

APPENDIX C: Summary and analysis of Geography for Life, 2nd edition. Analysis performed by Dr Susan Heffron.

		GeoCapabilities		
Geography for Life Content	Enhancing individual freedoms (understanding autonomy and rights)	Choices about how to live (understanding citizenship and sustainable development)	Being creative and productive in the knowledge economy (understanding economy and culture)	
Content Relevant to All GeoCapabilities				
Geographic Perspectives: Spatial Perspective Ecological Perspective	Framing inquiry from a spatial perspective	Framing inquiry from spatial and ecological perspectives	Framing inquiry from spatial and ecological perspectives	
Geographic Skills: Asking Geographic Questions Acquiring Geographic Information Organizing Geographic Information Analyzing Geographic Information Answering Geographic Information	Systematic geographic approach to informed decision-making	Systematic geographic approach to informed decision-making	Systematic geographic approach to informed decision-making	
Standards Relevant to All GeoCapabilities				
Essential Element: The World in Spatial Terms				
Standard 1: How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information	Essay: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Spatial thinking skills are essential in processing geospatial data ✦ Maps, geographic representations, and geospatial technologies must be used to acquire, analyze, understand, and communicate information ✦ Knowing how to identify, access, evaluate, and use appropriate geographic representations will support problem solving and decision making 			

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Properties and Functions of Geographic Representations		<p>5-8: The advantages and disadvantages of using different geographic representations—such as maps, globes, graphs, diagrams, aerial and other photographs, remotely sensed images, and geographic visualizations for analyzing spatial distributions and patterns</p> <p>9-12: The advantages of coordinating multiple geographic representations—such as maps, globes, graphs, diagrams, aerial and other photographs, remotely sensed images, and geographic visualizations to answer geographic questions</p>	<p>5-8: The advantages and disadvantages of using different geographic representations—such as maps, globes, graphs, diagrams, aerial and other photographs, remotely sensed images, and geographic visualizations for analyzing spatial distributions and patterns</p> <p>9-12: The advantages of coordinating multiple geographic representations—such as maps, globes, graphs, diagrams, aerial and other photographs, remotely sensed images, and geographic visualizations to answer geographic questions</p>
Using Geospatial Data to Construct Geographic Representations	<p>5-8: The acquisition and organization of geospatial data to construct geographic representations</p> <p>5-8: Geospatial technologies—Internet-based mapping applications, GIS, GPS, geovisualization, and remote sensing—can be used to construction geographic representations using geospatial data</p> <p>9-12: The technical properties and quality of geospatial data</p> <p>9-12: The appropriate and ethical uses of geospatial data and geospatial technologies in constructing geographic representations</p>	<p>K-4: Geospatial data are connected to locations on Earth’s surface</p> <p>5-8: The acquisition and organization of geospatial data to construct geographic representations</p> <p>5-8: Geospatial technologies—Internet-based mapping applications, GIS, GPS, geovisualization, and remote sensing—can be used to construction geographic representations using geospatial data</p> <p>9-12: The technical properties and quality of geospatial data</p> <p>9-12: The appropriate and ethical uses of geospatial data and geospatial technologies in constructing geographic representations</p>	<p>K-4: Geospatial data are connected to locations on Earth’s surface</p> <p>5-8: The acquisition and organization of geospatial data to construct geographic representations</p> <p>5-8: Geospatial technologies—Internet-based mapping applications, GIS, GPS, geovisualization, and remote sensing—can be used to construction geographic representations using geospatial data</p> <p>9-12: The technical properties and quality of geospatial data</p> <p>9-12: The appropriate and ethical uses of geospatial data and geospatial technologies in constructing geographic representations</p>

