysis to better understand the patterns of people, landscape and natural phenomena of the Earth. Geography, as a spatial perspective, has much more to do with asking inquiry questions and solving problems than it does with rote memorization of isolated facts. Students will be asked to demonstrate their knowledge using geospatial technologies when possible. Topics of study will include: human systems– culture; political geography; population and demographics; movement; urban geography; economic development; current events; human environmental interaction; and geographic tools and skills.

Effective Components of a World Geography Program

- Uses broad themes and imbed the details
- Provides opportunities for simulation
- Utilizes collaborative strategies
- Supports inquiry
- Invites problem solving
- Addresses critical issues and current realities
- Teaches from many perspectives
- Uses direct instruction with visuals and graphic organizers



Assessment

- √ Demography at Work
- √ Movement of Aids in Southern Africa
- √ Shrinking of the Aral Sea
- √ Teacher and student designed assessments

Essential Questions

- How do human systems interact to create diverse patterns of human geography?
- How can the geographic perspective be used to analyze current events?
- In what ways do humans interact with their environment?
- How are the tools of geography changing, and how do they inform us with more complexity?

Technology Integration & Information Literacy

- ① Generates meaningful questions
- ① Executes a search strategy
- ① Finds relevant information from a variety of resources
- ① Compares divergent information
- ① Analyzes the source of information for authority and accuracy
- ① Uses appropriate references to cite work
- ① Seeks out information from primary sources and field experts
- ① Interprets, analyzes and applies information to respond to questions
- ① Uses Geospatial Information Technologies (Cartography, GIS, GPS, Google Earth,) to analyze and propose solutions to human problems.

Essential Learnings

Essential Knowledge, Skills, Topics, Processes, and Concepts

Geography 4

Students understand how economic, political, cultural, and social processes interact to shape diverse patterns of human populations, movement, interdependence, cooperation, and conflict.

Geography 6

Students apply knowledge of people, places, and environments to understand and interpret the past and present and to plan for the future.

Geography 2

Students know the physical and human characteristics of places, and use this knowledge to define and study regions and interpret their patterns of change.

Enduring Understanding
Human systems are created to serve the economic, political, and social needs of the people.

Essential Question
How do human systems interact to create diverse patterns of Human Geography?

Essential Learnings

Essential Knowledge, Skills, Topics, Processes, and Concepts	WG1	Demonstrates the importance of understanding culture to solve problems
		a Demonstrates how cultural values and available resources influence human systems
		b Identifies elements of deep and surface culture
		c Considers how deep culture and values effect decision making
		d Proposes solutions to problems that show an awareness of cultural norms
	WG2	Discusses the meaning of changes in political boundaries
		a Describes how patterns of ethnic segregation and cultural differences have influenced political conflict in the past and present
	WG3	Selects appropriate geographic tools in order to analyze changes in population and demographics and to predict future challenges
		a Analyzes population pyramids, graphs, databases and the Demographic Transition Model to explain patterns of population growth and decline
		b Uses population pyramids, graphs, databases and the Demographic Transition Model to predict the future and anticipate solutions to human problems
WG4	Analyzes the impact of movement of goods, ideas, and people over time	
	a Describes different factors influencing the movement (diffusion) of people, religions, diseases, ideas and trade goods	

Essential Learnings

Essential Knowledge, Skills, Topics, Processes, and Concepts

Geography 4 (continued)

Students understand how economic, political, cultural, and social processes interact to shape diverse patterns of human populations, movement, interdependence, cooperation, and conflict.

Geography 6 (continued)

Students apply knowledge of people, places, and environments to understand and interpret the past and present and to plan for the future.

Geography 2 (continued)

Students know the physical and human characteristics of places, and use this knowledge to define and study regions and interpret their patterns of change.

Essential Knowledge, Skills, Topics, Processes, and Concepts	WG5 Analyzes the complexity of urban geography
	a Evaluates how location, carrying capacity, physiological density, rural to urban migration, urban planning, and different types of economic activity influence urban growth
	b Plans for future enhancements to an urban landscape
	c Proposes solutions to problems that show an awareness of cultural norms
	WG6 Describes the various layers (local to international) of influence on the rate of economic development
	a Analyzes human, physical, economic and historical factors that influence different levels of economic development
	b Illustrates the different levels of economic development using examples from different regions in the world
	c Describes the structure, economic and cultural advantages and disadvantages of integration by economic groups
	d Participates in a case study or simulation that explores economic decision making on a global or regional level (e.g. role-play a discussion of the E.U. considering admitting a new member (i.e. Turkey); consider the global impact of OPEC decisions; and analyze NAFTA’s impact on immigration patterns in the Western Hemisphere.)

