

R. Koons: Feedback on Work Group A product

I concur with all of the consensus recommendations of the Content Advisors 'committee.

HS US History

On the issue of content overload, I would point out that making the content more specific and concrete does not mean consuming additional instructional hours. The real issue is how much statewide consistency do we want, in comparison with the scope of autonomy of individual teachers. Obviously, there is value to the latter, but especially in core, required courses like US History, it is vital that we ensure a common foundation of knowledge in every classroom. I have taught many freshman courses at UT in the last 38 years (students who are essentially at the high school level), so I can speak with some confidence about what can be covered in a year-long course with daily classes. The TEKS as recommended by the Content Advisors are undoubtedly feasible.

If cuts to content have to be made, they should be made proportionately throughout, and they should not be allowed to gut the colonial and revolutionary periods, which set the trajectory and tone of our country.

HS World Geography

Pursuant to the points made in the consensus document about HS World Geography, I have prepared a document in which I expand each of the world's regions with TEKS that follow the work group's proposal. I recommend deleting those TEKS that go beyond the scope of geography, for example, into environmental science or international law. If a high school wants to cover these subjects, they should do so in other courses. I also recommend that the TEKS stick to facts and avoid theoretical speculation. A student cannot evaluate the validity of a theoretical generalization without a solid foundation of concrete facts.

My version includes geographical knowledge about the past, for three reasons. First, one cannot understand broad phenomena like cultural dispersion or migration without pulling on a wide swathe of empirical facts, which necessarily lie in the past. Second, one cannot understand

current conditions without an understanding of how they came about. Why, for example, is the Indian subcontinent divided into three counters? Third, one can only learn a large body of facts when they are presented in a well-developed and coherent narrative, one supplied by history.

HS Sociology

I fully support Dr. Simon's proposed re-writing and re-organizing of the work group's product.

HS US Government

I would urge that Washington's Thanksgiving Day proclamation and the Northwest Ordinance (specifically, its inclusion of public aid to schools in support of 'religion and morality') be restored (3A and B), to enable students to understand some of the complexities of church/state relations in the early Republic.

I would also urge the restoration of the Chevron decision (1984) and the recent *Loper Bright Enterprises* (2024), since they are crucial to understanding the current legal and constitutional standing of administrative agencies and courts.

World Geography Studies

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Knowledge and Skills

1. **Major Themes in World Geography.** ~~The student applies geographic skills to Think like a Geographer.~~

- (A) Explain the history of geography. Tools, including how reference and thematic maps reflect choices, limitations, and biases (e.g., Mercator and other projections).
- (B) Use Geography Tools to analyze geographic relationships (e.g. *Cartography*, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), Global Positioning Systems (GPS), Data Visualizations (maps, charts, graphs), Aerial Photography, *Geo-Archaeology*)
- (C) Examine the processes that have led to current spatial organization (The why of where)
- (D) Develop and use mental maps to understand relative location, spatial patterns, processes, and relationships at various scales
- (E) Explain the purposes of regionalization including types of regions

2. **Understand Physical Geography Processes**

- (A) Determine how Earth–Sun relationships impact climates and weather conditions
- (B) Identify major types and patterns of landforms, ecosystems, biomes, natural resources
- (C) Explain the spatial distribution of landforms, ecosystems, biomes, natural resources

3. **Understand Human Settlement Patterns**

- (A) Describe human and physical features that influence the size and distribution of settlements. [Move B-F to specific regions, where appropriate]

4. **Understand Population Geography (Demography)**

- (A) Interpret *Demographic data (Birth and death rates, Fertility, Life expectancy, Population density patterns,)* to understand population characteristics [Move B-C to specific regions, where appropriate]

5. **Understand Human-Environment Interaction**

- (A) Compare how people depend on, adapt to, and modify their environment using geography tools
- (B) Evaluate the benefits and consequences of human-environment interactions (such as agriculture, mining, urban development)
- (C) Research how places plan for, mitigate, and respond to natural hazards at various scales [Delete -too expansive]
- (D) Evaluate the economic and political relationships between settlements and the environment, including sustainable development and renewable/non-renewable resources. [Delete- outside scope of geography]