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Using Geographic Representations	<p>K-4: The interpretation of geographic representations</p> <p>5-8: The use of geographic representations to ask and answer geographic questions</p> <p>9-12: The uses of geographic representations and geospatial technologies to investigate and analyze geographic questions and to communicate geographic answers</p>	<p>K-4: The interpretation of geographic representations</p> <p>5-8: The use of geographic representations to ask and answer geographic questions</p> <p>9-12: The uses of geographic representations and geospatial technologies to investigate and analyze geographic questions and to communicate geographic answers</p>	<p>K-4: The interpretation of geographic representations</p> <p>5-8: The use of geographic representations to ask and answer geographic questions</p> <p>9-12: The uses of geographic representations and geospatial technologies to investigate and analyze geographic questions and to communicate geographic answers</p>
Standard 2: How to use mental maps to organize information about people, places, and environments in a spatial context	<p>Essay:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Mental maps provide people with essential means of making sense of the world and of storing and recalling information about the patterns of Earth’s physical and human features. ✦ Experiences and information contribute to the constant revision and updating of more details and structure to people’s mental maps resulting in layers of information that can be used in problem solving and decision making. ✦ Students must understand the role that perception plays in the creation and development of their understandings of the world. 		
Developing Mental Maps		<p>9-12: The locations, characteristics, patterns, and relationships of physical and human systems are the basis for mental maps at local to global scales</p>	<p>9-12: The locations, characteristics, patterns, and relationships of physical and human systems are the basis for mental maps at local to global scales</p>

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Using Mental Maps	K-4: Mental maps are used to answer geographic questions about locations and characteristics of places and regions 5-8: Mental maps are used to answer geographic questions about locations, characteristics, and patterns of places and regions 9-12: Mental maps are used to answer geographic questions about locations, characteristics, patterns, and relationships of places and regions	K-4: Mental maps are used to answer geographic questions about locations and characteristics of places and regions 5-8: Mental maps are used to answer geographic questions about locations, characteristics, and patterns of places and regions 9-12: Mental maps are used to answer geographic questions about locations, characteristics, patterns, and relationships of places and regions	K-4: Mental maps are used to answer geographic questions about locations and characteristics of places and regions 5-8: Mental maps are used to answer geographic questions about locations, characteristics, and patterns of places and regions 9-12: Mental maps are used to answer geographic questions about locations, characteristics, patterns, and relationships of places and regions
Individual Perceptions Shape Mental Maps	K-4: Individuals may have different mental maps of places and regions 5-8: Mental maps are shaped by individual perceptions of people, places, regions, and environments 9-12: Changing perceptions reshape mental maps of people, places, regions, and environments	K-4: Individuals may have different mental maps of places and regions 5-8: Mental maps are shaped by individual perceptions of people, places, regions, and environments 9-12: Changing perceptions reshape mental maps of people, places, regions, and environments	K-4: Individuals may have different mental maps of places and regions 5-8: Mental maps are shaped by individual perceptions of people, places, regions, and environments 9-12: Changing perceptions reshape mental maps of people, places, regions, and environments
Standard 3: How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments of Earth's surface	Essay: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Spatial concepts provide a basis for analysis of observable patterns that result from human and physical processes ✦ Understanding processes such as economic development, urbanization, migration, and cultural change is possible through analyzing spatial patterns ✦ Models can be used to visualize, analyze, and make predictions about processes and resulting patterns 		

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Spatial Concepts	9-12: The meaning and use of complex spatial concepts, such as connectivity, networks, hierarchies, to analyze and explain the spatial organization of human and physical phenomena	K-4: The meaning and use of fundamental spatial concepts such as location, distance, direction, scale, movement, region, and volume 5-8: The meaning and use of spatial concepts, such as accessibility, dispersion, density, and interdependence 9-12: The meaning and use of complex spatial concepts, such as connectivity, networks, hierarchies, to analyze and explain the spatial organization of human and physical phenomena	K-4: The meaning and use of fundamental spatial concepts such as location, distance, direction, scale, movement, region, and volume 5-8: The meaning and use of spatial concepts, such as accessibility, dispersion, density, and interdependence 9-12: The meaning and use of complex spatial concepts, such as connectivity, networks, hierarchies, to analyze and explain the spatial organization of human and physical phenomena
Spatial Patterns and Processes		K-4: The distribution of people, places, and environments form spatial patterns across Earth's surface 5-8: Processes shape the spatial patterns of people, places, and environments over time 9-12: Complex processes change over time and shape patterns in the distribution of human and physical phenomena	5-8: Processes shape the spatial patterns of people, places, and environments over time 9-12: Complex processes change over time and shape patterns in the distribution of human and physical phenomena
Spatial Models		5-8: Models are used to represent spatial processes that shape human and physical systems 9-12: Models are used to represent the structure and dynamics of spatial processes that shape human and physical systems	5-8: Models are used to represent spatial processes that shape human and physical systems 9-12: Models are used to represent the structure and dynamics of spatial processes that shape human and physical systems
Essential Element: The Uses of Geography			

