



Impact on Teaching	Impact on Learning
Teachers will...	Students will...

C3 FRAMEWORK INDICATORS: GRADES 3-5

GEOGRAPHY

DIMENSION 2: Applying Disciplinary Concepts and Tools: GEOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHIC REPRESENTATIONS: SPATIAL VIEWS OF THE WORLD	HUMAN-ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION: PLACE, REGIONS, AND CULTURE	HUMAN POPULATION: SPATIAL PATTERNS AND MOVEMENTS	GLOBAL INTERCONNECTIONS: CHANGING SPATIAL PATTERNS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D2.Geo.1.3-5. Construct maps and other graphic representations of both familiar and unfamiliar places. • D2.Geo.2.3-5. Use maps, satellite images, photographs, and other representations to explain relationships between the locations of places and regions and their environmental characteristics. • D2.Geo.3.3-5. Use maps of different scales to describe the locations of cultural and environmental characteristics. 	<p><i>By the end of Grade 5, individually and with others, students will...</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D2.Geo.4.3-5. Explain how culture influences the way people modify and adapt to their environments. • D2.Geo.5.3-5. Explain how the cultural and environmental characteristics of places change over time. • D2.Geo.6.3-5. Describe how environmental and cultural characteristics influence population distribution in specific places or regions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D2.Geo.7.3-5. Explain how cultural and environmental characteristics affect the distribution and movement of people, goods, and ideas. • D2.Geo.8.3-5. Explain how human settlements and movements relate to the locations and use of various natural resources. • D2.Geo.9.3-5. Analyze the effects of catastrophic environmental and technological events on human settlements and migration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D2.Geo.10.3-5. Explain why environmental characteristics vary among different world regions. • D2.Geo.11.3-5. Describe how the spatial patterns of economic activities in a place change over time because of interactions with nearby and distant places. • D2.Geo.12.3-5. Explain how natural and human-made catastrophic events in one place affect people living in other places.

APPLICATION

CONNECTIONS TO THE COMMON CORE STATE STANDARDS

GEOGRAPHY

EACH PLACE ON EARTH has a unique set of local conditions and connections to other places. Some activities are appropriate in a given place and other activities are not. Events in one place influence events in other places. Geographic knowledge helps people to make decisions about “Where can I be safe, successful, and happy in my daily activities?” and “How can my community create and sustain a healthy environment?” Such knowledge is critically important to understanding what activities might be harmful to a place or what hazards might be encountered there. Geographic inquiry helps people understand and appreciate their own place in the world, and fosters curiosity about Earth’s wide diversity of environments and cultures.

Geographic reasoning rests on deep knowledge of Earth’s physical and human features, including the locations of places and regions, the distribution of landforms and water bodies, and historic changes in political boundaries, economic activities, and cultures.

Geographic reasoning requires using spatial and environmental perspectives, skills in asking and answering questions, and being able to apply geographic representations including maps, imagery, and geospatial technologies. A spatial perspective is about whereness. Where are people and things located? Why there? What are the consequences? An environmental perspective views people as living in interdependent relationships within diverse environments. Thinking geographically requires knowing that the world is a set of complex ecosystems interacting at multiple scales that structure the spatial patterns and processes that influence our daily lives. Geographic reasoning brings societies and nature under the lens of spatial analysis, and aids in personal and societal decision making and problem solving.

Geographic Representations: Spatial Views of the World

Creating maps and using geospatial technologies requires a process of answering geographic questions by gathering relevant information; organizing and analyzing the information; and using effective means to communicate the findings. Once a map or other representation is created, it prompts new questions concerning the locations, spaces, and patterns portrayed. Creating maps and other geographical representations is an essential and enduring part of

seeking new geographic knowledge that is personally and socially useful and that can be applied in making decisions and solving problems.

Indicators of Dimension 2—Geographic Representations—are detailed in the suggested K-12 Pathway for College, Career, and Civic Readiness in Table 16.

