Social Studies

Brunswick School Department Grade 4 Geography

Essential Questions • What are the of themes in geography? • What information can be found on a map? • What helped determine the location of cities? • What helped determine the location of cities? • What helped determine the location of cities? • What information can be found on a map? • What helped determine the location of cities? • Where are people, landforms and landmarks on the earth located and why? • There are 5 themes in geography: Location, Place, Human Environment Interaction, Movement, Region • Maps provide us with information about the 5 themes of geography. • Environmental and cultural characteristics influence population distribution in specific places or regions. • Terms: longitude, latitude, equator, prime meridian, hemisphere, key/legend, scale, parallel, perpendicular, compass rose, cardinal, continent, country, state, county, boundary, borders, peninsula, gulf, bay, mountains, rivers, lakes, streams, straits, island, political map, physical map, population map, climate, cartographer, Africa, Antarctica, Australia (Oceania), Asia, Europe, North America, South America) and the four oceans (Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific). 1. Location • Location may be absolute or relative. • Absolute location is described by landmarks, time, direction or distance from one place to another. 2. Place • Place • Place can be defined in terms of climate, physical features, or the people who live there and their traditions. 3. Human Environment Interaction • Human environment interaction	Essential Understandings	Geographic reasoning rests on knowledge of the Earth's physical and human features. This knowledge helps people understand their own place in the world and fosters curiosity about Earth's wide diversity of environments and cultures. • What are the 5 themes of geography?
Essential Knowledge Environment Interaction, Movement, Region Maps provide us with information about the 5 themes of geography. Environmental and cultural characteristics influence population distribution in specific places or regions. Vocabulary/Content Image: Terms: longitude, latitude, equator, prime meridian, hemisphere, key/legend, scale, parallel, perpendicular, compass rose, cardinal, continent, country, state, county, boundary, borders, peninsula, gulf, bay, mountains, rivers, lakes, streams, straits, island, political map, physical map, population map, climate, cartographer, Africa, Antarctica, Australia (Oceania), Asia, Europe, North America, South America) and the four oceans (Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific). 1 Location • Location may be absolute or relative. • Absolute location is described by landmarks, time, direction or distance from one place to another. 2 Place • Place can be defined in terms of climate, physical features, or the people who live there and their traditions. 3 Human Environment Interaction • Human environment interaction can be defined by how people adapt, modify and depend on the environment. 4 Movement • The movement of people, the import and export of goods, and mass communication have all played major roles in shaping our world. 5 Region • Region is the basic unit of study in geography which can include: area, language, political divisions, religions and		 What information can be found on a map? What helped determine the location of cities? Where are people, landforms and landmarks on the earth located and why?
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 Use some of the 5 themes of geography to explain different kind of maps. 	Is
 Essential Skills Compare different types of maps to interpret geographical feature and draw conclusions. Locate major population centers of the world and provide possiliexplanations of why they emerged in that location. Explain why environmental characteristics vary among different world regions 	res ole
Related Maine Learning ResultsSocial Studies D Geography D 1.a. Explain that geography includes the study of Earth's physical features including climate and the distribution of plant animal, and human life 	of ires of
Related Chronological reasoning and causation Social Studies Comparison and contextualization Practices Geographic reasoning Gathering, using and interpreting evidence The role of the individual in social and political participation	
 Construct a relief map. Construct a world continent map. Construct a product map that includes major products of a cour using a key. Construct maps and other graphic representations of both famil and unfamiliar places Use latitude and longitude to locate different places on maps. Visit DeLorme or similar facility. Complete a geography dictionary with terms, definitions and pictures. Geography bingo. Participate in the National Geography Bee. Locate and name the 7 continents (Africa, Antarctica, Australia (Oceania), Asia, Europe, North America, South America) and th oceans (Arctic, and Atlantic, Indian, Pacific). 	ar
Sample Construct and/or label a world map which includes: 7 continent	s, 4

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	Geography
Classroom	oceans, and selected countries and major cities from each
Assessment	continent.
Methods	
	<u>Publications:</u>
	 Looking at Maps and Globes – Carmen Bredeson
	 Longitude and Latitude – Rebecca Aberg
	 Mapping the World – Sylvia Johnson
Sample	 Map Scale – Rebecca Aberg
Resources	 <u>Nations of the World</u> – Samuel Brimson
	Videos:
	 Geography: Five Themes of Geography For Planet Earth
	 Getting Started With Geography
	World Geography: Using Maps and Globes