National Council for the Social Studies (NCSS), National Geography Standards (NGS), Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS)

Subjects: Science, Social Studies

Grades: 5, 6, 7, 8

Virtual Field Trips

London - City of Pomp & Majesty

National Council for the Social Studies (NCSS)
Social Studies

Grade 5 - 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 3.1.5. The concept of regions identifies links between people in different locations according to specific criteria (e.g., physical, economic, social, cultural, or religious).

National Council for the Social Studies (NCSS)
Social Studies

Grade 6 - 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 3.1.5. The concept of regions identifies links between people in different locations according to specific criteria (e.g., physical, economic, social, cultural, or religious).

National Council for the Social Studies (NCSS)
Social Studies

Grade 7 - Adopted: 2010

THEME NCSS.3. PEOPLE, PLACES, AND ENVIRONMENTS
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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 3.1.5. The concept of regions identifies links between people in different locations according to specific criteria (e.g., physical, economic, social, cultural, or religious).

National Council for the Social Studies (NCSS)
Social Studies

Grade 8 - 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 3.1.5. The concept of regions identifies links between people in different locations according to specific criteria (e.g., physical, economic, social, cultural, or religious).

National Geography Standards (NGS)
Social Studies

Grade 4 - 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

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.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).

National Geography Standards (NGS)
### Grade 5 - Adopted: 2012

**Social Studies**

**ESSENTIAL ELEMENT** NGS.WST. The World in Spatial Terms

**STANDARD** WST.3. How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface

**STRAND** WST.3.3. Spatial Models: Models are used to represent spatial processes that shape human and physical systems

**BENCHMARK** WST.3.3.A. Describe the processes that shape human and physical systems (e.g., diffusion, migration, and plate tectonics) using models, as exemplified by being able to describe urban models, such as sector or ring models, using a digital globe or map (e.g., Paris as an example of a sector model, Moscow as an example of a ring model).

**EXPECTATION** WST.3.3.A.3.

**ESSENTIAL ELEMENT** NGS.HS. Human Systems

**STANDARD** HS.10. The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics

**STRAND** HS.10.2. Patterns of Culture: Multiple cultural landscapes exist and vary across space

**BENCHMARK** HS.10.2.B. Compare different cultural landscapes, as exemplified by being able to compare the cultural landscapes of urban and suburban residential areas in terms of the amount of space, population density, and horizontal versus vertical use of space.

**EXPECTATION** HS.10.2.B.2.

**ESSENTIAL ELEMENT** NGS.HS. Human Systems

**STANDARD** HS.10. The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics

**STRAND** HS.10.3. 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

**BENCHMARK** HS.10.3.B. Explain the diffusion of a cultural characteristic, such as religious belief, music style, and architecture, as exemplified by being able to explain how the spread of religious structures follow from processes of colonization (e.g., Catholic cathedrals and missions spread from Europe to the New World as a result of European exploration and colonization).

**EXPECTATION** HS.10.3.B.3.

**ESSENTIAL ELEMENT** NGS.HS. Human Systems

**STANDARD** HS.12. The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement

**STRAND** HS.12.1. Functions of Settlements: Different types of functions can influence the success or failure of settlements

**BENCHMARK** HS.12.1.A. Describe the typical functions of settlements and explain how they might influence the success or failure of a settlement, as exemplified by being able to describe and explain the reasons people may choose to settle in cities (e.g., diverse employment opportunities, educational and cultural opportunities, sports and entertainment venues, health and social services, public transportation alternatives, retail shopping centers).

**EXPECTATION** HS.12.1.A.1.

**EXPECTATION** HS.12.1.A.2. Describe and explain the reasons why people may choose to move away from cities (e.g., high crime rates, congested traffic, lack of adequate health and social services, inadequate education facilities).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT  NGS.HS.  Human Systems
STANDARD  HS.12.  The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement
STRAND  HS.12.2.  Functions of Settlements: A combination of a favorable location and human activities lead to the growth of settlements
BENCHMARK  HS.12.2.A.  Explain the human activities in favorable locations that attracted people and resulted in the development of settlements, as exemplified by being able to

- Describe and explain the human activities (e.g., trade, political administration, transportation, exploiting resources) that led to the development of cities (e.g., Shanghai is a major world port and commercial city, Pittsburgh was a transportation and iron and steel center near large deposits of coal, Singapore is located along one of the world’s major ocean transportation corridors).

EXPECTATION  HS.12.2.A.1.  Analyze the growth of three major world cities and explain reasons why their locations may have been favorable for human activities resulting in the development of these places.

EXPECTATION  HS.12.2.A.2.  Describe and explain how recent human activities contributed to the development of cities in different locations (e.g., development of electrical energy capacity and air conditioning in southern US cities, irrigation to increase the number of golf courses in resort towns, tax incentives or policies encouraging new business development).