Essential Learnings
Essential Knowledge, Skills, Topics, Processes, and Concepts

Geography 4 (continued)
Students understand how economic, political, cultural, and social processes interact to shape diverse patterns of human populations, movement, interdependence, cooperation, and conflict.

Geography 6 (continued)
Students apply knowledge of people, places, and environments to understand and interpret the past and present and to plan for the future.

Geography 2 (continued)
Students know the physical and human characteristics of places, and use this knowledge to define and study regions and interpret their patterns of change.

Essential Knowledge, Skills, Topics, Processes, and Concepts	WG7	Participates in a case study of the local community to analyze the interaction of human systems
		a Applies knowledge of Human Systems to the local environment and community (e.g., impact of mining, urbanization, the local environment and community, recreational use, zoning issues)

Key Academic Vocabulary: human systems, culture, values, resource, deep, surface culture, political boundaries, ethnic segregation, geographic tools, population, demographics, population pyramids, demographic transition, movement, diffusion, urban geography, location, carrying capacity, physiological density, rural to urban migration, urban planning, economic activity, rate of economic development, levels of economic development, integration, local geography

Essential Learnings

Essential Knowledge, Skills, topics, Processes, and Concepts

Geography 1

Students know how to use and construct maps, globes, and other geographic tools to locate and derive information about people, places, and environments.

Geography 2

Students know the physical and human characteristics of places, and use this knowledge to define and study regions and interpret their patterns of change.

Geography 6

Students apply knowledge of people, places, and environments to understand and interpret the past and present and to plan for the future.

Enduring Understanding

The geographic perspective help us to analyze data in larger patterns and to understand the global context in which the events occur.

Essential Question

How can the geographic perspective be used to analyze current events?

Essential Learnings

Essential Knowledge, Skills, Topics, Processes, and Concepts	WG8	Applies geographic skills, questions and problem solving to understand emerging and ongoing world events
		a Identifies political and cultural regions currently involved in conflict
		b Explains the diverse values and beliefs that drive current conflicts
		c Applies geographic tools, skills and research to analyze the roots of conflict
		d Identifies current population issues, political issues and border issues

Key Academic Vocabulary: tools of geography, cultural regions, political, population, political issues, border issues

Essential Learnings

Essential Knowledge, Skills, Topics, Processes, and Concepts

Geography 5

Students understand the effects of interactions between human and physical systems and the changes in meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources.

Enduring Understanding

The relationship between humans and environment is reciprocal; humans are both impacted by and impact their environments in significant ways.

Essential Question

In what ways do humans interact with their environment?

Essential Learnings

Essential Knowledge, Skills, Topics, Processes, and Concepts	WG9	Analyzes the complex interactions between humans and their physical geography
	a	Locates and explains the human factors influencing the patterns of biomes and ecosystems on the Earth’s surface
	b	Applies knowledge of physical systems to address geographical problems
	c	Describes the local and global impacts of humans altering their physical environment.(e.g. arable lands, fresh water, forests, petroleum and nonpetroleum based energy, damming)
	d	Analyzes how changes in the environment affect its carrying capacity
	e	Uses primary and secondary source data to analyze environmental problems and to propose potential problems
	f	Analyzes the a variety of energy sources by examining their uses, impact, source material, cost, opportunity cost, and efficiency

Key Academic Vocabulary: map projection, Peter’s Mercader, physical, political, thematic maps, latitude, longitude, map scale, geographic information tools, GIS, GPS, ESRI, Google Earth, Google Maps, climate, climographs

Essential Learnings

Essential Knowledge, Skills, Topics, Processes, and Concepts

Geography 1

Students know how to use and construct maps, globes, and other geographic tools to locate and derive information about people, places, and environments.

Geography 3

Students understand how physical processes shape Earth’s surface patterns and systems.

Enduring Understanding

Geographic tools are specially suited to take data and display it spatially so that patterns and complexity can be more easily understood.

Essential Question

How are the tools of geography changing, and how do they inform us with more complexity?

Essential Learnings

Essential Knowledge, Skills, Topics, Processes, and Concepts	WG10	Gathers information from a variety of data sets in order to draw conclusions about the characteristics of place
	a	Describes the advantages and disadvantage of map projections (e.g. Peter’s, Mercader)
	b	Creates and uses physical, political and thematic maps
	c	Applies previous knowledge of latitude and longitude and map scale to create knowledge
	d	Utilizes a variety of geographic information tools (GIS, GPS, ESRI, Google Earth, Google Maps)
	e	Analyzes and identifies factors that influence climate
	f	Compares climographs at various places, and draw conclusions about the locations based on data

Key Academic Vocabulary: physical geography, biomes, ecosystems, physical systems, arable lands, petroleum and nonpetroleum based energy, damming, carrying capacity, primary, secondary source data, impact, source, material, cost, opportunity cost, efficiency

Essential Learnings

Essential Knowledge, Skills, Topics, Processes, and Concepts

Geography 1 (continued)

Students know how to use and construct maps, globes, and other geographic tools to locate and derive information about people, places, and environments.