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Standard 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past	<p>Essay:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Spatial organization of the world in the past ✦ Consider the ways in which different people understood and assessed the physical and human geographic features of their spatial and environmental contexts ✦ Pay attention to the beliefs and attitudes of people in the past regarding the environment, human migration, land use, and their own rights and privileges versus those of others 		
Using Geography to Interpret the Past	9-12: Geographic contexts (the human and physical characteristics of place and environments) can explain the connections between sequences of historical events	9-12: Geographic contexts (the human and physical characteristics of place and environments) can explain the connections between sequences of historical events	9-12: Geographic contexts (the human and physical characteristics of place and environments) can explain the connections between sequences of historical events
Changes in Geographic Contexts		K-4: Places, regions, and environments change over time 5-8: Change occurs in the geographic characteristics and spatial organization of places, regions, and environments 9-12: The causes and processes of change in the geographic characteristics and spatial organizations of places, regions, and environments over time	K-4: Places, regions, and environments change over time 5-8: Change occurs in the geographic characteristics and spatial organization of places, regions, and environments 9-12: The causes and processes of change in the geographic characteristics and spatial organizations of places, regions, and environments over time
Perceptions of Geographic Contexts	K-4: People's perceptions of the world—places, regions, and environment—changed over time 5-8: Historical events were influenced by people's perceptions of places, regions, and environments 9-12: Historical events must be interpreted in the contexts of people's past perceptions of places, regions, and environments	K-4: People's perceptions of the world—places, regions, and environment—changed over time 5-8: Historical events were influenced by people's perceptions of places, regions, and environments 9-12: Historical events must be interpreted in the contexts of people's past perceptions of places, regions, and environments	K-4: People's perceptions of the world—places, regions, and environment—changed over time 5-8: Historical events were influenced by people's perceptions of places, regions, and environments 9-12: Historical events must be interpreted in the contexts of people's past perceptions of places, regions, and environments

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Standard 18: How to apply geography to interpret the present and plan for the future	Essay: ✦ Practical application of geography empower students to participate as responsible citizens ✦ The world is dynamic requiring constant analysis and actions by individuals and societies have both positive and negative outcomes ✦ Geography can assist with solving problems, making informed decisions, and taking positive actions		
Using Geography to Interpret the Present and Plan for the Future	K-4: Geographic contexts (the human and physical characteristics of places and environments) are the settings for current events 5-8: Geographic contexts (the human and physical characteristics of place and environments) provide the basis for problems solving and planning 9-12: Geographic contexts (the human and physical characteristics of place and environments) provide the basis for analyzing current events and making predictions about future issues	K-4: Geographic contexts (the human and physical characteristics of places and environments) are the settings for current events 5-8: Geographic contexts (the human and physical characteristics of place and environments) provide the basis for problems solving and planning 9-12: Geographic contexts (the human and physical characteristics of place and environments) provide the basis for analyzing current events and making predictions about future issues	K-4: Geographic contexts (the human and physical characteristics of places and environments) are the settings for current events 5-8: Geographic contexts (the human and physical characteristics of place and environments) provide the basis for problems solving and planning 9-12: Geographic contexts (the human and physical characteristics of place and environments) provide the basis for analyzing current events and making predictions about future issues
Changes in Geographic Contexts	9-12: The current and possible future causes and processes of change in the geographic characteristics and spatial organization of places, regions, and environments	K-4: Places, regions, and environments will continue to change 5-8: Change occurs in the geographic characteristics and spatial organization of places, regions, and environments 9-12: The current and possible future causes and processes of change in the geographic characteristics and spatial organization of places, regions, and environments	K-4: Places, regions, and environments will continue to change 5-8: Change occurs in the geographic characteristics and spatial organization of places, regions, and environments 9-12: The current and possible future causes and processes of change in the geographic characteristics and spatial organization of places, regions, and environments

