Curriculum: 2009 Pequea Valley SD Curriculum | PEQUEA VALLEY SD

Course: Social Studies 6 | **Date:** August 30, 2010 ET

Topic: Geographic Tools | **Days:** 4

Subject(s): Social Studies | **Grade(s):**

Key Learning: **The five themes of location, place, human-environment interaction, movement, and regions help us understand our world. Maps allow us to represent patterns of physical and human features found on earth.**

Unit Essential Question(s):

How do we understand and represent the world around us?

Concept: 5 Themes of Geography	Concept: Maps	Concept: Coordinate Systems
7.1.6.A	7.1.6.A	7.1.6.A, 7.1.6.B
Lesson Essential Question(s): What is geography? (A) How can the five themes of geography help us understand our world? (ET)	**Lesson Essential Question(s):** What purpose do maps serve and what are the parts of a map? (A) How do we create maps and what challenges do we face when we do? (ET)	**Lesson Essential Question(s):** What are lines of latitude and longitude and what purpose do they serve? (A) How do we use coordinates to determine absolute location? (A)
Vocabulary: location (absolute and relative), place, human-environment interaction, regions, movement, geography,	**Vocabulary:** projection, distortion, map key, compass rose, cardinal direction, grid, scale	**Vocabulary:** absolute location, coordinates, latitude, longitude, Equator, Prime Meridian

Additional Information:

Attached Document(s):

Vocab Report for Topic: Geographic Tools **Days:** 4
Subject(s): Social Studies **Grade(s):**

Concept:

5 Themes of Geography

location (absolute and relative) -

where something or someone is

place -

a location's physical and human features

human-environment interaction -

how people affect their environment, the physical characteristics of their natural surroundings, and how their environment affects them

regions -

an area with a unifying characteristic such as climate, land, population, or history

movement -

explains how people, goods, and ideas get from one place to another

geography -

the study of the earth

-

Concept:

Maps

projection -

method of putting the earth onto a flat piece of paper

distortion -

Vocab Report for Topic: Geographic Tools **Days:** 4
Subject(s): Social Studies **Grade(s):**

change in the accuracy of shapes and distances

map key -

the section of a map that explains the symbols for the map features

compass rose -

a map feature that shows the four cardinal directions

cardinal direction -

one of the four compass ponts: north, east, south and west

grid -

a network of horizontal and perpendicular lines, uniformly spaced, for locating points on a map, chart, or aerial photograph by means of a system of coordinates

scale -

the size of an area on a map as compared with the area's actual size

Concept:

Coordinate Systems

absolute location -

the exact position of a place on earth

coordinates -

a set of numbers that give you a geographic address using lines of latitude and longitude

latitude -

imaginary lines that circle the Earth parallel to the Equator; used to measure distance north or south of the Equator

longitude -

Vocab Report for Topic: Geographic Tools **Days:** 4
Subject(s): Social Studies **Grade(s):**

imaginary lines that run north and south from one pole to the other; used to measure distance east or west of the Prime Meridian

Equator -

line of latitude (0 degrees) that circles the globe at its widest point, dividing the Earth into two halves called hemispheres

Prime Meridian -

line of longitude (0 degrees) that that runs from the North Pole to the South Pole through Greenwich, England

Curriculum: 2009 Pequea Valley SD Curriculum
Course: Social Studies 6

PEQUEA VALLEY SD
Date: May 21, 2010 ET

Topic: Earth's Physical Geography
Subject(s): Social Studies

Days: 4
Grade(s):

Key Learning: **The earth's surface is constantly changing - some forces build it up, while others break it down. Latitudes, landforms, wind and water all affect climate, and climate affects vegetation.**

Unit Essential Question(s):

Why is the earth's surface constantly changing? Why are there different types of climate and vegetation on earth?