6. Understand Economic Geography

- (A) Categorize economic activities primary (e.g. subsistence and commercial *Agriculture*, *Domesticated animals*) secondary (e. g. cottage and commercial *Industrialization*), tertiary (e.g. sales and services), and quaternary (e. g. data driven decisions)
- (B) compare *world trade patterns* over time and analyze the implications of globalization, including outsourcing, free trade zones, and supply chains
- (C) assess how changes in climate, resources, infrastructure, and factors of production affect the location and patterns of economic activities [Delete- too vague]
- (D) evaluate the geographic and economic impact of policies related to the development, use, and scarcity of natural resources [Move to specific regions, where appropriate]
- (E) Use data from the Human Development Index (HDI) and (e.g. Gross Domestic Product (GDP), (e.g. GDP per capita, Literacy rates) to compare the level of development and standard of living in places

7. Understand Cultural Geography

- (A) Define culture (e.g. identity, language, systems of belief, shared practices, material goods) [Move B-G to specific regions, where appropriate]

8. Understand Political Geography

- (A) Explain the spatial organization of nations and states including international and internal boundaries (e.g. control of territory and resources)
- (B) Assess advantages and disadvantages of the participatory relationship between sovereign states and international organizations, treaties, and obligations. [Delete-

beyond the scope of geography]

[Move C-E to specific regions, where appropriate]

9. United States and Canada

(A) Understand the physical geography of the United States and Canada

1. Locate the United States, Canada, and their capitals on a globe.
2. Locate the following geographical features on a map:
 - a. Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, Gulf of America, Caribbean Sea
 - b. The Great Lakes
 - c. Rivers and river systems: Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Rio Grande, St. Laurence
 - d. Rocky Mountains and Appalachians
 - e. Major regions: Great Plains, deserts, forests

(B) Understand Human Settlement Patterns and Demography in the United States and Canada

1. Trace the effects of innovation and technology on patterns of human settlement (e.g. Metallurgy, Agricultural tools, Navigational improvements, weapons)
2. Apply geographic tools to analyze Urbanization and spatial patterns of land use (e.g. rural, suburban, urban)
3. Compare how physical geography affects the routes and flows of human Migration
 - a. Waves of migration from Asia into North America over the Beringian strait
 - b. Location of major tribal groups in North America in 1492.
 - c. Subsequent migrations of tribes.
4. Compare how and push and pull forces, including political, economic, social, and environmental conditions, affect human Migration Patterns [Delete – combine with 3]
5. Analyze the effects of voluntary and forced migration on countries of origin, transit, and destination at various scales

6. Use the Demographic Transition Model, (e.g. Population Pyramids, and Dependency ratios) to predict future population trends of different societies [Delete – too speculative]
7. Explain how a place uses census data to recognize population trends, allocate resources, and determine infrastructure needs [Delete – not important, universal]

(C) Understand the Economic Geography of the United States and Canada

1. Location of major sources of oil, coal, iron ore, aluminum ore
2. Location of major agricultural products: wheat, corn, rice, sugar beets and sugar cane, cattle, pork and chicken
3. Major fisheries
4. The interstate highway system
5. Major sea ports

(D) Understand the cultural geography of the United States and Canada

1. Compare patterns of culture (e.g. language, religion, land use, education, and customs that make specific regions of the world distinctive)
 - a. Describe the distribution of various ethnic groups.
2. Analyze the human and physical characteristics of place [Delete – too vague]
3. analyze cultural convergence and divergence caused by migration, war, trade, innovations, and diffusion
4. Describe and trace on a map the voyages of European exploration and the subsequent colonization.
 - a. Voyages and travels of Columbus, Coronado
 - b. Spanish colonies in North America
 - c. French explorers and New France
 - d. English explorers: Cabot
 - e. European colonies along the Eastern seaboard: English, Dutch, and Swedish
 - f. Westward expansion of the United States
5. Describe central ideas and spatial distribution of *religions and philosophies*,
6. Analyze visual sources to identify components of cultural landscape (e.g. architecture, land use, signage, public art, monuments, place names), including