**TABLE 16: Suggested K-12 Pathway for College, Career, and Civic Readiness
Dimension 2, Geographic Representations**

BY THE END OF GRADE 2	BY THE END OF GRADE 5	BY THE END OF GRADE 8	BY THE END OF GRADE 12
INDIVIDUALLY AND WITH OTHERS, STUDENTS...			
D2.Geo.1.K-2. Construct maps, graphs, and other representations of familiar places.	D2.Geo.1.3-5. Construct maps and other graphic representations of both familiar and unfamiliar places.	D2.Geo.1.6-8. Construct maps to represent and explain the spatial patterns of cultural and environmental characteristics.	D2.Geo.1.9-12. Use geospatial and related technologies to create maps to display and explain the spatial patterns of cultural and environmental characteristics.
D2.Geo.2.K-2. Use maps, graphs, photographs, and other representations to describe places and the relationships and interactions that shape them.	D2.Geo.2.3-5. Use maps, satellite images, photographs, and other representations to explain relationships between the locations of places and regions and their environmental characteristics.	D2.Geo.2.6-8. Use maps, satellite images, photographs, and other representations to explain relationships between the locations of places and regions, and changes in their environmental characteristics.	D2.Geo.2.9-12. Use maps, satellite images, photographs, and other representations to explain relationships between the locations of places and regions and their political, cultural, and economic dynamics.
D2.Geo.3.K-2. Use maps, globes, and other simple geographic models to identify cultural and environmental characteristics of places.	D2.Geo.3.3-5. Use maps of different scales to describe the locations of cultural and environmental characteristics.	D2.Geo.3.6-8. Use paper-based and electronic mapping and graphing techniques to represent and analyze spatial patterns of different environmental and cultural characteristics.	D2.Geo.3.9-12. Use geographic data to analyze variations in the spatial patterns of cultural and environmental characteristics at multiple scales.

Human-Environment Interaction: Place, Regions, and Culture

Human-environment interactions are essential aspects of human life in all societies and they occur at local-to-global scales. Human-environment interactions happen both in specific places and across broad regions. Culture influences the locations and the types of interactions that occur. Earth's human systems and physical systems are in constant interaction and have reciprocal influences flowing among them. These

interactions result in a variety of spatial patterns that require careful observation, investigation, analysis, and explanation.

Indicators of Dimension 2—Human-Environment Interaction—are detailed in the suggested K-12 Pathway for College, Career, and Civic Readiness in Table 17.

**TABLE 17: Suggested K-12 Pathway for College, Career, and Civic Readiness
Dimension 2, Human-Environment Interaction**

BY THE END OF GRADE 2	BY THE END OF GRADE 5	BY THE END OF GRADE 8	BY THE END OF GRADE 12
INDIVIDUALLY AND WITH OTHERS, STUDENTS...			
D2.Geo.4.K-2. Explain how weather, climate, and other environmental characteristics affect people's lives in a place or region.	D2.Geo.4.3-5. Explain how culture influences the way people modify and adapt to their environments.	D2.Geo.4.6-8. Explain how cultural patterns and economic decisions influence environments and the daily lives of people in both nearby and distant places.	D2.Geo.4.9-12. Analyze relationships and interactions within and between human and physical systems to explain reciprocal influences that occur among them.
D2.Geo.5.K-2. Describe how human activities affect the cultural and environmental characteristics of places or regions.	D2.Geo.5.3-5. Explain how the cultural and environmental characteristics of places change over time.	D2.Geo.5.6-8. Analyze the combinations of cultural and environmental characteristics that make places both similar to and different from other places.	D2.Geo.5.9-12. Evaluate how political and economic decisions throughout time have influenced cultural and environmental characteristics of various places and regions.
D2.Geo.6.K-2. Identify some cultural and environmental characteristics of specific places.	D2.Geo.6.3-5. Describe how environmental and cultural characteristics influence population distribution in specific places or regions.	D2.Geo.6.6-8. Explain how the physical and human characteristics of places and regions are connected to human identities and cultures.	D2.Geo.6.9-12. Evaluate the impact of human settlement activities on the environmental and cultural characteristics of specific places and regions.

Human Population: Spatial Patterns and Movements

The size, composition, distribution, and movement of human populations are fundamental and active features on Earth's surface. The expansion and redistribution of the human population affects patterns of settlement, environmental changes, and resource use. The spatial patterns and movements of population also relate to physical phenomena including climate variability, landforms, and locations of various natural hazards. Further, political, economic, and technological changes sometimes have dramatic

effects on population size, composition, and distribution. Past, present, and future conditions on Earth's surface cannot be fully understood without asking and answering questions about the spatial patterns of human population.

Indicators of Dimension 2—Human Population: Spatial Patterns and Movements—are detailed in the suggested K-12 Pathway for College, Career, and Civic Readiness in Table 18.