Concept: **Forces that Shape the Earth** 7.2.6.A	**Concept:** **Climate** 7.2.6.B
Lesson Essential Question(s): What are the continents of the world, and what makes them physically different from one another? (A) How have plate tectonics, continental drift, weathering and erosion caused the earth and its continents to change over time? (ET)	**Lesson Essential Question(s):** What are the factors that affect climate? (A) What are the 5 main types of climate? (A) How does climate affect vegetation? (ET)
Vocabulary: plate, plate tectonics, continental drift, weathering, erosion, Pangaea, landforms, continent	**Vocabulary:** precipitation, weather, climate, vegetation, tropical, dry, moderate, continental, polar, latitude

Additional Information:

Attached Document(s):

Vocab Report for Topic: Earth's Physical Geography **Days:** 4
Subject(s): Social Studies **Grade(s):**

Concept:

Forces that Shape the Earth

plate -

a huge section of the Earth's crust

plate tectonics -

the theory that Earth's crust is made of huge, slowly moving slabs of rock called plates

continental drift -

the movement, formation, or re-formation of continents described by the theory of plate tectonics

weathering -

the breaking down of rocks by wind, rain, or ice

erosion -

a process by which water, wind, or ice wears away landforms and carries the meterial to another place

Pangaea -

according to scientific theory, a single landmass that brok apart to form today's separate continents

landforms -

an area of Earth's surface with a definite shape; mountains and hills are examples of landforms

continent -

One of the principal land masses of the earth, usually regarded as including Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, and South America

Concept: Climate

precipitation -

Vocab Report for Topic: Earth's Physical Geography **Days:** 4
Subject(s): Social Studies **Grade(s):**

all the forms of water, such as rain, sleet, hail and snow, that fall to the ground from the atmosphere

weather -

the condition of the bottom layer of the Earth's atmosphere in one place over a short period of time

climate -

the average weather over many years

vegetation -

the plants in an area

tropical -

climate type that is hot and wet

dry -

climates that are very hot and receive little rainfall

moderate -

climates found in the middle latitudes; marked by medium rainfall, seasonal changes, but temperatures rarely falling below zero

continental -

climate that is characterized by winter temperatures cold enough to support a fixed period of snow cover each year, and relatively moderate precipitation occurring mostly in summer

polar -

climates that are cold all year round

latitude -

imaginary lines that circle the globe from east to west but measure north to south

Curriculum: 2009 Pequea Valley SD Curriculum
Course: Social Studies 6

PEQUEA VALLEY SD
Date: May 21, 2010 ET

Topic: Earth's Human Geography
Subject(s): Social Studies

Days: 5
Grade(s):

Key Learning: **Populations differ from place to place for many reasons such as physical characteristics of the land and migration patterns. Culture is the way of life of a group of people who share similar beliefs and customs, and cultures change as environments change and new ideas are shared.**

Unit Essential Question(s):

How do populations and cultures differ from place to place?

Concept: **Population** 7.3.6.A	**Concept:** **Movement** 7.3.6.A, 7.3.6.C	**Concept:** **Culture** 7.3.6.B, 7.3.6.D, 7.3.6.E
Lesson Essential Question(s): What is population? What are the factors that affect population distribution? (A) What is population density? (A) How do populations change, and what are the consequences of population growth? (ET)	**Lesson Essential Question(s):** Why do people migrate? (A) What is the push-pull theory? (A)	**Lesson Essential Question(s):** What is culture? What are the elements of culture? (A) How do cultures differ from one another? (ET) Why do cultures change? (ET)
Vocabulary: population, population density, birth rate, death rate, life expectancy, population distribution	**Vocabulary:** migration, immigrant, urbanization	**Vocabulary:** culture, cultural landscape, technology, agriculture, social structure, cultural diffusion, acculturation, nuclear family, extended family

Additional Information:

Attached Document(s):

Vocab Report for Topic: Earth's Human Geography **Days:** 5
Subject(s): Social Studies **Grade(s):**

Concept:

Population

population -

the total number of people in area

population density -

the average number of people living in a square mile

birth rate -

the number of live births each year per 1,000 people

death rate -

the number of deaths each year per 1,000 people

life expectancy -

the average number of years that a person is expected to live

population distribution -

how the population is spread over an area

Concept: Movement

migration -

the movement of people from one country or region to another in order to make a new home

immigrant -

a person who moves to a new country in order to settle there

urbanization -

the growth of city populations caused by the movement of people to cities

Vocab Report for Topic: Earth's Human Geography **Days:** 5
Subject(s): Social Studies **Grade(s):**