Geography 3 (continued)

Students understand how physical processes shape Earth’s surface patterns and systems.

Essential Knowledge, Skills, Topics, Processes, and Concepts	WG11	Applies reading and writing skills to inquire, think critically, and apply geographic concepts to new situations
		a Interprets graphs, charts and spatial data to draw conclusions
		b Writes a well formed multi-paragraph essay with appropriate references
		c Gathers information from a variety of sources

Key Academic Vocabulary: physical geography, biomes, ecosystems, physical systems, arable lands, petroleum and nonpetroleum based energy, damming, carrying capacity, primary, secondary source data, impact, source, material, cost, opportunity cost, efficiency

Suggested Timelines

Topic	Suggested Timeframe
Human Systems	8 Weeks
Geographic Tools	3 Weeks
Human-Environment Interaction	2 Weeks
Current Events	3 Weeks

Social Studies Scope & Sequence K-5

	K	1	2	3	4	5
History	Cultural Identity	Families	Community Community Holidays	Native Peoples Explorers and Encounters State Holidays	Colonization Revolution Sovereignty	Civil War Immigration
Civics	My School and Classroom	Neighborhood	Community Government	Colorado Government	Democratic Ideas	Federal Government Bill of Rights Constitution
Economics	Needs and Wants	Producers and Consumers	Goods and Services	Scarcity	Entrepreneurship Mercantilism Free market economy Barter system Monetary system Currency	International Trade Industrialization
Geography	Maps and Globes Map Features	Continents, Communities Mexico Japan	Culture India Alaska China Natural Resources Population Thematic Maps Satellite imagery	Colorado Map Topography Indigenous Lands Exploration Routes Natural Resource maps	Map the Colonial Americans South, East and Western Colonies 13 Colonies Interdependence Region	Resource Distribution Expansion Human Population Movement Regional Development

Social Studies Scope & Sequence Middle Level

	6 Western Hemisphere	7 Eastern Hemisphere	8 United States History
History	Aztec, Inca, Maya	Ancient Greece and Rome Origin of World Religions	U.S. History to 1890
Geography	Map Skills Physical Processes Regions and Change Cooperation and Conflict Resource Distributions Geographic Problem Solving	Regions and Change Cooperation and Conflict Resource Distributions Geographic Problem Solving	Regional Development of the United States
Economics	Interdependence Resource Distribution		Development of Market Economy
Civics	US Foreign Policy Issues analysis and decision making	Origin of Democratic Ideas Issues analysis and decision making	US Constitution Changes to the Constitution

Social Studies Scope & Sequence High School

Topic	9	10	11	12
History		World History 1450 to the Present	US History 1890 to the Present	
Geography	Human Systems Geographic Tools Human- Environmental Interaction Current Events			
Economics (elective)				Macro Economic Concepts Financial Literacy Current Economic Events
Civics	Civic Engagement Origin of US Government Structure and Function of Government Parties, Interest Groups and Lobbyists State and Local Government Current Events			

World Geography Glossary of Terms

GEOGRAPHY

Aerial (air) photograph	a photograph of part of Earth's surface usually taken from an airplane.
Boundary	the limit or extent within which a system exists or functions, including a social group, a state, or physical feature.
Cartographic	pertaining to the design and creation of maps and other geographic representations.
Climate	long-term trends in weather elements and atmospheric conditions.
Connections	linkages between places.
Culture	learned behavior of people, which includes their belief systems and languages, their social relationships, their institutions and organizations, and their material goods ð food, clothing, buildings, tools, and machines.
Earth	when capitalized, this refers to the planet named Earth.
Environment	everything in and on Earth's surface and its atmosphere within which organisms, communities, or objects exist. The natural or physical environment refers to those aspects of the environment produced by natural or physical processes; the human or cultural environment refers to those aspects of the environment produced by human or cultural processes.
Geographic Information System (GIS)	a geographic database that contains information about the distribution of physical and human characteristics of places or areas. In order to test hypotheses, maps of one characteristic or combination can be produced from the database to analyze the data relationships.
Geographic model	an idealized, simplified representation that seeks to portray or explain a particular geographic reality.
Geographic tool	a device used to compile, organize, manipulate, store, report, or display geographic information, including maps, globes, graphs, diagrams, aerial and other photographs, satellite-produced images, geographic information systems, and computer databases as well as other software.
Geography	the scientific study of the Earth's surface. Geography describes and analyzes the spatial variations in physical, biological, and human phenomena that occur on the surface of the globe and treats their interrelationships and their significant regional patterns.
Human characteristics	features and patterns of features on Earth's surface created by humans.
Human features	features and patterns of features on Earth's surface created by humans, including dwellings, crops, roads, machines, places of worship, and other cultural elements; synonymous with human characteristics and cultural landscapes.

