Virtual Field Trips

Grade 4 - Southeast Region of the U.S.

Grade 3 - Adopted: 2010

THEME NCSS.3. PEOPLE, PLACES, AND ENVIRONMENTS
DEFINITION SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF PEOPLE, PLACES, AND ENVIRONMENTS.
CATEGORY 3.1. KNOWLEDGE - Learners will understand:
LEARNING EXPECTATION 3.1.3. Physical and human characteristics of the school, community, state, and region, and the interactions of people in these places with the environment.
LEARNING EXPECTATION 3.1.5. Physical changes in community, state, and region, such as seasons, climate, and weather, and their effects on plants and animals.
LEARNING EXPECTATION 3.1.7. Benefits and problems resulting from the discovery and use of resources.

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LEARNING EXPECTATION 3.1.7. Benefits and problems resulting from the discovery and use of resources.
Grade 5 - Adopted: 2010

Theme

NCSS.3. PEOPLE, PLACES, AND ENVIRONMENTS

Social Studies Programs should include experiences that provide for the study of people, places, and environments.

Category 3.1. KNOWLEDGE - Learners will understand:

Learning Expectation 3.1.1. The theme of people, places, and environments involves the study of the relationships between human populations in different locations and geographic phenomena such as climate, vegetation, and natural resources.

Learning Expectation 3.1.3. Past and present changes in physical systems, such as seasons, climate, and weather, and the water cycle, in both national and global contexts.

Learning Expectation 3.1.5. The concept of regions identifies links between people in different locations according to specific criteria (e.g., physical, economic, social, cultural, or religious).

Grade 3 - Adopted: 2012

Essential Element NGS.PR. Places and Regions

Standard PR.4. The physical and human characteristics of places

Strand PR.4.2. The Characteristics of Places: Places have physical and human characteristics

Benchmark PR.4.2.A. Describe and compare the physical characteristics of places at a variety of scales, local to global, as exemplified by being able to describe and compare the physical environments and landforms of different places in the world (e.g., mountains, islands, valleys or canyons, mesas).

Essential Element NGS.PR. Places and Regions

Standard PR.5. That people create regions to interpret Earth's complexity

Strand PR.5.1. The Concept of Region: Regions are areas of Earth’s surface with unifying physical and/or human characteristics

Benchmark PR.5.1.A. Describe the distinguishing characteristics and meanings of several different regions, as exemplified by being able to describe the characteristics that define a physical region in the state (e.g., Front Range in Colorado, Sand Hills in Nebraska, Hill Country in Texas).

Essential Element NGS.PS. Physical Systems

Standard PS.7. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth’s surface

Strand PS.7.1. Earth’s physical systems (the atmosphere, biosphere, hydrosphere, and lithosphere)
BENCHMARK PS.7.1.A. Identify attributes of Earth's different physical systems, as exemplified by being able to

EXPECTATION PS.7.1.A.1. Identify different attributes of physical systems in photographs (e.g., sky, clouds, plants, soil, oceans, lakes, mountains).

EXPECTATION PS.7.1.A.3. Identify examples of landforms on Earth's surface (e.g., mountains, volcanoes, valleys, plains).

ESSENTIAL ELEMENT NGS.E. Environment and Society
STANDARD ES.15. How physical systems affect human systems
STRAND ES.15.1. Environmental Opportunities and Constraints: The physical environment provides opportunities for and imposes constraints on human activities

BENCHMARK ES.15.1.B. Describe examples in which the physical environment imposes constraints on human activities, as exemplified by being able to

EXPECTATION ES.15.1.B.2. Describe examples in which human activities are limited by different types of climates (e.g., cold or polar, rainy or dry, equatorial).

ESSENTIAL ELEMENT NGS.U. The Uses of Geography
STANDARD UG.17. How to apply geography to interpret the past
STRAND UG.17.2. Changes in Geographic Contexts: Places, regions, and environments change over time

BENCHMARK UG.17.2.A. Analyze how places, regions, and environments change over time, as exemplified by being able to

EXPECTATION UG.17.2.A.2. Describe and analyze the change in the number of states in the United States and their boundaries.

National Geography Standards (NGS)

Social Studies

Grade 4 - Adopted: 2012

ESSENTIAL ELEMENT NGS.P. Places and Regions
STANDARD PR.4. The physical and human characteristics of places
STRAND PR.4.2. The Characteristics of Places: Places have physical and human characteristics

BENCHMARK PR.4.2.A. Describe and compare the physical characteristics of places at a variety of scales, local to global, as exemplified by being able to

EXPECTATION PR.4.2.A.3. Describe and compare the physical environments and landforms of different places in the world (e.g., mountains, islands, valleys or canyons, mesas).

ESSENTIAL ELEMENT NGS.P. Places and Regions
STANDARD PR.5. That people create regions to interpret Earth's complexity
STRAND PR.5.1. The Concept of Region: Regions are areas of Earth’s surface with unifying physical and/or human characteristics

BENCHMARK PR.5.1.A. Describe the distinguishing characteristics and meanings of several different regions, as exemplified by being able to

EXPECTATION PR.5.1.A.3. Describe the characteristics that define a physical region in the state (e.g., Front Range in Colorado, Sand Hills in Nebraska, Hill Country in Texas).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT

NGS.PS. Physical Systems

STANDARD PS.7. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface

STRAND PS.7.1. Components of Earth’s Physical Systems: There are four components of Earth's physical systems (the atmosphere, biosphere, hydrosphere, and lithosphere)

BENCHMARK PS.7.1.A. Identify attributes of Earth's different physical systems, as exemplified by being able to

EXPECTATION PS.7.1.A.1. Identify different attributes of physical systems in photographs (e.g., sky, clouds, plants, soil, oceans, lakes, mountains).