Cahokia, Mesa Verde, L'Anse aux Meadows, Williamsburg, Washington, D.C.
The Alamo

7. Evaluate the impact of time-space compression on cultural changes including the effects of communication and transportation technologies and globalization
[Delete – beyond the scope of geography]

(E) Understand the political geography of the United States and Canada

1. ~~Critique~~ Describe the role of physical and human geography in territorial conflicts (e.g. *Corridors straits, mountain passes, fords, Barriers, Strategic locations, Environmental factors, Natural resources as a means of war, Natural resources as an end of war*)
2. assess causes and effects of conflicts between groups of people, including modern genocides and terrorism, [- include only where appropriate]
3. On maps, trace the major campaigns and battles of the following wars:
 - a. American Revolutionary War
 - b. Mexican-American War
 - c. American Civil War
4. Evaluate how political power is spatially organized and distributed at various scales [Include only where appropriate – i.e., federal governments of United States and Canada]
5. Classify and compare government systems along the political spectrum between limited and unlimited systems (e.g. democracy, dictatorship, monarchy, republic, theocracy, authoritarian, and totalitarian) [Delete- beyond the scope of geography]

10. Latin America

(A) Understand the physical geography of the Latin America

1. On a map of the world, locate Latin America.
2. On a map of Latin America, locate adjacent bodies of waters, regions, and major geological and geographical features.
3. mountain ranges and uplands, including the Andes and the Mexican Plateau;

4. major waterways, including the Amazon, the Río de la Plata and its tributaries, and the Panama Canal

(B) Understand Human Settlement Patterns and Demography in the Latin America

1. Trace the effects of innovation and technology on patterns of human settlement (e.g. Metallurgy, Agricultural tools, Navigational improvements, weapons)
2. Apply geographic tools to analyze Urbanization and spatial patterns of land use (e.g. rural, suburban, urban)
3. Compare how physical geography affects the routes and flows of human Migration
4. Analyze the effects of voluntary and forced migration on countries of origin, transit, and destination at various scales

(C) Understand the Economic Geography of Latin America

1. trade arteries, including maritime trade, Inca Road System, Mesoamerican Trade Network, Spanish Treasure Fleets, and Transatlantic Slave Trade

(D) Understand the cultural geography of the Latin America

1. Compare patterns of culture (e.g. language, religion, land use, education, and customs that make specific regions of the world distinctive)
2. analyze cultural convergence and divergence caused by migration, war, trade, innovations, and diffusion
 - a. the spread of civilizations, including Mesoamerican, Andean, and Iberian;
 - b. the spread of religions, including Catholicism and Protestantism
3. describe central ideas and current spatial distribution of religions and philosophies,
4. Analyze visual sources to identify components of cultural landscape (e.g. architecture, land use, signage, public art, monuments, place names).
 - a. Identify the locations, dates of construction, and historical significance of great architectural sites, including the Nazca Lines, Machu Picchu, Tenochtitlan, Chichen Itza, Mexico City, the Basilica of our Lady of Guadalupe, and Christ the Redeemer statue.

(E) Understand the political geography of the Latin America

1. Describe the role of physical and human geography in territorial conflicts (e.g. Corridors straits, mountain passes, fords, Barriers, Strategic locations, Environmental factors, Natural resources as a means of war, Natural resources as an end of war)
 - a. Major military conflicts, including the Spanish Conquests (including Cortes and the Aztec Empire), Wars of Independence, Mexican-American War, and Spanish-American War.