World Geography Glossary of Terms (continued)

Human process	a course or method of operation that produces, maintains, and alters human systems on Earth, such as migration or diffusion.
Human system	a collection of human entities that are linked and interrelated, such as a city, an airport, or a transportation network.
Interdependence	people relying on each other in different places or in the same place for ideas, goods, and services.
Landform	the shape, form, or nature of a specific physical feature of Earth's surface (for example, plain, hill, plateau, mountain).
Latitude	assuming that the Earth is a sphere, the latitude of a point on the surface is the angle measured at the center of the Earth between a ray lying on the plane of the Equator and a line connecting the center with the point on the surface.
Legend	synonymous with map key.
Location	the position of a point on Earth's surface expressed by means of a grid (absolute) or in relation (relative) to the position of other places.
Longitude	the position of a point on Earth's surface expressed as its angular distance, east or west, from the prime meridian to 180 degrees.
Map key	an explanatory description or legend to features on a map or chart.
Movement	in geography, the interaction across Earth space that connects places. This interaction occurs with flows of human phenomena, such as goods, people, and ideas, and with natural phenomena such as winds, rivers, and ocean currents.
Natural process	synonymous with physical process.
Nonrenewable resources	a finite resource that cannot be replaced once it is used (for example, petroleum, minerals).
Perception	the feelings, attitudes, and images people have of different places, peoples, and environments. The images people have in their heads of where places are located are called perceptual or mental maps.
Physical characteristics	features and patterns of features on Earth's surface caused by physical or natural processes, such as landforms, vegetation, and atmospheric phenomena.
Places	locations having distinctive characteristics which give them meaning and character and distinguish them from other locations.
Region	an area with one or more common characteristics or features, which give it a measure of homogeneity and make it different from surrounding areas.
Resource	an aspect of the physical environment that people value and use to meet a need for fuel, food, industrial product, or something else of value.

Colorado State Statutes Specific to Social Studies Instruction Education Statutes 2009

- 22-1-104. Teaching of history, culture, and civil government.** (1) The history and civil government of the state of Colorado shall be taught in all the public schools of this state. (2) In addition, the history and civil government of the United States, which includes the history, culture, and contributions of minorities, including, but not limited to, the American Indians, the Hispanic Americans, and the African Americans, shall be taught in all the public schools of the state.
- 22-1-106. Information as to honor and use of flag.** The commissioner of education shall provide the necessary instruction and information so that all teachers in the grade and high schools in the state of Colorado may teach the pupils therein the proper respect of the flag of the United States, to honor and properly salute the flag when passing in parade, and to properly use the flag in decorating and displaying.
- 22-1-108. Federal constitution to be taught.** In all public and private schools located within the state of Colorado, there shall be given regular courses of instruction in the Constitution of the United States.
- 22-1-109. Taught at what stages.** Such instruction in the constitution of the United States shall begin not later than the opening of the junior high schools or seventh grade and shall continue in the high school course and in courses in state colleges, universities, and the educational department of state and municipal institutions to an extent to be determined by the commissioner of education.
- 22-32-135. Financial literacy curriculum.** Each school district board of education is strongly encouraged to adopt as part of its district curriculum courses pertaining to financial literacy to be taught in grade-appropriate courses at the elementary, middle, junior high, and high school grade levels. When selecting mathematics and economics textbooks, each school district is strongly encouraged to select those texts that include substantive provisions on personal finance, including personal budgeting, credit, debt management, and similar personal finance topics. (4) Each school district board of education is further encouraged to adopt successful completion of a course in financial literacy as a graduation requirement.
- 22-7-406. Adoption of state model content standards, state assessments, and timelines - resource bank.**
...(c) In the process of revising and adopting the state content standards pursuant to section 22-7-1005, the board shall adopt standards for financial literacy that address, at a minimum, the financial literacy topics specified in section 22-2-127 (1). Following adoption of the financial literacy standards, the board shall identify the financial literacy standards that are appropriately assessed within a mathematics assessment and shall ensure that the identified standards are assessed within the mathematics assessments administered as part of the system of assessments adopted pursuant to section 22-7-1006. Inclusion of one or more financial literacy standards within a mathematics assessment shall not prevent the board from assessing the remaining financial literacy standards within one or more other assessments. May 14, 2008