**Area of Learning: SOCIAL STUDIES — Human Geography Grade 11**

**BIG IDEAS**

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| Analyzing data from a variety of sources allows us to better understand our globally connected world. |  | Demographic patterns and population distribution are influenced by physical features and natural resources. |  | Human activities alter landscapes in a variety of ways. |  | A geographic region can encompass a variety of physical features and/or human interactions. |

**Learning Standards**

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| **Curricular Competencies** | **Content** |
| *Students are expected to be able to do the following:** **Use geographic inquiry processes and skills to ask questions; gather, interpret, and analyze data and ideas; and communicate findings and decisions**
* Assess the significance of places by identifying the physical and/or human features that characterize them (sense of place)
* **Assess a variety of interpretations of geographic evidence after investigating different perspectives, reliability of sources, and adequacy of evidence (evidence and interpretation)**
* **Draw conclusions about the variation and distribution of geographic phenomena over time and space (patterns and trends)**
* Evaluate how particular geographic actions or events influence human practices or outcomes (geographical value judgments)
* **Evaluate features or aspects of geographic phenomena or locations to explain what makes them worthy of attention or recognition (geographical importance)**
* Identify and assess how human and environmental factors and events influence each other (interactions and associations)
* Make reasoned ethical judgments about controversial actions in the past or present, and determine whether we have a responsibility to respond (geographical value judgments)
 | *Students are expected to know the following:** demographic patterns of growth, decline, and movement
* relationships between cultural traits, use of physical space, and impacts on the environment
* relationship between First Peoples and the environment
* global agricultural practices
* industrialization, trade, and natural resource demands
* factors behind increased urbanization and its influence on societies and environments
* relationships between natural resources and patterns of population settlement and economic development
* political organization of geographic regions
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