EXPECTATION  HS.12.2.A.3.  Analyze maps and satellite images and compare different types of settlement patterns observed across regions (e.g., linear rural settlement along roadways, railways, and rivers; urban centers that spread from a central node; village clusters or rural landscapes; seaport settlements that are interrupted by water, such as a water body or a large river).

ESSENTIAL ELEMENT  NGS.HS.  Human Systems
STANDARD  HS.12.  The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement
STRAND  HS.12.3.  Patterns of Settlements: There are patterns of settlements in regions
BENCHMARK  HS.12.3.A.  Compare and explain the location, number, and sizes of settlements in regions, as exemplified by being able to

- Analyze maps and satellite images and compare different types of settlement patterns observed across regions (e.g., linear rural settlement along roadways, railways, and rivers; urban centers that spread from a central node; village clusters or rural landscapes; seaport settlements that are interrupted by water, such as a water body or a large river).

EXPECTATION  HS.12.3.A.1.  Analyze a city map and describe the differences in the spatial patterns of the central business district (CBD) versus residential areas (e.g., flowing traffic patterns to facilitate business versus cul-de-sac design in residential areas that restricts traffic).

ESSENTIAL ELEMENT  NGS.HS.  Human Systems
STANDARD  HS.12.  The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement
STRAND  HS.12.4.  Urban Forms and Functions: Land uses in urban areas are systematically arranged
BENCHMARK  HS.12.4.A.  Describe and analyze the spatial patterns of land use in cities, as exemplified by being able to

- Analyze a city map and describe the differences in the spatial patterns of the central business district (CBD) versus residential areas (e.g., flowing traffic patterns to facilitate business versus cul-de-sac design in residential areas that restricts traffic).

EXPECTATION  HS.12.4.A.1.  Describe and analyze the spatial patterns of land use in cities, as exemplified by being able to

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 the changes in the spatial organization of cities over the past 100 years (e.g., the effects of suburbanization, freeway systems, public transit, skyscrapers, shopping malls).

**National Geography Standards (NGS)**

**Social Studies**

**Grade 6 - Adopted: 2012**

**ESSENTIAL ELEMENT** NGS.WST. The World in Spatial Terms

**STANDARD** WST.3. How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface

**STRAND** WST.3.3. Spatial Models: Models are used to represent spatial processes that shape human and physical systems

Describe the processes that shape human and physical systems (e.g., diffusion, migration, and plate tectonics) using models, as exemplified by being able to

Describe urban models, such as sector or ring models, using a digital globe or map (e.g., Paris as an example of a sector model, Moscow as an example of a ring model).

**EXPECTATION** WST.3.3.A.3. Compare different cultural landscapes, as exemplified by being able to

Compare the cultural landscapes of urban and suburban residential areas in terms of the amount of space, population density, and horizontal versus vertical use of space.

**ESSENTIAL ELEMENT** NGS.HS. Human Systems

**STANDARD** HS.10. The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics

**STRAND** HS.10.2. Patterns of Culture: Multiple cultural landscapes exist and vary across space

Compare the cultural landscapes of urban and suburban residential areas in terms of the amount of space, population density, and horizontal versus vertical use of space.

**EXPECTATION** HS.10.2.B.2. Compare the cultural landscapes of urban and suburban residential areas in terms of the amount of space, population density, and horizontal versus vertical use of space.

**ESSENTIAL ELEMENT** NGS.HS. Human Systems

**STANDARD** HS.10. The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics

**STRAND** HS.10.3. 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

**BENCHMARK** HS.10.3.B. Explain the diffusion of a cultural characteristic, such as religious belief, music style, and architecture, as exemplified by being able to

Explain how the spread of religious structures follow from processes of colonization (e.g., Catholic cathedrals and missions spread from Europe to the New World as a result of European exploration and colonization).

**EXPECTATION** HS.10.3.B.3. Explain how the spread of religious structures follow from processes of colonization (e.g., Catholic cathedrals and missions spread from Europe to the New World as a result of European exploration and colonization).

**ESSENTIAL ELEMENT** NGS.HS. Human Systems

**STANDARD** HS.12. The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement

**STRAND** HS.12.1. Functions of Settlements: Different types of functions can influence the success or failure of settlements

**BENCHMARK** HS.12.1.A. Describe the typical functions of settlements and explain how they might
influence the success or failure of a settlement, as exemplified by being able to

Describe and explain the reasons people may choose to settle in cities (e.g., diverse employment opportunities, educational and cultural opportunities, sports and entertainment venues, health and social services, public transportation alternatives, retail shopping centers).