Concept: Culture

culture -

language, religious beliefs, values, customs, and other ways of life shared by a group of people

cultural landscape -

a landscape that has been changed by human beings and that reflects their culture

technology -

tools and the skills that people need to use them; the practical use of scientific skills, especially in industry

agriculture -

farming; includes growing crops and raising livestock

social structure -

the ways in which people within a culture are organized into smaller groups

cultural diffusion -

the movement of customs and ideas from one culture to another

acculturation -

the process of accepting, borrowing, and exchanging ideas and traits among cultures

nuclear family -

a family that includes parents and children

extended family -

a family unit that may include parents, children, grandparents, aunts, uncles, etc, often living with or near each other

Curriculum: 2009 Pequea Valley SD Curriculum
Course: Social Studies 6

PEQUEA VALLEY SD
Date: May 21, 2010 ET

Topic: Our Relationship with the Earth
Subject(s): Social Studies

Days: 3
Grade(s):

Key Learning: **People use the earth's resources in a variety of ways. Human activities have a major impact on the earth's physical systems.**

Unit Essential Question(s):

How do we interact with the environment in both positive and negative ways?

Concept: **Natural Resources** 7.3.6.D, 7.4.6.A	Concept: **Farming and Manufacturing** 7.3.6.D	Concept: **Changing the Environment** 7.4.6.B
Lesson Essential Question(s): What are natural resources and why do we need them? (A)	**Lesson Essential Question(s):** How do people use the earth? (A) How do developing nations differ from developed nations in their use of the earth? (ET)	**Lesson Essential Question(s):** How do we affect our environment in negative ways? (A) How can we help our environment? (ET)
Vocabulary: natural resource, renewable, nonrenewable, recyclable, fossil fuel	**Vocabulary:** commercial farming, subsistence farming, manufacturing, developed nation, developing nation	**Vocabulary:** ecosystem, deforestation, global warming, ozone layer, acid rain

Additional Information:

Attached Document(s):

Vocab Report for Topic: Our Relationship with the Earth **Days:** 3
Subject(s): Social Studies **Grade(s):**

Concept:

Natural Resources

natural resource -

any useful material found in the environment

renewable -

a natural resource that the environment continues to supply or replace as it is used, such as trees and water

nonrenewable -

a resource that cannot be replaced once it is used; nonrenewabe resources include fossil fuels such as coal and oil

recyclable -

a resource that cycles through natural processes in the environment, such as water or carbon

fossil fuel -

Concept: Changing the Environment

ecosystem -

a community of living things and their environment

deforestation -

the process of clearing land of forests of trees, usually to make room for farms and homes

global warming -

a slow increase in the Earth's temperature due to the increasing amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere

ozone layer -

Vocab Report for Topic: Our Relationship with the Earth **Days:** 3
Subject(s): Social Studies **Grade(s):**

the layer of gas in the upper part of the atmosphere that blocks out most of the sun's harmful ultraviolet rays

acid rain -

rain in which high levels of chemicals can pollute or damage the environment

Concept: Farming and Manufacturing

commercial farming -

farming that is done by companies; the raising of crops and livestock for sale in outside markets

subsistence farming -

farming that provides only enough food and animals for the needs of a family or village

manufacturing -

the process of turning raw materials into a finished product

developed nation -

a country with a modern industrial society and a well-developed economy

developing nation -

a country with relatively low industrial production, often lacking modern technology

Topic: Latin America
Subject(s): Social Studies

Days: 15
Grade(s):

Key Learning: **Latin America is a diverse region that is home to landforms such as the Andes Mountains, Amazaon Rainforest, Atacama Desert, and Galapagos Islands. The diversity of the land as well as a history defined by ancient civilizations, European conquest, and revolution has shaped the cultures of the Latin American people.**

Unit Essential Question(s):

How does the physical geography and history of Latin America affect the culture of the Latin American people?