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Perceptions of Geographic Contexts	9-12: Multiple and diverse perceptions of the world must be taken into account to understand contemporary and future issues	K-4: People’s perceptions of the world – places, regions, and environments – are constantly changing 5-8: People’s perceptions of the world affect their views of the present, and expectations about the future 9-12: Multiple and diverse perceptions of the world must be taken into account to understand contemporary and future issues	K-4: People’s perceptions of the world – places, regions, and environments – are constantly changing 5-8: People’s perceptions of the world affect their views of the present, and expectations about the future 9-12: Multiple and diverse perceptions of the world must be taken into account to understand contemporary and future issues
<i>Analysis of Geography for Life Content</i>			
Essential Element: Places and Regions			
Standard 4: The physical and human characteristics of places	Essay: ✦ People develop personal, community, and national identities tied to the human and physical characteristics of places	Essay: ✦ Places are jointly characterized by their physical and human properties	
The Concept of Place	5-8: Personal, community, and national identities are rooted in and attached to places 9-12: The effects of place-based identities on personal, community, national, and world events		
The Characteristics of Places		K-4: Places have physical and human characteristics 5-8: Physical and human characteristics of places change 9-12: The interaction of physical and human systems result in the creation of and changes to places	

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Standard 5: That people create regions to interpret Earth's complexity		Essay: ✦ Regions are used to interpret different types of place and space on Earth's surface ✦ Regions change as a result of human or physical processes	
The Concept of Region		K-4: Regions are areas of Earth's surface with unifying physical and/or human characteristics 5-8: Different types of regions are used to organize and interpret areas of Earth's surface	
Regional Change		5-8: The boundaries and characteristics of regions change	
Standard 6: How culture and experience influence people's perceptions of places and regions	Essay: ✦ Our own culture and life experiences shape our perception of places and regions ✦ Culture influences the significance assigned to places and regions ✦ People from various cultures may perceive the same place differently		Essay: ✦ Our own culture and life experiences shape our perception of places and regions ✦ Culture influences the significance assigned to places and regions ✦ People from various cultures may perceive the same place differently
The Perception of Places and Regions	K-4: People can have different views of the same places and regions 5-8: People's different perceptions of places and regions are influenced by their life experiences 9-12: People can view places and regions from multiple perspectives		9-12: People can view places and regions from multiple perspectives

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Changes in the Perception of Places and Regions			9-12: Changing perceptions of places and regions have significant economic, political, and cultural consequences in an increasingly globalized and complex world
Essential Element: Physical Systems			
Standard 7: The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface		Essay: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Understanding how physical systems work can influence the choices people make ✦ Reasoned and responsible political decision must derive from a clear understanding of the interactions among Earth's physical systems 	
Components of Earth's Physical Systems		5-8: The four components of Earth's physical systems (the atmosphere, biosphere, hydrosphere, and lithosphere) are interdependent 9-12: The interactions of Earth's physical systems (the atmosphere, biosphere, hydrosphere, and lithosphere) vary across space and time	
Earth-Sun Relationships			
Physical Processes		5-8: Physical processes generate patterns of features across Earth's surface	

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Standard 8: The characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems and biomes on Earth's surface		Essay: ✦ Ecosystems and biomes vary in size, shape, scale, and complexity. ✦ Knowing how ecosystems and biomes function will enable students to make informed decisions about the sustainable uses of the natural world	
Components of Ecosystems		5-8: Components of ecosystems are interdependent 9-12: Ecosystems are dynamic and respond to changes in environmental conditions	
Characteristics and Geographic Distribution of Ecosystems		5-8: Physical processes determine the characteristics of ecosystems 9-12: The characteristics and geographic distribution of ecosystems	
Characteristics and Geographic Distribution of Biomes		K-4: The characteristics of biomes 5-8: Climate primarily determines the characteristics and geographic distribution of biomes 9-12: The distribution and characteristics of biomes change over time	
Essential Element: Human Systems			
Standard 9: The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface		Essay: ✦ The interaction between human and environmental conditions helps to explain the characteristics, spatial distributions, and movements of human populations ✦ The spatial distribution and density of the world's population reflects a variety of factors	