11. Sub-Saharan Africa

(A) Understand the physical geography of the Sub-Saharan Africa

1. On a map of Sub-Saharan Africa, locate adjacent bodies of waters, regions, and major geological and geographical features

(B) Understand Human Settlement Patterns and Demography in Sub-Saharan Africa

1. Trace the effects of innovation and technology on patterns of human settlement (e.g. Metallurgy, Agricultural tools, Navigational improvements, weapons)
2. Apply geographic tools to analyze Urbanization and spatial patterns of land use (e.g. rural, suburban, urban)
3. Compare how physical geography affects the routes and flows of human migration: Identify the locations and time periods of major civilizations and empires, including Kush, Aksum, Zimbabwe, the sub-Saharan empires of Ghana, Mali, and Songhay, Kongo, and the kingdoms of Oyo, Asante, and Dahomey.
4. Analyze the effects of voluntary and forced migration on countries of origin, transit, and destination at various scales

(C) Understand the Economic Geography of Sub-Saharan Africa

1. notable geographical regions, including navigable waterways;
2. trade arteries, including medieval, trans-Saharan, Indian Ocean, and trans-Atlantic (slave trades, Triangular Trade);

3. Tse-tse fly distribution, including the consequences of its effects on humans, horses, and cattle).

(D) Understand the cultural geography of Sub-Saharan Africa

1. Compare patterns of culture (e.g. language, religion, land use, education, and customs that make specific regions of the world distinctive)
 - a. the spread of civilizations, including Egyptian;
 - b. the spread of religions, including Coptic Christianity, Islam, and Western Christianity (Catholic, Protestant);
 - c. Portuguese maritime explorations, including Henry the Navigator, Bartolomeu Dias, and Vasco da Gama;
2. analyze cultural convergence and divergence caused by migration, war, trade, innovations, and diffusion
3. describe central ideas and spatial distribution of religions and philosophies,
 - a. Describe major ethnic and religious groups in various countries in Sub-Saharan Africa
4. Analyze visual sources to identify components of cultural landscape (e.g. architecture, land use, signage, public art, monuments, place names)
 - a. Identify the locations, dates of construction, and historical significance of great architectural sites, including Lalibela, Great Zimbabwe, Timbuktu, and the Yamoussoukro Basilica

(E) Understand the political geography of Sub-Saharan Africa

1. Critique Describe the role of physical and human geography in territorial conflicts (including corridors, straits, mountain passes, fords, Barriers, Strategic locations, Environmental factors, Natural resources as a means of war, Natural resources as an end of war)
2. Identify major historical developments, including lands occupied by Islamic and European empires, the Scramble for Africa, when countries became independent, and the progression of postcolonial independence.

12. Southwest Asia and North Africa

(A) Understand the physical geography of Southwest Asia and North Africa

1. On a map of the world, locate Southwestern Asia and North Africa. [

2. On a map of the Southwestern Asia and North Africa, locate adjacent bodies of waters, regions, and major geological and geographical features

(B) Understand Human Settlement Patterns and Demography in Southwest Asia and North Africa

1. Trace the effects of innovation and technology on patterns of human settlement (e.g. Metallurgy, Agricultural tools, Navigational improvements, weapons)
2. Apply geographic tools to analyze Urbanization and spatial patterns of land use (e.g. rural, suburban, urban)
3. Compare how physical geography affects the routes and flows of human Migration
4. Analyze the effects of voluntary and forced migration on countries of origin, transit, and destination at various scales
5. Identify the locations and time periods of major civilizations and empires, including Akkad, Babylon, Egypt, Assyria, Israel, the Persian and Hellenistic empires, the Roman Empire, the Islamic Caliphates, the Crusader Kingdoms, and the Ottoman Empire.
6. Identify major historical developments, including the 19th and 20th century extension of European control and influence, when countries became independent, and how two countries achieved independence

(C) Understand Human-Environment Interaction in Southwest Asia and North Africa

1. Identify the methods used to compensate for the scarcity of water in some areas

(D) Understand the Economic Geography of Southwest Asia and North Africa

1. Trade arteries, including the Mediterranean, Bosphorus-Black Sea, Nile, Tigris-Euphrates, Indian Ocean, Ancient Caravan Route, Silk Road, Incense Route, Spice Route, and Suez Canal

(E) Understand the cultural geography of Southwest Asia and North Africa

1. Compare patterns of culture (e.g. language, religion, land use, education, and customs that make specific regions of the world distinctive)

