

The 6 Elements and 18 Standards of Geography (modified)

1. (III.) **Physical Systems:** processes shaping the physical landscape. Looking at various ecosystems that create, interact, sustain and modify life on that landscape.

Specifically:

7. Physical Processes that shape Earth's surface (endogenic and exogenic)
8. Characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems on the earth's surface (geology, soils, plants, animals, climate, hydrology)

2. (V.) **Environment & Society:** The physical environment that is modified by human activities, also, the features and processes of the physical landscape that impact human activity.

Specifically:

14. How have human actions modified the physical environment?
15. How does the physical landscape affect human systems?
16. What is the importance, meaning, modification, use and distribution of resources?

3. (IV.) **Human Systems:** All human activities, patterns, structures and settlements that are competing for control of the Earth's surface, both historic and current.

Specifically:

9. Population patterns (characteristics, distribution, migration, demographics)
10. Cultural mosaics (composition, distribution, complexity, impact)
11. Economic structures (types, patterns, networks, inter and intra-related connections)
12. Human Settlements (process, patterns, functions)
13. The forces of cooperation and conflict (issues that create positive and negative divisions and areas of control on Earth's surface)

4. (II.) **Places & Regions:** Addresses special attributes of both physical and human spaces, creates the identity ("signature"), extent and "commonalities" of a particular landscape.

Specifically:

4. What are the most important physical and human characteristics of a particular place?
5. What is the extent of a particular region or place? (Identify core, domain, sphere)
6. What are the cultural perceptions (inside-outside points of view) of a place or region?

5. (I.) **The World in Spatial Terms:** Mapping relationships between people, places and their activities in a spatial context.

Specifically:

1. Using maps as tools to acquire, represent, process, disseminate and report spatial information.
2. Using mental mapping to internalize and organize information about people, places and environments.
3. Using maps for analysis and interpretation of all spatial patterns.

6. (VI.) **The Use of Geography:** Represented by Standards 17 and 18. Apply and implement geographic observations to interpret the past, access the present and plan for the future.