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Characteristics of Population			9-12: Culture, economics, and politics influence the changing demographic structure of different populations
Spatial Distribution of Population	9-12: Population distribution and density are a function of historical, environmental, economic, political, and technological factors	5-8: The distribution and density of population varies over space and time 9-12: Population distribution and density are a function of historical, environmental, economic, political, and technological factors	9-12: Population distribution and density are a function of historical, environmental, economic, political, and technological factors
Migration		9-12: Migration is one of the driving forces for shaping and reshaping the cultural and physical landscape of places and regions	9-12: Migration is one of the driving forces for shaping and reshaping the cultural and physical landscape of places and regions
Standard 10: The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics	Essay: ✦ We live in a multicultural society that requires understanding as well as respect for differences		Essay: ✦ Cultures have distinctive characteristics ✦ Changes in culture occur as a result of contact and interactions with other cultures ✦ We live in a multicultural society that requires understanding as well as respect for differences
Characteristics of Culture	9-12: Cultural systems provide contexts for living in and viewing the world		K-4: A culture has distinctive characteristics 5-8: There are many different cultures, each with its own distinctive characteristics 9-12: Cultural systems provide contexts for living in and viewing the world

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Patterns of Culture			<p>K-4: Cultures leave imprints on the physical environment in the form of cultural markers</p> <p>5-8: Multiple cultural landscapes exist and vary across space</p> <p>9-12: Cultural landscapes exist at multiple scales</p>
Cultural Diffusion and Change			<p>K-4: Cultures change and diffuse in multiple ways</p> <p>5-8: Changes in cultural characteristics and the distribution of cultures result from migration of people and the diffusion of ideas and technology</p> <p>9-12: Cultures change through convergence and/or divergence</p> <p>9-12: The rate of cultural change has increased as a result of globalization</p>
Standard 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface		<p>Essay:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ The spatial organization of economic, transportation, and communication systems that support networks of trade in goods, capital, ideas, and services ✦ Economic networks are complex and interdependent 	<p>Essay:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ The spatial organization of economic, transportation, and communication systems that support networks of trade in goods, capital, ideas, and services ✦ There are networks of trade and economic interdependence at multiple scales ✦ Economic networks are complex and interdependent

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Economic Activities			<p>K-4: People engage in economic activities, such as producing goods and offering services, in order to earn a living</p> <p>5-8: The functions of different types of economic activities</p> <p>9-12: The scale and organization of economic activities change over time</p>
Location and Spatial Patterns of Economic Activities		<p>K-4: Some locations are better suited than others to provide certain goods and services</p> <p>5-8: Access to factors of production, such as capital, labor, raw materials, and energy, influence the location of economic activities</p> <p>9-12: Patterns exist in the spatial organization of economic activities</p>	<p>K-4: Some locations are better suited than others to provide certain goods and services</p> <p>5-8: Access to factors of production, such as capital, labor, raw materials, and energy, influence the location of economic activities</p> <p>9-12: Patterns exist in the spatial organization of economic activities</p>
Connecting Economic Activities		<p>K-4: People and countries trade locally produced goods and services for goods and services that are produced in other places</p> <p>5-8: The world is increasingly interdependent as a result of flows of people, capital, information, raw materials, and goods</p> <p>9-12: Economic systems are dynamic organizations of interdependent economic activities for the production, exchange, distribution, and consumption of goods and services</p>	<p>K-4: People and countries trade locally produced goods and services for goods and services that are produced in other places</p> <p>5-8: The world is increasingly interdependent as a result of flows of people, capital, information, raw materials, and goods</p> <p>9-12: Economic systems are dynamic organizations of interdependent economic activities for the production, exchange, distribution, and consumption of goods and services</p>

