

7th Grade Civics and Geography

WINSTON COUNTY SCHOOLS Curriculum GUIDE				
SEMESTER_1____ -Civics Seventh Grade First Nine Weeks				
AL COS STANDARD	I CAN.....	TECHNOLOGY/ RESOURCES	VOCABULARY	RESOURCES/ ASSESSMENT
<p>1. Compare influences of ancient Greece, the Roman Republic, the Judeo-Christian tradition, the Magna Carta, federalism, the Mayflower Compact, the English Bill of Rights, the House of Burgesses, and the Petition of Rights on the government of the United States.</p> <p>2. Explain essential characteristics of the political system of the United States, including the organization and functions of political parties and the process of selecting political leaders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describing the influence of John Locke, Thomas Hobbes, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Thomas Paine, Niccolò Machiavelli, Charles de Montesquieu, and Voltaire on the political system of the United States 	<p>Compare ancient Greece and Roman gov't with US gov't. Compare early English gov't documents with that of the US.</p> <p>Compare differences and similarities of major political parties</p> <p>Describe the roles of historical figures in organizing the US gov't and selecting leaders.</p> <p>Describing the influence of John Locke, Thomas Hobbes, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Thomas Paine, Niccolò Machiavelli, Charles de Montesquieu</p>	<p>Civics Today, Glencoe, 2006</p> <p>Building Citizenship/Civics and Economics, McGraw Hill, 2014</p> <p>School House Rock DVD</p>	<p>Magna Carta</p> <p>Federalism</p> <p>Mayflower Compact</p> <p>English Bill of Rights</p> <p>Virginia House of Burgesses</p> <p>Petition of Right</p>	<p>Group discussions</p> <p>Group work</p> <p>Quizzes</p> <p>Standardized tests</p> <p>Exit slips</p> <p>Venn diagrams, Graphic organizers</p>

<p>3. Compare the government of the United States with other governmental systems, including monarchy, limited monarchy, oligarchy, dictatorship, theocracy, and pure democracy.</p> <p>4. Describe structures of state and local governments in the United States, including major Alabama offices and officeholders. ·</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describing how local and state governments are funded <p>5. Compare duties and functions of members of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of Alabama’s local and state governments and of the national government. ·</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locating political and geographic districts of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of Alabama’s local and state government and of the national government · • Describing the organization and jurisdiction of courts at the local, state, and national levels within the judicial system of the United States • Explaining concepts of 	<p>Compare the government of the United States with other governmental systems, including monarchy, limited monarchy, oligarchy, dictatorship, theocracy, and pure democracy.</p> <p>Describe structures of state and local governments in the United States, including major Alabama offices and officeholders. ·</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describing how local and state governments are funded <p>Compare duties and functions of members of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of Alabama’s local and state governments and of the national government. ·</p> <p>Understand gerrymandering and elective maps.</p> <p>Understand differences in civil and criminal courts and role of US Supreme court. Using the Constitution to apply</p>		<p>Monarchy</p> <p>Limited monarchy</p> <p>Oligarchy</p> <p>Dictatorship</p> <p>Theocracy Pure democracy</p> <p>Legislative branch</p> <p>Judicial branch</p>	
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SEMESTER _____ -Civics Seventh Grade Second Nine Weeks				
AL COS STANDARD	I CAN.....	TECHNOLOGY/ RESOURCES	VOCABULARY	ASSESSMENT/DOK
<p>7. Determine how people organize economic systems to address basic economic questions regarding which goods and services will be produced, how they will be distributed, and who will consume them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using economic concepts to explain 	<p>Determine how people organize economic systems to address basic economic questions regarding which goods and services will be produced, how they will be distributed, and who will consume them.</p>	<p>Same as above</p>	<p>Capitalism</p> <p>Command economy</p> <p>Traditional economy</p> <p>Socialism</p>	