Concept: **Regions and Countries of Latin America** 7.1.6.B	**Concept:** **Physical Geography of Latin America** 7.2.6.A, 7.4.6.A	**Concept:** **Key Historical Events** 8.4.6.C
Lesson Essential Question(s): What is the absolute and relative location of Latin America? (A) What are some countries and major cities in Latin America? (A)	**Lesson Essential Question(s):** What are the physical features of Latin America? (A) How does Latin America's topography and location affect its climate? (ET) How has Latin America's topography affected the human geography of Latin America? (ET)	**Lesson Essential Question(s):** What ancient civilizations were found in Latin America and how could they be described? (A) How did the arrival of Europeans change Latin America? (ET) What examples of revolution can we find in Latin America's history? How did these change Latin America? (ET)
Vocabulary: absolute location, relative location, South America, Central America, Carribean, Western Hemisphere	**Vocabulary:** Andes Mountains, Amazon Rainforest, Atacama Desert, Galapagos Islands, Tierra Del Fuego, Lake Titicaca, pampas, isthmus, plateau, tributary, fertile, climate, elevation, latitude	**Vocabulary:** civilization, conquest, revolution

Topic: Latin America
Subject(s): Social Studies

Days: 15
Grade(s):

Concept: **Cultures of Latin America** 7.3.6.B, 7.3.6.C, 7.3.6.D	**Concept:** **Research Skills**
Lesson Essential Question(s): What are the cultural characteristics of Latin America? (A) How do the cultures of Latin America compare to those in the United States? (ET)	**Lesson Essential Question(s):** How do you research a topic effectively? (A)
Vocabulary: population distribution, subsistence farming, cultural traits	**Vocabulary:** source, index, table of contents, citation

Additional Information:

Students will research a country of Latin America in small groups using a variety of sources.

Attached Document(s):

Vocab Report for Topic: Latin America **Days:** 15
Subject(s): Social Studies **Grade(s):**

Concept:

Physical Geography of Latin America

Andes Mountains -

The Andes Mountains stretch over 5500 miles from the southern tip of Argentina and Chile to the northern part of Columbia in South America

Amazon Rainforest -

The Amazon forest territory is a tropical rainforest that is located in the north side of the South American continent and is shared by 9 countries: Brazil, Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Suriname, French Guiana and Guiana

Atacama Desert -

The Atacama Desert of Chile is a sparsely populated virtually rainless plateau, running from the Pacific Ocean to the Andes Mountains

Galapagos Islands -

an archipelago of volcanic islands distributed around the equator in the Pacific Ocean

Tierra Del Fuego -

"Land of Fire" - an archipelago off the southernmost tip of the South American mainland, across the Strait of Magellan. The southern point of the archipelago forms Cape Horn.

Lake Titicaca -

Lake Titicaca is located on the border between Bolivia and Peru. It is the highest navigable lake in the world.

pampas -

flat, fertile plains that covers an area of 300,000 sq. miles from the Atlantic Ocean to the Andes Mountains

isthmus -

a narrow strip of land, bordered on both sides by water, connecting two larger bodies of land

Vocab Report for Topic: Latin America **Days:** 15
Subject(s): Social Studies **Grade(s):**

plateau -

a large, mostly flat area that rises above the surrounding land

tributary -

a stream that flows to a larger stream or other body of water

fertile -

containing substances that plants need in order to grow well

climate -

the weather patterns that an area typically experiences over a long period of time

elevation -

the height of land above sea level

latitude -

imaginary lines that circle the Earth parallel to the Equator

Concept:

Cultures of Latin America

population distribution -

how a population is spread over an area

subsistence farming -

farming that provides only enough food and animals for the needs of a family or village

cultural traits -

a behavioral characteristic of a people, such as a language, skill, or custom, passed from one generation to another

Vocab Report for Topic: Latin America **Days:** 15
Subject(s): Social Studies **Grade(s):**

Concept: Regions and Countries of Latin America

absolute location -

review

relative location -

review

South America -

A continent of the southern Western Hemisphere southeast of North America between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. It extends from the Caribbean Sea southward to Cape Horn.

Central America -

A region of southern North America extending from the southern border of Mexico to the northern border of Colombia. It separates the Caribbean Sea from the Pacific Ocean and is linked to South America by the Isthmus of Panama

Carribean -

the islands and countries of the Caribbean Sea collectively

Western Hemisphere -

The half of the earth comprising North America, Central America, and South America

Concept:

Key Historical Events

civilization -

a society with cities, a central government, social classes, writing, art, and architecture

conquest -

the act or state of conquering or the state of being conquered

revolution -

Vocab Report for Topic: Latin America
Subject(s): Social Studies
Days: 15
Grade(s):

a complete change in government, often achieved through violent means

Concept:

Research Skills

source -
index -
table of contents -
citation -

Topic: Europe and Russia
Subject(s): Social Studies

Days: 20
Grade(s):

Key Learning: **Europe and Russia are the politically diverse home of the Ural Mountains, Alpine Mountains, and many major rivers which the people depend upon for travel and resources. The history of Europe has shaped not only European cultures, but all of Western civilization today.**

Unit Essential Question(s):

How does the physical geography and history of Europe affect the culture of the European people?