Describe and explain the reasons why people may choose to move away from cities (e.g., high crime rates, congested traffic, lack of adequate health and social services, inadequate education facilities).

EXPECTATION HS.12.1.A.1. Describe and explain the reasons people may choose to settle in cities (e.g., diverse employment opportunities, educational and cultural opportunities, sports and entertainment venues, health and social services, public transportation alternatives, retail shopping centers).

EXPECTATION HS.12.1.A.2. Describe and explain the reasons why people may choose to move away from cities (e.g., high crime rates, congested traffic, lack of adequate health and social services, inadequate education facilities).

EXPECTATION HS.12.2.A.1. Explain the human activities in favorable locations that attracted people and resulted in the development of settlements, as exemplified by being able to

Describe and explain the human activities (e.g., trade, political administration, transportation, exploiting resources) that led to the development of cities (e.g., Shanghai is a major world port and commercial city, Pittsburgh was a transportation and iron and steel center near large deposits of coal, Singapore is located along one of the world’s major ocean transportation corridors).

Analyze the growth of three major world cities and explain reasons why their locations may have been favorable for human activities resulting in the development of these places.

Describe and explain how recent human activities contributed to the development of cities in different locations (e.g., development of electrical energy capacity and air conditioning in southern US cities, irrigation to increase the number of golf courses in resort towns, tax incentives or policies encouraging new business development).

EXPECTATION HS.12.2.A.2. Analyze a city map and describe the differences in the spatial patterns of

EXPECTATION HS.12.2.A.3. Compare and explain the location, number, and sizes of settlements in regions, as exemplified by being able to

Analyze maps and satellite images and compare different types of settlement patterns observed across regions (e.g., linear rural settlement along roadways, railways, and rivers; urban centers that spread from a central node; village clusters or rural landscapes; seaport settlements that are interrupted by water, such as a water body or a large river).

EXPECTATION HS.12.3.A.1. Describe and analyze the spatial patterns of land use in cities, as exemplified by being able to

Analyze a city map and describe the differences in the spatial patterns of
the central business district (CBD) versus residential areas (e.g., flowing traffic patterns to facilitate business versus cul-de-sac design in residential areas that restricts traffic).

**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

**EXPECTATION**  
**UG.17.2.A.3.** Describe the changes in the spatial organization of cities over the past 100 years (e.g., the effects of suburbanization, freeway systems, public transit, skyscrapers, shopping malls).

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**National Geography Standards (NGS)**

**Social Studies**

**Grade 7 - Adopted: 2012**

**ESSENTIAL ELEMENT**  
**NGS.WST.** The World in Spatial Terms

**STANDARD**  
**WST.3.** How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface

**STRAND**  
**WST.3.3.** Spatial Models: Models are used to represent spatial processes that shape human and physical systems

**BENCHMARK**  
**WST.3.3.A.** Describe the processes that shape human and physical systems (e.g., diffusion, migration, and plate tectonics) using models, as exemplified by being able to

**EXPECTATION**  
**WST.3.3.A.3.** Describe urban models, such as sector or ring models, using a digital globe or map (e.g., Paris as an example of a sector model, Moscow as an example of a ring model).

**ESSENTIAL ELEMENT**  
**NGS.HS.** Human Systems

**STANDARD**  
**HS.10.** The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics

**STRAND**  
**HS.10.2.** Patterns of Culture: Multiple cultural landscapes exist and vary across space

**BENCHMARK**  
**HS.10.2.B.** Compare different cultural landscapes, as exemplified by being able to

**EXPECTATION**  
**HS.10.2.B.2.** Compare the cultural landscapes of urban and suburban residential areas in terms of the amount of space, population density, and horizontal versus vertical use of space.

**ESSENTIAL ELEMENT**  
**NGS.HS.** Human Systems

**STANDARD**  
**HS.10.** The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics

**STRAND**  
**HS.10.3.** 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
BENCHMARK HS.10.3.B. Explain the diffusion of a cultural characteristic, such as religious belief, music style, and architecture, as exemplified by being able to explain how the spread of religious structures follow from processes of colonization (e.g., Catholic cathedrals and missions spread from Europe to the New World as a result of European exploration and colonization).

EXPECTATION HS.10.3.B.3. Explain the diffusion of a cultural characteristic, such as religious belief, music style, and architecture, as exemplified by being able to explain how the spread of religious structures follow from processes of colonization (e.g., Catholic cathedrals and missions spread from Europe to the New World as a result of European exploration and colonization).