**TABLE 18: Suggested K-12 Pathway for College, Career, and Civic Readiness
Dimension 2, Human Population: Spatial Patterns and Movements**

BY THE END OF GRADE 2	BY THE END OF GRADE 5	BY THE END OF GRADE 8	BY THE END OF GRADE 12
INDIVIDUALLY AND WITH OTHERS, STUDENTS...			
D2.Geo.7.K-2. Explain why and how people, goods, and ideas move from place to place.	D2.Geo.7.3-5. Explain how cultural and environmental characteristics affect the distribution and movement of people, goods, and ideas.	D2.Geo.7.6-8. Explain how changes in transportation and communication technology influence the spatial connections among human settlements and affect the diffusion of ideas and cultural practices.	D2.Geo.7.9-12. Analyze the reciprocal nature of how historical events and the spatial diffusion of ideas, technologies, and cultural practices have influenced migration patterns and the distribution of human population.
D2.Geo.8.K-2. Compare how people in different types of communities use local and distant environments to meet their daily needs.	D2.Geo.8.3-5. Explain how human settlements and movements relate to the locations and use of various natural resources.	D2.Geo.8.6-8. Analyze how relationships between humans and environments extend or contract spatial patterns of settlement and movement.	D2.Geo.8.9-12. Evaluate the impact of economic activities and political decisions on spatial patterns within and among urban, suburban, and rural regions.
D2.Geo.9.K-2. Describe the connections between the physical environment of a place and the economic activities found there.	D2.Geo.9.3-5. Analyze the effects of catastrophic environmental and technological events on human settlements and migration.	D2.Geo.9.6-8. Evaluate the influences of long-term human-induced environmental change on spatial patterns of conflict and cooperation.	D2.Geo.9.9-12. Evaluate the influence of long-term climate variability on human migration and settlement patterns, resource use, and land uses at local-to-global scales.

Global Interconnections: Changing Spatial Patterns

Global interconnections occur in both human and physical systems. Earth is a set of interconnected ecosystems of which humans are an influential part. Many natural phenomena have no perceptible boundaries. For example, the oceans are one dynamic system. The atmosphere covers the entire planet. Land and water forms shift over geological eons. Many life forms diffuse from place to place and bring environmental changes with them. Humans have spread across the planet, along with their cultural practices, artifacts, languages, diseases, and other attributes. All of these interconnections create complex spatial

patterns at multiple scales that continue to change over time. Global-scale issues and problems cannot be resolved without extensive collaboration among the world's peoples, nations, and economic organizations. Asking and answering questions about global interconnections and spatial patterns are a necessary part of geographic reasoning.

Indicators of Dimension 2—Global Interconnections—are detailed in the suggested K-12 Pathway for College, Career, and Civic Readiness in Table 19.

**TABLE 19: Suggested K-12 Pathway for College, Career, and Civic Readiness
Dimension 2, Global Interconnections**

BY THE END OF GRADE 2	BY THE END OF GRADE 5	BY THE END OF GRADE 8	BY THE END OF GRADE 12
INDIVIDUALLY AND WITH OTHERS, STUDENTS...			
D2.Geo.10.K-2. Describe changes in the physical and cultural characteristics of various world regions.	D2.Geo.10.3-5. Explain why environmental characteristics vary among different world regions.	D2.Geo.10.6-8. Analyze the ways in which cultural and environmental characteristics vary among various regions of the world.	D2.Geo.10.9-12. Evaluate how changes in the environmental and cultural characteristics of a place or region influence spatial patterns of trade and land use.
D2.Geo.11.K-2. Explain how the consumption of products connects people to distant places.	D2.Geo.11.3-5. Describe how the spatial patterns of economic activities in a place change over time because of interactions with nearby and distant places.	D2.Geo.11.6-8. Explain how the relationship between the environmental characteristics of places and production of goods influences the spatial patterns of world trade.	D2.Geo.11.9-12. Evaluate how economic globalization and the expanding use of scarce resources contribute to conflict and cooperation within and among countries.
D2.Geo.12.K-2. Identify ways that a catastrophic disaster may affect people living in a place.	D2.Geo.12.3-5. Explain how natural and human-made catastrophic events in one place affect people living in other places.	D2.Geo.12.6-8. Explain how global changes in population distribution patterns affect changes in land use in particular places.	D2.Geo.12.9-12. Evaluate the consequences of human-made and natural catastrophes on global trade, politics, and human migration.

