



What Citizens Need to Know About World Affairs



What Citizens Need to Know About World Affairs addresses select West Virginia Goals and Objectives for Geography and Twentieth / Twenty – First Centuries Studies, Grades 9 – 12.

Geography

G.1 categorize information under the themes of place, regions, physical geography, population, human/environment interaction, perception, geopolitics, landscape, movement, and geographic skills.

G.2 understand the principles and concepts of latitude and longitude, and relative location.

G.3 explain the physical geography of places (e.g., the processes that have shaped landforms, earth-sun relations, weather and climate systems, the interrelationships between species that share an ecosystem)

G.4 identify the world's major physical and cultural regions and the criteria used to define them

- *Chapter 1 examines the world from a spatial perspective. Regions are categorized and physical features are discussed. The concept of mapping the world is presented and the various map projections, Mercator, Robinson, and Peters, are examined. Links to online physical, political, and climate maps are accessed through text links.*

G.5 interpret and compare simple population statistics (e.g., life expectancy, infant mortality rates, population pyramids, in-migration vs. out-migration, birth rates and death rates)

G.6 analyze the relationship between people and the agricultural production of their country

G.7 analyze population issues such as overpopulation and under population and evaluate programs designed to alter such population characteristics (e.g., family planning, recruitment of migrant workers)

- *Chapter 12 focuses on population. Demographic transitions, population increase, fertility decline, family planning, migration, refugees, poverty and epidemics are discussed. Web sites such as Online NewsHour – AIDS in Africa, Population and the Environment, and Migrations in History supplement text information.*

G.8 analyze the connections between regions (e.g., goods, services, and cultural values)

G. 9 understand the role of environmental perception in planning on a variety of scales (e.g., the attitudes of governments, corporations, and individuals)

G.10 analyze and interpret patterns of similarities and differences among and between people and places over time and space

G.11 acquire geographic information through map reading, computer mapping, using reference materials, Internet retrieval, interviewing, and statistical methodology

G.12 organize geographic information by writing, making maps, graphs, timelines, spreadsheets, climographs, cartograms

- *Part I, Global Perspectives, defines the world through spatial, time, and cultural terms. Our place on the earth, the century of the “J” curve, and cultural diversity are topics covered in the unit’s three chapters.*
- *Outline maps of world regions are available through the Learning Tools component.*

G.13 describe the distribution of the world’s major resources in different regions of the world

- *Chapter 14 focuses on the world’s natural resource distribution and scarcity.*

G.15 explain how the processes of spatial change have affected history, as exemplified by the spread of the bubonic plague, the movement of AIDS, the diffusion of smoking, the Industrial Revolution

- *Chapter 12 discusses demographic shifts due to epidemics.*
- *Chapters 4, 12, and 20 examine the AIDS epidemic and its affect on nations around the world.*

G.16 analyze the impact of people with low technology and people with high technology on the environment over time and space

- *Chapter 6 examines technology in an information society.*
- *Chapter 9 focuses on developing countries.*

G.17 analyze the role of physical and human geographic factors in industrial patterns

G18 analyze the patterns of activities found in cities (e.g., location of services, industry, residence, and government activities)

G.19 discuss the post-industrial nature of North American society (e.g., the production and manipulation of information and the service industries)

G.20 discuss economic, social, and political world geographical situations and their implications (e.g., the Aral Sea, global warming, endangered species)

G.21 discuss human impact upon the landscape

Grade Eleven Twentieth / Twenty - First Centuries Studies

Geography

11.31 relate and interpret the importance of geographic resources to international conflicts and cooperation since 1900 (e.g., discussion U.S. dependence on Middle Eastern oil resulted in geopolitical consequences)

11.32 relate and interpret the importance of geographic factors to social, political, economic and technological change (e.g., discuss the supposed increased in “cost of doing business: since the establishment of the Environmental Protection Agency, or the lack of water west of the Mississippi)

- *Chapter 14 examines the importance and distribution of natural resources. Access to OPEC, a web site of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, allows for further research into the relationship between oil producing and non-oil producing countries.*
- *Chapter 19 examines the Middle East and discusses the Arab oil embargo.*

11.33 read and interpret maps, graphs, charts, cartoons, and timelines

11.34 transform primary data into maps, graphs, and charts

11.35 identify on a blank map the places significant to each period of study

- *Chapter 1 examines maps and graphs.*
- *Blank regional maps are available through the Learning Tools.*

11.36 analyze the impact of human decision-making and technology on the environment (e.g., discuss the geographic discrimination suffered by minority neighborhoods)

- *Chapter 15 examines the environment and the problems of pollution.*

History

11.40 assess the impact of United States foreign policy on different world regions

11.41 identify and analyze the causes and consequences of world conflicts (e.g., World War I, World War II, Korea, Vietnam, and Gulf War)

- *Chapter 18 examines World War I and World War II. Links to World War I Document Archive and World War II supplement text information.*
- *Chapter 21 discusses Korea and Vietnam, as well as Asia's role in World War II. Web site links include, Korean History, Korean War and Vietnam War Internet Project Home Page.*
- *Chapter 19 discusses the Gulf War. The web site, Gulf War, supplements chapter content.*

11.42 identify and analyze the causes and consequences of regional conflicts (e.g., Middle East, Latin America, Africa, and Europe)

- *Part V, World Regions – A Historical Sketch, traces the history and relations of the nations of Europe, Africa, Asia, the Middle East and the Americas. Conflicts such as the Yom Kippur War, the portioning of Palestine, and the Pakistan and India border dispute are examples of topics covered.*

11.46 explain the rise and fall of Communism in the former Soviet Union

11.47 analyze the advent and implications of the Nuclear Age

11.48 analyze the origins and implications of the Cold War

- *Chapter 18 examines the origins and implication of the Cold War and the fall of Communism in the former Soviet Union. 1989: Ten Years After the Fall of Communism in East/Central Europe, Russia – Ten Years After, and The Cold War Museum Home Page are related web sites that supplement chapter information.*

11.49 trace and analyze the development of civil and human rights in the U.S. and in the world

11.51 identify major historical events in chronological order

11.52 trace and analyze the global concern for human rights (e.g., Holocaust, ethnic cleansing)

- *Chapter 17 focuses on human rights. Topics include international human rights, the Helsinki Accord, and Amnesty International.*