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, 9

Virtual Field Trips

Paris - La Ville Lumiere (En Francais)

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

DEFINITION SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF PEOPLE, PLACES, AND ENVIRONMENTS.
KNOWLEDGE - Learners will understand:
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:
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 9 - 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:
The theme of people, places, and environments involves the study of the relationships between human populations in different locations and regional and global geographic phenomena, such as landforms, soils, climate, vegetation, and natural resources.

Category 3.1.2. Learning Expectation
The theme of people, places, and environments involves the study of the relationships between human populations in different locations and regional and global geographic phenomena, such as landforms, soils, climate, vegetation, and natural resources.

Concepts such as: location, physical and human characteristics of national and global regions in the past and present, and the interactions of humans with the environment.

National Geography Standards (NGS)
Social Studies

Grade 5 - 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).

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<td>EXPECTATION</td>
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<td>EXPECTATION</td>
<td>HS.12.2.A.1.</td>
<td>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).</td>
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<td>EXPECTATION</td>
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<td>HS.12.2.A.3.</td>
<td>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).</td>
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The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement

Patterns of Settlements: There are patterns of settlements in regions

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).

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).

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

The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement

Patterns of Settlements: There are patterns of settlements in regions

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).

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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).
Human Systems

The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics

Patterns of Culture: Multiple cultural landscapes exist and vary across space

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.

The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement

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).

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).
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. An 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.12.4. 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
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
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. 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 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
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. 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).

ESSENTIAL ELEMENT NGS.HS. Human Systems
| STANDARD | HS.10. | The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics Patterns of Culture: Multiple cultural landscapes exist and vary across space |
| STRAND | HS.10.2. | 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.12. | The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement |
| STRAND | HS.12.1. | BENCHMARK | HS.12.1.A. | Functions of Settlements: Different types of functions can influence the success or failure of settlements 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. | BENCHMARK | HS.12.2.A. | Functions of Settlements: A combination of a favorable location and human activities lead to the growth of settlements 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. |
| EXPECTATION | HS.12.2.A.1. | 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. | ESSENTIAL ELEMENT | NGS.HS. | Human Systems |
| STANDARD | HS.12. | Patterns of Settlements: There are patterns of settlements in regions Compare and explain the location, number, and sizes of settlements in regions, as exemplified by being able to |
| STRAND | HS.12.3. | BENCHMARK | HS.12.3.A. | |
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).

**HS.12.3.A.1.** 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).

**HS.12.4.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).

**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).

**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).

**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).
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. 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 ELEMENTS

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

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).

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS

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

EXPECTATION HS.12.2.A.1. 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.2. 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.3. 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).

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS

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

EXPECTATION HS.12.3.A.1. 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.12.4.  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
EXPECTATION  HS.12.4.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.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).

National Geography Standards (NGS)
Social Studies

Grade 9 - Adopted: 2012

ESSENTIAL ELEMENT  NGS.WST.  The World in Spatial Terms
STANDARD  WST.1.  How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information
STRAND  WST.1.1.  Properties and Functions of Geographic Representations: 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
BENCHMARK  WST.1.1.A.  Explain the advantages of using multiple geographic representations to answer geographic questions, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION  WST.1.1.A.2.  Describe how an analysis of urbanization can be done using different geospatial technologies (e.g., RS for land use, GIS data layers to predict areas of high/low growth, GPS and GIS for identifying transportation issues regarding growth).

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 defined by different sets of criteria, and places can be included in multiple regions of different types
BENCHMARK PR.5.1.A. Identify and explain how a place can exist within multiple regional classifications, as exemplified by being able to identify a location in the world and explain a number of possible different regions that may include the location (e.g., Tunisia in the North African region, the Arabic speaking language region, and the Mediterranean region; Texas in the Great Plains region, the Southern US region, the Gulf Coast region).

EXPECTATION PR.5.1.A.3. Identify a location in the world and explain a number of possible different regions that may include the location (e.g., Tunisia in the North African region, the Arabic speaking language region, and the Mediterranean region; Texas in the Great Plains region, the Southern US region, the Gulf Coast region).

ESSENTIAL ELEMENT NGS.HS. Human Systems

STANDARD HS.9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface

STRAND HS.9.2. Spatial Distribution of Population: Population distribution and density are a function of historical, environmental, economic, political, and technological factors

BENCHMARK HS.9.2.A. Identify and explain how historical, environmental, economic, political, and technological factors have influenced the current population distribution, as exemplified by being able to identify and explain the role technology plays in increasing the population density in cities (e.g., high-rise structures, sanitation, public transportation systems, concentration of business activities).

EXPECTATION HS.9.2.A.1. Identify and explain how historical, environmental, economic, political, and technological factors have influenced the current population distribution, as exemplified by being able to identify and explain the role technology plays in increasing the population density in cities (e.g., high-rise structures, sanitation, public transportation systems, concentration of business activities).

ESSENTIAL ELEMENT NGS.HS. Human Systems

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

STRAND HS.12.1. Functions of Settlements: The numbers, types, and range of the functions of settlements change over space and time

BENCHMARK HS.12.1.A. Explain how and why the number and range of functions of settlements have changed and may change in the future, as exemplified by being able to analyze the reasons for and results of policies of municipal governments on the internal structure of cities (e.g., zoning ordinances to determine the location and characteristics of residential, commercial, and industrial sectors, incentives to encourage development, legislation of flood-plain regions restricting development).

EXPECTATION HS.12.1.A.1. Analyze late 20th-century changes in urban patterns and functions (e.g., edge cities, gentrified districts, more specialized services in suburban areas, urban sprawl).

EXPECTATION HS.12.1.A.2. Compare satellite images of cities to identify the growth or decline of different sectors in the settlement (e.g., squatter settlements, central business district [CBD], green spaces, government buildings).

ESSENTIAL ELEMENT NGS.HS. Human Systems

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

STRAND HS.12.3. Patterns of Settlements: The spatial patterns of settlements change over time

BENCHMARK HS.12.3.A. Compare and explain the changing functions, sizes, and spatial patterns of settlements, as exemplified by being able to analyze late 20th-century changes in urban patterns and functions (e.g., edge cities, gentrified districts, more specialized services in suburban areas, urban sprawl).

EXPECTATION HS.12.3.A.1. Compare and explain the changing functions, sizes, and spatial patterns of settlements, as exemplified by being able to analyze late 20th-century changes in urban patterns and functions (e.g., edge cities, gentrified districts, more specialized services in suburban areas, urban sprawl).

EXPECTATION HS.12.3.A.2. Compare satellite images of cities to identify the growth or decline of different sectors in the settlement (e.g., squatter settlements, central business district [CBD], green spaces, government buildings).
Analyze and explain the structure and development of megacities and megalopoli, as exemplified by being able to:

- Analysis of the spatial pattern of cities with populations larger than 10 million (megacities) to determine if the pattern is associated with specific features (e.g., coastal locations, major rivers, inland waterways, political centers) or with particular regions (e.g., South America versus South Asia).
- Analysis of the technological developments that have contributed to the growth and changing spatial distribution of megacities and megalopoli (e.g., changes in agricultural production; infrastructure developments such as sanitation, railroads, interstate highways, airports; construction technologies).