Concept: **Regions and Countries of Europe** 7.1.6.B	**Concept:** **Physical Geography of Europe** 7.2.6.A	**Concept:** **Key Historical Events in Europe** 8.4.6.C, 8.4.6.D, 8.1.6.A
Lesson Essential Question(s): What is the absolute and relative location of Europe and Russia? (A) What are the countries and major cities in Europe? (A)	**Lesson Essential Question(s):** What are the physical features of Europe and Russia? (A) How does Europe's topography and location affect its climate? (ET) How does climate affect vegetation in Europe (ET)	**Lesson Essential Question(s):** How have ancient Greece, ancient Rome, and the Middle ages shaped the culture of Europe? (ET) What is the renaissance? How has the renaissance affected the culture of Europe? (ET) What are the major revolutions that occured in Europe, and how have they changed the culture? (ET) What is nationalism and how has it changed Europe? (ET)
Vocabulary: absolute location, relative location, Eastern Hemisphere	**Vocabulary:** Ural Mountains, Alpine Mountains, Taiga, Siberia, Rhine River, Volga River, peninsula, tributary, navigable, polder, steppe, rain shadow, tundra, permafrost, deciduous, coniferous	**Vocabulary:** empire, democracy, feudalism, monarch, Industrial Revolution, imperialism, nationalism, alliance, communism, migration

Topic: Europe and Russia
Subject(s): Social Studies

Days: 20
Grade(s):

Concept:
Cultures of Europe
7.3.6.A, 7.3.6.B, 7.3.6.C, 7.3.6.D, 7.3.6.E

Lesson Essential Question(s):
What are the cultures of Western Europe like? (A)

What are the cultures of Eastern Europe like? (A)

What are the cultures of Russia like? (A)

How do economic activies differ across Europe and Russia? (ET)

How do cultures of Europe and Russia compare to the United States? (ET)

Vocabulary:
ethnic group, dialect, multicultural

Additional Information:

Students will research a country of Europe using a variety of sources.

Attached Document(s):

Vocab Report for Topic: Europe and Russia
Subject(s): Social Studies
Days: 20
Grade(s):

Concept:

Regions and Countries of Europe

absolute location -
relative location -
Eastern Hemisphere -

Concept: Physical Geography of Europe

Ural Mountains -
Alpine Mountains -
Taiga -
Siberia -
Rhine River -
Volga River -
peninsula -
tributary -
navigable -
polder -
steppe -
rain shadow -
tundra -
permafrost -
deciduous -
coniferous -

Concept: Cultures of Europe

ethnic group -
dialect -
multicultural -

Concept: Key Historical Events in Europe

empire -
democracy -
feudalism -
monarch -
Industrial Revolution -
imperialism -
nationalism -
alliance -
communism -
migration -

Curriculum: 2009 Pequea Valley SD Curriculum
Course: Social Studies 6

PEQUEA VALLEY SD
Date: May 24, 2010 ET

Topic: Africa
Subject(s): Social Studies

Days: 24
Grade(s):

Key Learning: **The plateau continent of Africa has diverse landforms and cultures. Africa's physical geography and turbulent history have created many challenges for the African people.**

Unit Essential Question(s):

How does the physical geography and history of Africa affect the culture of the African people and create the challenges they face today?