ESSENTIAL ELEMENT NGS.HS. Human Systems
STANDARD HS.12. The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement
STRAND HS.12.1. Functions of Settlements: Different types of functions can influence the success or failure of settlements
BENCHMARK HS.12.1.A. Describe the typical functions of settlements and explain how they might influence the success or failure of a settlement, as exemplified by being able to describe and explain the reasons people may choose to settle in cities (e.g., diverse employment opportunities, educational and cultural opportunities, sports and entertainment venues, health and social services, public transportation alternatives, retail shopping centers).
EXPECTATION HS.12.1.A.1. Describe and explain the reasons why people may choose to move away from cities (e.g., high crime rates, congested traffic, lack of adequate health and social services, inadequate education facilities).
EXPECTATION HS.12.1.A.2. Describe and explain the reasons why people may choose to move away from cities (e.g., high crime rates, congested traffic, lack of adequate health and social services, inadequate education facilities).

ESSENTIAL ELEMENT NGS.HS. Human Systems
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BENCHMARK HS.12.2.A. Explain the human activities in favorable locations that attracted people and resulted in the development of settlements, as exemplified by being able to describe and explain the human activities (e.g., trade, political administration, transportation, exploiting resources) that led to the development of cities (e.g., Shanghai is a major world port and commercial city, Pittsburgh was a transportation and iron and steel center near large deposits of coal, Singapore is located along one of the world’s major ocean transportation corridors).
EXPECTATION HS.12.2.A.1. Analyze the growth of three major world cities and explain reasons why their locations may have been favorable for human activities resulting in the development of these places.
EXPECTATION HS.12.2.A.2. Describe and explain how recent human activities contributed to the development of cities in different locations (e.g., development of electrical energy capacity and air conditioning in southern US cities, irrigation to increase the number of golf courses in resort towns, tax incentives or policies encouraging new business development).
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ESSENTIAL ELEMENT NGS.HS. Human Systems
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STRAND HS.12.3. Patterns of Settlements: There are patterns of settlements in regions
BENCHMARK HS.12.3.A. Compare and explain the location, number, and sizes of settlements in regions, as exemplified by being able to analyze maps and satellite images and compare different types of settlement patterns observed across regions (e.g., linear rural settlement patterns, urban sprawl, suburban expansion).
along roadways, railways, and rivers; urban centers that spread from a central node; village clusters or rural landscapes; seaport settlements that are interrupted by water, such as a water body or a large river).

**ESSENTIAL ELEMENT**

**NGS.HS.** Human Systems

**STANDARD**

**HS.12.** The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement

**STRAND**

**HS.12.4.** Urban Forms and Functions: Land uses in urban areas are systematically arranged

**BENCHMARK**

**HS.12.4.A.** Describe and analyze the spatial patterns of land use in cities, as exemplified by being able to

Analyze a city map and describe the differences in the spatial patterns of the central business district (CBD) versus residential areas (e.g., flowing traffic patterns to facilitate business versus cul-de-sac design in residential areas that restricts traffic).

**EXPECTATION**

**HS.12.4.A.1.**

**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 the changes in the spatial organization of cities over the past 100 years (e.g., the effects of suburbanization, freeway systems, public transit, skyscrapers, shopping malls).

**EXPECTATION**

**UG.17.2.A.3.**

**Grade 8 - Adopted: 2012**

**ESSENTIAL ELEMENT**

**NGS.WST.** The World in Spatial Terms

**STANDARD**

**WST.3.** How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface

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Describe urban models, such as sector or ring models, using a digital globe or map (e.g., Paris as an example of a sector model, Moscow as an example of a ring model).

**EXPECTATION**

**WST.3.3.A.3.**

**ESSENTIAL ELEMENT**

**NGS.HS.** Human Systems

**STANDARD**

**HS.10.** The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics

**STRAND**

**HS.10.2.** Patterns of Culture: Multiple cultural landscapes exist and vary across space

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**HS.10.2.B.** Compare different cultural landscapes, as exemplified by being able to
Compare the cultural landscapes of urban and suburban residential areas in terms of the amount of space, population density, and horizontal versus vertical use of space.

**EXPECTATION** HS.10.2.B.2.

**ESSENTIAL ELEMENT** NGS.HS. Human Systems

**STANDARD** HS.10. The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics

**STRAND** HS.10.3. 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

**BENCHMARK** HS.10.3.B. Explain the diffusion of a cultural characteristic, such as religious belief, music style, and architecture, as exemplified by being able to

**EXPECTATION** HS.10.3.B.3. Explain how the spread of religious structures follow from processes of colonization (e.g., Catholic cathedrals and missions spread from Europe to the New World as a result of European exploration and colonization).

**EXPECTATION** HS.10.2.B.2.

**ESSENTIAL ELEMENT** NGS.HS. Human Systems

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**EXPECTATION** HS.10.2.B.2.

**ESSENTIAL ELEMENT** NGS.HS. Human Systems

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