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Standard 12: The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlements		<p>Essay:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ The organized groupings of human habitation include economic activities, transportation systems, communications media, political and administrative systems, education, culture, and entertainment ✦ Urbanization is changing the current patterns of both rural and urban landscapes 	<p>Essay:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Processes underlying the patterns of human settlement ✦ Spacing, arrangement, functional connections, and economic specialties all influence the human spatial organization of settlements
Functions of Settlements		<p>K-4: Settlements occur where locations provide opportunities and therefore advantages</p> <p>5-8: A combination of a favorable location and human activities lead to the growth of settlements</p>	
Patterns of Settlements			9-12: The spatial patterns of settlements change over time
Urban Forms and Functions		<p>5-8: Land uses in urban areas are systematically arranged</p> <p>9-12: Urban models are used to analyze the growth and form of urban regions</p>	

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Standard 13: How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface		<p>Essay:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Competing for control of areas of Earth's surface, large and small, is a universal trait among societies and has resulted in both cooperation and conflict between groups ✦ The individual's role in a world that is globally interdependent and yet locally controlled 	
Territorial Divisions		9-12: The functions and consequences of territorial divisions	
Cooperation		<p>K-4: The role cooperation has in managing Earth's surface</p> <p>5-8: Countries and organizations cooperate through treaties, laws, and agreements to manage resources, maintain the environment, and mediate disputes</p>	
Conflict		<p>K-4: Conflicts arise when there is disagreement over the division, control, and management of Earth's surface</p> <p>5-8: There are multiple sources of conflict resulting from the division of Earth's surface</p> <p>9-12: Changes within, between, and among countries regarding division and control of Earth's surface may result in conflicts</p>	
Essential Element: Environment and Society			

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Standard 14: How human actions modify the physical environment		Essay: ✦ Changes to the environment has potential costs and/or benefits	
Modification of the Physical Environment		K-4: People modify the physical environment 5-8: Human modifications of the physical environment in one place often lead to changes in other places 9-12: Human modifications of the physical environment can have significant global impacts	
The Use of Technology		5-8: The use of technology has changed the scale at which people can modify the physical environment 9-12: The use of technology can have both intended and unintended impacts on the physical environment that may be positive or negative	
Consequences for People and Environments		K-4: The consequences of human modifications of the physical environment 5-8: The physical environment can both accommodate and be endangered by human activities 9-12: People can either mitigate and/or adapt to the consequences of human modifications of the physical environment	

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Standard 15: How physical systems affect human systems		<p>Essay:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Environments vary in their carrying capacities ✦ People live with both environmental opportunities and constraints 	
Environmental Opportunities and Constraints		9-12: Depending on the choice of human activities, the characteristics of the physical environment can be viewed as both opportunities and constraints	
Environmental Hazards		<p>K-4: Environmental hazards affect human activities</p> <p>5-8: The types, causes, and characteristics of environmental hazards occur at a variety of scales from local to global</p> <p>9-12: Human perceive and react to environmental hazards in different ways</p>	
Adaptation to the Environment		9-12: Societies use a variety of strategies to adapt to changes in the physical environment	

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Standard 16: The changes that occur in the meaning, use, distribution and importance of resources		<p>Essay:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ The uses and values of resources change across cultures and over time ✦ Resource use should be managed for sustainability 	<p>Essay:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ The idea of a “resource” is a cultural concept ✦ The uses and values of resources change across cultures and over time ✦ The location and distribution of resources affect economic systems ✦ Resource use should be managed for sustainability
Types and Meanings of Resources		<p>K-4: The characteristics of renewable, nonrenewable, and flow resources 5-8: People can have different viewpoints regarding the meaning and use of resources 9-12: The meaning and use of resources change over time</p>	<p>K-4: The characteristics of renewable, nonrenewable, and flow resources 5-8: People can have different viewpoints regarding the meaning and use of resources 9-12: The meaning and use of resources change over time</p>
Location and Distribution of Resources			<p>K-4: The spatial distribution of types of resources 5-8: The formation and spatial distribution of types of resources 9-12: The spatial distribution of resources affects patterns of human settlement and trade</p>
Sustainable Resource Use and Management		<p>K-4: The sustainable use of resources in daily life 5-8: Humans can manage resource to sustain or prolong their use 9-12: Policies and program that promote the sustainable use and management of resource impact people and the environment</p>	<p>K-4: The sustainable use of resources in daily life 5-8: Humans can manage resource to sustain or prolong their use 9-12: Policies and program that promote the sustainable use and management of resource impact people and the environment</p>