- a. the spread of ancient civilizations, including Mesopotamian, Egyptian, Levantine, Persian, and Greek;
 - b. the spread of religions, including Zoroastrianism, Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
 - c. Describe major ethnic and religious groups in various countries in Southwestern Asia and North Africa
2. analyze cultural convergence and divergence caused by migration, war, trade, innovations, and diffusion
 3. describe central ideas and spatial distribution of religions and philosophies,
 4. Analyze visual sources to identify components of cultural landscape (e.g. architecture, land use, signage, public art, monuments, place names)
 - a. Identify the locations, dates of construction, and historical significance of great architectural sites, including Jericho, Göbekli Tepe, Ur, the Pyramids, Troy, Jerusalem, Persepolis, Petra, Volubilis, Krak des Chevaliers, Istanbul, and Burj Khalifa.
- (F) Understand the political geography of Southwest Asia and North Africa
1. Describe the role of physical and human geography in territorial conflicts (including corridors, straits, mountain passes, fords, barriers, Strategic locations, Environmental factors, Natural resources as a means of war, Natural resources as an end of war)
 - a. Major military conflicts, including the Punic Wars, the early Muslim conquests, the Crusades, Napoleon’s expeditions to Egypt and the Levant, and the African campaigns of World War I and World War II

13. Central and Southern Asia

- (A) Understand the physical geography of Central and Southern Asia
1. On a map of the world, locate Central and South Asia. (Indian sub-continent including Nepal and Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan)
 2. On a map of Central and South Asia, locate adjacent bodies of waters, regions, and major geological and geographical features.

(B) Understand Human Settlement Patterns and Demography in Central and Southern Asia

1. Trace the effects of innovation and technology on patterns of human settlement (e.g. Metallurgy, Agricultural tools, Navigational improvements, weapons)
2. Apply geographic tools to analyze Urbanization and spatial patterns of land use (e.g. rural, suburban, urban)
3. Compare how physical geography affects the routes and flows of human migration
 - a. Identify the locations and time periods of major civilizations and empires, including the Mauryan Empire, the Gupta Empire, the Chola dynasty, the Delhi Sultanate, the Timurid Empire, the Mughal Empire, and the British Raj. [
 - b. Identify major historical developments, including the 19th and 20th century extension of European control and influence, when countries became independent, how two countries achieved independence, and the Central Asian republics' relationship to the former Soviet Union.
4. Analyze the effects of voluntary and forced migration on countries of origin, transit, and destination at various scales, including the partition of British India in 1947.

(C) Understand Human-Environment Interaction in Central and Southern Asia

1. Explain how monsoon weather patterns have affected agriculture, society, trade, and culture in Central and South Asia

(D) Understand the Economic Geography of Central and Southern Asia

1. Trade arteries, including the Indian Ocean, Indus River, Ganges River, Amu Darya, Syr Darya, Ancient Caravan Route, Silk Road, and the Central Asian-Indian horse trade

(E) Understand the cultural geography of Central and Southern Asia

1. Compare patterns of culture (e.g. language, religion, land use, education, and customs that make specific regions of the world distinctive)

- a. the spread of civilizations, including Indo-Aryan migrations, Persian, and Indic.
 - b. the spread of religions, including Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam.
 - 2. analyze cultural convergence and divergence caused by migration, war, trade, innovations, and diffusion
 - 3. describe central ideas and spatial distribution of religions and philosophies,
 - 4. Analyze visual sources to identify components of cultural landscape (e.g. architecture, land use, signage, public art, monuments, place names)
 - a. Identify the locations, dates of construction, and historical significance of great architectural sites, including Mohenjo-daro, Udayagiri Caves, Mahabalipuram, Takht-i-Bahi, Samarkand, the Taj Mahal, and Calcutta
- (F) Understand the political geography of Central and Southern Asia
- 1. Describe the role of physical and human geography in territorial conflicts (including Corridors, straits, mountain passes, fords, Barriers, Strategic locations, Environmental factors, Natural resources as a means of war, Natural resources as an end of war)
 - 2. assess causes and effects of conflicts between groups of people, including modern genocides and terrorism,
 - 3. Evaluate how political power is spatially organized and distributed at various scales, including the Indian constitution,