1E - Designing Coherent Instruction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learning Activities Instructional Materials and Resources Instructional Groups Lesson and Unit Structure 	<p>Designing coherent instruction is the heart of planning, reflecting the teacher's knowledge of content and the students in the class, the intended outcomes of instruction, and the available resources. Such planning requires that educators have a clear understanding of the state, district, and school expectations for student learning, and the skill to translate these into a coherent plan. It also requires that teachers understand the characteristics of the students they teach and the active nature of student learning. Educators must determine how best to sequence instruction in a way that will advance student learning through the required content. It further requires the thoughtful construction of lessons that contain cognitively engaging learning activities, the incorporation of appropriate resources and materials, and the intentional grouping of students. Proficient practice in this component recognizes that a well-designed instruction plan addresses the learning needs of various groups of students; one size does not fit all. At the distinguished level the teacher plans instruction that takes into account the specific learning needs of each student and solicits ideas from students on how best to structure the learning.</p>			
	<p>Ineffective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The series of learning experiences is poorly aligned with the instructional outcomes and does not represent a coherent structure. The activities are not designed to engage students in active intellectual activity and have unrealistic time allocation. Instructional groups do not support the instructional outcomes and offer no variety. 	<p>Developing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some of the learning activities and materials are suitable to the instructional outcomes and represent a moderate cognitive challenge but with no differentiation for different students. Instructional groups partially support the instructional outcomes, with an effort by the teacher at providing some variety. The lesson or unit has a recognizable structure; the progression of activities is uneven, with most time allocations reasonable. 	<p>Accomplished</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teacher coordinates knowledge of content, of students, and of resources, to design a series of learning experiences aligned to instructional outcomes and suitable to groups of students. The learning activities have reasonable time allocations; they represent significant cognitive challenge, with some differentiation for different groups of students. The lesson or unit has a clear structure, with appropriate and varied use of instructional groups. 	<p>Exemplary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans represent the coordination of in-depth content knowledge, understanding of different students' needs, and available resources (including technology), resulting in a series of learning activities designed to engage students in high-level cognitive activity Learning activities are differentiated appropriately for individual learners. Instructional groups are varied appropriately with some opportunity for student choice. The lesson's or unit's structure is clear and allows for different pathways according to diverse student needs.
Critical Attributes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learning activities are boring and/or not well aligned to the instructional goals. Materials are not engaging or do not meet instructional outcomes. Instructional groups do not support learning. Lesson plans are not structured or sequenced and are unrealistic in their expectations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learning activities are moderately challenging. Learning resources are suitable, but there is limited variety. Instructional groups are random or only partially support objectives. Lesson structure is uneven or may be unrealistic in terms of time expectations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learning activities are matched to instructional outcomes. Activities provide opportunity for higher-level thinking. Teacher provides a variety of appropriately challenging materials and resources. Instructional student groups are organized thoughtfully to maximize learning and build on student strengths. The plan for the lesson or unit is well structured, with reasonable time allocations. 	<p>In addition to the characteristics of "accomplished":</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities permit student choice. Learning experiences connect to other disciplines. Teacher provides a variety of appropriately challenging resources that are differentiated for students in the class. Lesson plans differentiate for individual student needs.
Possible Examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The teacher plans to have his 9th graders color in the worksheet after memorizing the parts of a microscope. Despite having a textbook that is 15 years old, the teacher plans to use that as the sole resource for his communism unit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After the mini-lesson the teacher plans to have the whole class play a game to reinforce the skills she taught. The teacher has found an atlas to use as a supplemental resource during the geography unit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The teacher reviews her learning activities with a reference to high-level "action verbs" and rewrites some of the activities to increase the challenge level. The teacher creates a list of historical fiction titles that will expand her students' fiction titles that will expand her students' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The teacher's unit on ecosystems lists a variety of high level activities in a menu; students choose those that suit their approach to learning. While completing their projects, the teacher's students will have access to a

<p>Possible Examples (cont.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The teacher organizes her class in rows, seating the students alphabetically; she plans to have students work all year in groups of four selected on the basis of where they are sitting. The teacher's lesson plans are written on sticky notes in his grade book; they indicate lecture, activity, or test. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The teacher always lets students select their own working groups because they behave better when they can choose with whom they wish to sit. The teacher's lesson plans are nicely formatted, but the timing for many activities is too short to actually cover the concepts thoroughly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> knowledge of the age of exploration. The teacher plans for students to complete projects in small groups; he carefully selects group members based on their ability level and learning style. The teacher reviews lesson plans with her principal; they are well structured with pacing times and activities clearly indicated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> wide variety of resources that she has coded by reading level so they can make the best selections. After the cooperative group lesson, students will reflect on their participation and make suggestions for new group arrangements in the future. The lesson plan clearly indicates the concepts taught in the last few lessons; the teacher plans for his students to link the current lesson's outcomes to those they previously learned.
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