Concept: **Regions and Countries of Africa** 7.1.6.B	Concept: **Physical Geography of Africa** 7.2.6.A	Concept: **Cultures of Africa** 7.3.6.B, 7.3.6.D
Lesson Essential Question(s): What is absolute and relative location of Africa? (A) What are some countries and major cities in Africa? (A)	**Lesson Essential Question(s):** What are the physical features of Africa? (A) How does the physical geography of Africa affect its climate and vegetation? (ET)	**Lesson Essential Question(s):** What are the major cultural traits of African cultures? (ET) How are Africa's people impacted by the physical geography of Africa, and how do the people impact the environment? (ET) How do the cultures of Africa compare to those in the United States? (ET)
Vocabulary: absolute location, relative location	**Vocabulary:** Sahara Desert, Kalahari Desert, Nile River, Congo, Sahel, Lake Victoria, Mount Kilimanjaro, oasis, plateau, escarpment, elevation, rift, cataract, silt, savanna	**Vocabulary:** Islam, deforestation, desertification, irrigate

Topic: Africa
Subject(s): Social Studies

Days: 24
Grade(s):

Concept: **Key Historical Events** 7.4.6.A, 7.4.6.B, 8.1.6.A, 8.1.6.C, 8.1.6.B, 8.4.6.C	**Concept:** **Challenges in Africa**
Lesson Essential Question(s): How has Africa's early history influenced the culture? (ET) How have slavery and European conquest changed Africa? (ET)	**Lesson Essential Question(s):** What economic, ecological, political, and human rights issues does Africa face today? (A) How can Africans overcome the challenges they face? How can we help them? (ET) How do you write a formal research paper? (ET)
Vocabulary: hunter-gatherer, nomad, civilization, colonization	**Vocabulary:** economic, political, ecological, citation, works cited

Additional Information:

Students will conduct research and write a formal research paper on a challenge in Africa (i.e. poverty, malaria, etc.)

Attached Document(s):

Vocab Report for Topic: Africa
Subject(s): Social Studies
Days: 24
Grade(s):

Concept:

Physical Geography of Africa

Sahara Desert -
Kalahari Desert -
Nile River -
Congo -
Sahel -
Lake Victoria -
Mount Kilimanjaro -
oasis -
plateau -
escarpment -
elevation -
rift -
cataract -
silt -
savanna -

Concept: Cultures of Africa

Islam -
deforestation -
desertification -
irrigate -

Concept:

Key Historical Events

hunter-gatherer -
nomad -
civilization -
colonization -

Concept:

Challenges in Africa

economic -
political -
ecological -
citation -
works cited -

Concept:

Vocab Report for Topic: Africa
Subject(s): Social Studies
Days: 24
Grade(s):

Regions and Countries of Africa

absolute location -
relative location -

Curriculum: 2009 Pequea Valley SD Curriculum
Course: Social Studies 6

PEQUEA VALLEY SD
Date: May 24, 2010 ET

Topic: Asia
Subject(s): Social Studies

Days: 15
Grade(s):

Key Learning: **The land, population, economy and culture of each region of Asia varies greatly by location.**

Unit Essential Question(s):

How does the physical geography and history of Asia affect the culture of the Asian people?

Concept: **Regions and Countries of Asia**	Concept: **Physical Geography of Asia**	Concept: **History and Cultures of Asia**
7.1.6.B	7.2.6.A, 7.4.6.A, 7.1.6.B	7.3.6.B, 8.4.6.A, 8.4.6.C
Lesson Essential Question(s): What is the absolute and relative location of Asia? (A) What are the major regions of Asia? (A)	**Lesson Essential Question(s):** What are the physical features of Asia? (A) How does Asia's topography and location affect its climate and vegetation? (ET)	**Lesson Essential Question(s):** What are some achievements of ancient cultures of Asia? (A) How do ancient traditions and religions influence Asian culture today? (A) How can location influence a country's popluation and economic power? (ET)
Vocabulary: absolute location, relative location, Eastern hemisphere	**Vocabulary:** Himalayas, Mount Everest, Ring of Fire, Gobi Desert, archipelago, , loess, peninsula, plateau, monsoon, typhoon	**Vocabulary:** Hinduism, Buddhism, , , population distribution, population density, developed nation, developing nation

Additional Information:

Attached Document(s):

Vocab Report for Topic: Asia
Subject(s): Social Studies
Days: 15
Grade(s):

Concept:

Physical Geography of Asia

Himalayas -
Mount Everest -
Ring of Fire -
Gobi Desert -
archipelago -
-
loess -
peninsula -
plateau -
monsoon -
typhoon -

Concept:

History and Cultures of Asia

Hinduism -
Buddhism -
-
-
population distribution -
population density -
developed nation -
developing nation -

Concept: Regions and Countries of Asia

absolute location -
relative location -
Eastern hemisphere -