14. Southeast Asia and Oceania

- (A) Understand the physical geography of Southeast Asia and Oceania
- 1. On a map of the world, locate Southeast Asia and Oceania.
 - 2. On a map of Southeast Asia and Oceania, locate adjacent bodies of waters, regions, and major geological and geographical features
 - 3. notable geographical features, including the Wallace Line, New Guinea Highlands, and Australian geographical isolation.
 - 4. major rivers, including the Irrawaddy, Salween, Mekong, and Red
- (B) Understand Human Settlement Patterns and Demography in Southeast Asia and Oceania

1. Trace the effects of innovation and technology on patterns of human settlement (e.g. Metallurgy, Agricultural tools, Navigational improvements, weapons)
2. Apply geographic tools to analyze Urbanization and spatial patterns of land use (e.g. rural, suburban, urban)
3. Compare how physical geography affects the routes and flows of human Migration
4. Analyze the effects of voluntary and forced migration on countries of origin, transit, and destination at various scales
5. Identify the locations and time periods of major civilizations and empires, including the Khmer Empire, Srivijaya, Champa, Kandy, Ayutthaya, and French Indochina.
6. the spread of civilizations, including Austronesian expansion and the Polynesian triangle.

(C) Understand the Economic Geography of Southeast Asia and Oceania

1. trade arteries (Maritime Silk Road, Spice Trade, Manila Galleon).
2. Explain how different peoples of Southeast Asia and Oceania have explored the seas and oceans and adapted their societies and cultures to them

(D) Understand the cultural geography of Southeast Asia and Oceania

1. Compare patterns of culture (e.g. language, religion, land use, education, and customs that make specific regions of the world distinctive)
2. analyze cultural convergence and divergence caused by migration, war, trade, innovations, and diffusion
3. describe central ideas and spatial distribution of religions and philosophies,
4. Analyze visual sources to identify components of cultural landscape (e.g. architecture, land use, signage, public art, monuments, place names)
 - a. Identify the locations, dates of construction, and historical significance of great architectural sites, including Borobudur, Angkor Wat, Sigiriya, Hue, Besakih, and Bagan.

(E) Understand the political geography of Southeast Asia and Oceania

1. Describe the role of physical and human geography in territorial conflicts (including Corridors, straits, mountain passes, fords, Barriers, Strategic locations, Environmental factors, Natural resources as a means of war, Natural resources as an end of war)
2. assess causes and effects of conflicts between groups of people, including modern genocides and terrorism,
 - (a) major military conflicts, including Dutch conquests, the Southeast Asian and Oceanian campaigns of World War II, and the Vietnam Wars
 - (b) Khmer Rouge genocide in Cambodia
3. Identify major historical developments, including the 19th and 20th century extension of European control and influence, when countries became independent, and how two countries achieved independence.

15. North and East Asia

(A) Understand the physical geography of North and East Asia

1. On a map of the world, locate North and East Asia.
2. On a map of East Asia, locate adjacent bodies of waters, regions, and major geological and geographical features.
3. Explain how location has made the Korean peninsula and Taiwan both battlegrounds and cultural bridges between China and Japan.
4. Major rivers, including the Yellow and Yangtze

(B) Understand Human Settlement Patterns and Demography in East Asia

1. Trace the effects of innovation and technology on patterns of human settlement (e.g. Metallurgy, Agricultural tools, Navigational improvements, weapons)
2. Apply geographic tools to analyze Urbanization and spatial patterns of land use (e.g. rural, suburban, urban)
3. Compare how physical geography affects the routes and flows of human Migration

4. Analyze the effects of voluntary and forced migration on countries of origin, transit, and destination at various scales
 - a. Japanese isolation, Han Chinese settlement of Southern China, Russian settlement of Siberia, and the Gulag and Laogai Archipelagos
5. Identify the locations and time periods of major civilizations and empires, including the Chin Dynasty, the Tang Dynasty, the Mongol Empire, the Russian conquest of Siberia, the Manchu Dynasty, and the Empire of Japan.