EXPECTATION PS.7.1.A.3. Identify examples of landforms on Earth's surface (e.g., mountains, volcanoes, valleys, plains).

ESSENTIAL ELEMENT NGS.ES. Environment and Society

STANDARD ES.15. How physical systems affect human systems

STRAND ES.15.1. Environmental Opportunities and Constraints: The physical environment provides opportunities for and imposes constraints on human activities

BENCHMARK ES.15.1.B. Describe examples in which the physical environment imposes constraints on human activities, as exemplified by being able to

EXPECTATION ES.15.1.B.2. Describe examples in which human activities are limited by different types of climates (e.g., cold or polar, rainy or dry, equatorial).

ESSENTIAL ELEMENT NGS.UG. The Uses of Geography

STANDARD UG.17. How to apply geography to interpret the past

STRAND UG.17.2. Changes in Geographic Contexts: Places, regions, and environments change over time

BENCHMARK UG.17.2.A. Analyze how places, regions, and environments change over time, as exemplified by being able to

EXPECTATION UG.17.2.A.2. Describe and analyze the change in the number of states in the United States and their boundaries.

National Geography Standards (NGS)

Social Studies

Grade 5 - Adopted: 2012

ESSENTIAL ELEMENT NGS.PR. Places and Regions

STANDARD PR.5. That people create regions to interpret Earth's complexity

STRAND PR.5.2. Regional Change: The boundaries and characteristics of regions change

BENCHMARK PR.5.2.A. Describe and explain the changes in the boundaries and characteristics of regions, as exemplified by being able to

EXPECTATION PR.5.2.A.1. Describe and explain how the formal regional boundaries and names of US territories and states have changed over time.

ESSENTIAL ELEMENT NGS.PS. Physical Systems

STANDARD PS.8. The characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems and biomes on Earth's surface

STRAND PS.8.3. Characteristics and Geographic Distribution of Biomes: Climate primarily
determines the characteristics and geographic distribution of biomes

Describe and explain how climate (temperature and rainfall) primarily
determines the characteristics and geographic distribution of biomes, as
exemplified by being able to

Explain how biomes do not always follow lines of latitude by identifying the
influences of oceans and mountain ranges on the distribution of climate and
vegetation.

Human Systems

The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics
Cultural Diffusion and Change: Changes in cultural characteristics and the
distribution of cultures result from migration of people and the diffusion of
ideas and technology

Describe and explain the processes of cultural diffusion, as exemplified by
being able to

Describe and explain how connections between cultures may result in the
sharing of cultural characteristics (e.g., migration, travel, educational
exchange programs).

Human Systems

The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface
Location and Spatial Patterns of Economic Activities: Access to factors of
production, such as capital, labor, raw materials, and energy, influence the
location of economic activities

Compare and explain the advantages of one location over another in the
access to factors of production, as exemplified by being able to

Explain why certain locations have developed a reputation for producing
specific goods or services (e.g., Wyoming is known for its coal and natural
gas deposits, China is known for assembly and manufacturing labor, New
York is known as a center for investment capital).

Human Systems

How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the
division and control of Earth's surface
Territorial Divisions: The types of boundaries used to define territorial
division

Explain the types of boundaries based on physical and human
characteristics, as exemplified by being able to

Explain why states in regions of the United States typically have different
kinds of boundaries (e.g., the eastern state lines reflect metes and bounds, the
Midwest has baselines of latitude and longitude and water boundaries, the
use of township and range system in the West).

Environment and Society

The changes that occur in the meaning, use, distribution, and importance of
resources
Types and Meanings of Resources: People can have different viewpoints
regarding the meaning and use of resources

Describe examples of how cultures differ in their definition and use of
resources, as exemplified by being able to
Describe differences in the types of resources used in different geographic
contexts in various parts of the world (e.g., the use of wood or animal dung
versus electricity or natural gas as a cooking fuel, the use of electrical
appliances versus doing household chores by hand).

Describe how cultures value things differently in terms of resource use
(e.g., Old Order Amish choose not to use petroleum and electricity,
Muslims and Jews choose not to use pork as a food source, many cultures
around the world choose not to use insects as food source).


ESSENTIAL ELEMENT NGS.UG. The Uses of Geography
STANDARD UG.17. How to apply geography to interpret the past
STRAND UG.17.2. Changes in Geographic Contexts: Change occurs in the geographic
characteristics and spatial organization of places, regions, and
environments
BENCHMARK UG.17.2.A. Describe and explain changes in the geographic characteristics and spatial
organizations of places, regions, and environments in the past, as
exemplified by being able to
Describe and compare population settlement patterns during different
historical periods (e.g., discuss regional differences in colonial settlement
patterns in North America, trace the westward expansion of the United
States through land acquisitions and government incentives for land
ownership).

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