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

Subjects: Science, Social Studies

Grades: 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

Virtual Field Trips

Tokyo - City of Contrasts

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.

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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:

**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)**

**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 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 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.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.

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.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 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 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 Elements 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 Elements 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 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).

Essential Elements NGS.UG. The Uses of Geography

Standard UG.18. How to apply geography to interpret the present and plan for the future

Strand UG.18.2. Changes in Geographic Contexts: Change occurs in the geographic characteristics and spatial organization of places, regions, and environments
BENCHMARK  UG.18.2.A.  Describe and explain current changes in the geographic characteristics and spatial organizations of places, regions, and environments and predict how they may be different in the future, as exemplified by being able to

EXPECTATION  UG.18.2.A.3.  Explain why the majority of emerging megacities will continue to be located in South and East Asia.

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

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.  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

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.  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.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
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. 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).

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).

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 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 changes that have occurred in geographic contexts.
**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, freeways, public transit, skyscrapers, shopping malls).

**ESSENTIAL ELEMENT** NGS.UG. The Uses of Geography

**STANDARD** UG.18. How to apply geography to interpret the present and plan for the future

**STRAND** UG.18.2. Changes in Geographic Contexts: Change occurs in the geographic characteristics and spatial organization of places, regions, and environments

**BENCHMARK** UG.18.2.A. Describe and explain current changes in the geographic characteristics and spatial organizations of places, regions, and environments and predict how they may be different in the future, as exemplified by being able to

**EXPECTATION** UG.18.2.A.3. Explain why the majority of emerging megacities will continue to be located in South and East Asia.

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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

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**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.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
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ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS.HS.
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Functions of Settlements: A combination of a favorable location and human activities lead to the growth of settlements
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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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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).

**National Geography Standards (NGS)**

**Social Studies**

**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

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

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