(C) Understand Human-Environment Interaction in North and East Asia, **including environmental consequences of industrialization in Communist China.**

(D) Understand the Economic Geography of North and East Asia

1. **trade arteries, including the Silk Road and Marco Polo's voyages, East China Sea, and South China Sea.**

(E) Understand the cultural geography of North and East Asia

1. Compare patterns of culture (e.g. language, religion, land use, education, and customs that make specific regions of the world distinctive)
2. analyze cultural convergence and divergence caused by migration, war, trade, innovations, and diffusion
3. describe central ideas and spatial distribution of religions and philosophies (Confucianism, Daoism, Buddhism, and Christianity), and the spread of civilizations, including the Sinic.
4. the spread of religions, including Confucianism, Daoism, and Buddhism
5. Analyze visual sources to identify components of cultural landscape (e.g. architecture, land use, signage, public art, monuments, place names: Identify the locations, dates of construction, and historical significance of great architectural sites, including the Great Wall, the Forbidden City, the Potala Palace, Himeji Castle, Changdeokgung Palace, and Dunhuang Caves

(F) Understand the political geography of North and East Asia

1. Describe the role of physical and human geography in territorial conflicts (including Corridors, straits, mountain passes, fords, Barriers, Strategic locations,

Environmental factors, Natural resources as a means of war, Natural resources as an end of war)

2. assess causes and effects of conflicts between groups of people, including modern genocides and terrorism,
3. Identify major historical developments, including the 19th and 20th century extension of European and Japanese control and influence, when countries became independent, and how two countries achieved independence

16. Europe

(A) Understand the physical geography of Europe

1. On a map of the world, locate the continent of Europe.
2. On a map of Europe, adjacent bodies of waters, regions, and major geological and geographical features.
3. Notable mountain ranges, including Alps, Pyrenees, and Carpathians;
4. Major rivers, including Rhine, Danube, and Volga

(B) Understand Human Settlement Patterns and Demography in Europe

1. Trace the effects of innovation and technology on patterns of human settlement (e.g. Metallurgy, Agricultural tools, Navigational improvements, weapons)
2. Apply geographic tools to analyze Urbanization and spatial patterns of land use (e.g. rural, suburban, urban)
3. Compare how physical geography affects the routes and flows of human Migration
4. Analyze the effects of voluntary and forced migration on countries of origin, transit, and destination at various scales

(C) Understand the Economic Geography of Europe

1. trade arteries, including Mediterranean, Atlantic coasts, Baltic, and Black;
2. Atlantic trade routes, including Muscovy, Americas, and Asia

(E) Understand the cultural geography of Europe

1. Compare patterns of culture (e.g. language, religion, land use, education, and customs that make specific regions of the world distinctive)

2. analyze cultural convergence and divergence caused by migration, war, trade, innovations, and diffusion
 - a. the spread of civilizations, including Celtic, Greek, Roman, and medieval Christian;
 - b. the spread of religions, including Judaism, Orthodoxy, Catholicism, Protestantism, and Islam
 3. Describe central ideas and spatial distribution of religions and philosophies,
 4. Analyze visual sources to identify components of cultural landscape (e.g. architecture, land use, signage, public art, monuments, place names. Identify the locations, dates of construction, and historical significance of great architectural sites, including Stonehenge, Knossos, the Acropolis, Pompeii, Chartres, St. Peter's Basilica, the Kremlin, and Versailles
- (F) Understand the political geography of Europe
1. Describe the role of physical and human geography in territorial conflicts (including Corridors, straits, mountain passes, fords, Barriers, Strategic locations, Environmental factors, Natural resources as a means of war, Natural resources as an end of war)
 2. assess causes and effects of conflicts between groups of people, including modern genocides and terrorism,
 - a. Major military conflicts, including the Peloponnesian War, Barbarian Invasions, Hundred Years War, Thirty Years War, Napoleonic Wars, World War I, and World War II.
 3. Evaluate how political power is spatially organized and distributed at various scales, including the structure of the United Kingdom and the German Federal Republic. The role of international bodies, including the EC, European Parliament, and NATO.