<p>historical and current developments and issues in global, national, or local contexts</p> <p>Example: increase in oil prices resulting from supply and demand</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyzing agriculture, tourism, and urban growth in Alabama for their impact on economic development <p>8. Appraise the relationship between the consumer and the marketplace in the economy of the United States regarding scarcity, opportunity cost, trade-off decision making, and the stock market.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describing effects of government policies on the free market Identifying laws protecting rights of consumers and avenues of recourse when those rights are violated Comparing economic systems, including market, command, and traditional <p>9. Apply principles of money</p>	<p>Example: increase in oil prices resulting from supply and demand</p> <p>Explain free market and the role of the consume. Define scarcity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare economic systems, including market, command, and traditional 		<p>Supply</p> <p>Demand</p> <p>Land Labor Capital Entrepreneur</p>	
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<p>management to the preparation of a personal budget that addresses housing, transportation, food, clothing, medical expenses, insurance, checking and savings accounts, loans, investments, credit, and comparison shopping.</p> <p>10. Describe individual and civic responsibilities of citizens of the United States.</p> <p>Examples: individual—respect for rights of others, self-discipline, negotiation, compromise, fiscal responsibility</p> <p>civic—respect for law, patriotism, participation in political process, fiscal responsibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differentiating rights, privileges, duties, and responsibilities between citizens and noncitizens • Explaining how United States' citizenship is acquired by immigrants • Explaining character traits that are beneficial to individuals and society <p>Examples: honesty, courage, compassion,</p>	<p>Create a budget with a partner to address: housing, transportation, food, clothing, medical expenses, insurance, checking and savings accounts, loans, investments, credit, and comparison shopping.</p> <p>Know and understand duties and responsibilities of US citizens.</p> <p>Know immigration process to citizenship</p> <p>Know difference in citizen, legal alien, and illegal alien.</p>		<p>Fixed cost Variable cost Scarcity Need Want</p> <p>Alien</p> <p>Duty Responsibility</p>	
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<p>civility, loyalty</p> <p>11. Compare changes in social and economic conditions in the United States during the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.</p> <p>Examples: social—family values, peer pressure, education opportunities, women in the workplace economic—career opportunities, disposable income, change in consumption of goods and services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Determining benefits of Alabama’s role in world trade ● Tracing the political and social impact of the modern Civil Rights Movement from 1954 to the present, including Alabama’s role <p>12. Defend how the United States can be improved by individual and collective participation in civic and community activities. Identifying options for civic and community action</p>	<p>Know and understand Amendments passed to allow and protect right of minorities in gov’t and the workforce</p> <p>Analyze Brown v Board of Education.</p> <p>Become involved in volunteer groups or activities</p>			
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WINSTON COUNTY SCHOOLS PACING GUIDE

SEMESTER 2 -Geography Seventh Grade
3rd Nine Weeks

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<p>1. Describe the world in spatial terms using maps and other geographic representations, tools, and technologies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explaining the use of map essentials, including type, projections, scale, legend, distance, direction, grid, and symbols <p>Examples: type—reference, thematic, planimetric, topographic, globes and map projections, aerial photographs, satellite images</p> <p>distance—fractional, graphic, and verbal scales direction—lines of latitude and longitude, cardinal and intermediate directions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying geospatial technologies to acquire, process, and report information from a spatial perspective <p>Examples: Google Earth, Global Positioning System (GPS), geographic information system (GIS), satellite remote sensing, aerial photography</p>	<p>Use an atlas to compare different types of maps; use map keys to read and understand information on a map; use latitude and longitude to find locations on a map</p> <p>Collect artifacts in a portfolio as evidence of knowledge of maps.</p> <p>Know and define Global Positioning System (GPS), geographic information system (GIS), satellite remote sensing, photography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilizing maps to explain 	<p>Atlas workbooks</p> <p>Discovering World Geography, McGraw Hill, 2013</p> <p>The World's People, Glencoe, 2004</p>	<p>GPS GIS Latitude Longitude</p>	<p>Group discussions Group work Standardized test Atlas work</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Utilizing maps to explain relationships and environments among people and places, including trade patterns, governmental alliances, and immigration patterns ● Applying mental maps to answer geographic questions, including how experiences and cultures influence perceptions and decisions ● Categorizing the geographic organization of people, places, and environments using spatial models <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Examples: urban land-use patterns, distribution and linkages of cities, migration patterns, population density patterns, spread of culture traits, spread of contagious diseases through a population</p> <p>2. Determine how regions are used to describe the organization of Earth's surface.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identifying physical and human features used as criteria for mapping formal, functional, and perceptual regions <p>Examples: physical—landforms, climates, water bodies, resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Human features—language, religion, culture, economy government Interpreting processes and reasons for 	<p>relationships and environments among people and places, including trade patterns, governmental alliances, and immigration patterns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Applying mental maps to answer geographic questions, including how experiences and cultures influence perceptions and decisions <p>2. Determine how regions are used to describe the organization of Earth's surface.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identifying physical and human features used as criteria for mapping formal, functional, and perceptual 	<p>Same as Above</p>		<p>Atlas workbooks Portfolio Map quizzes</p>
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<p>regional change, including land use, urban growth, population, natural disasters, and trade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyzing interactions among regions to show transnational relationships, including the flow of commodities and Internet connectivity <p>Examples: winter produce to Alabama from Chile and California, poultry from Alabama to other countries Example: cultural influences—language, religion, ethnicity iconography, symbology, stereotypes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explaining globalization and its impact on people in all regions of the world <p>Examples: quality and sustainability of life, international cooperation</p> <p>3. Compare geographic patterns in the environment that result from processes within the atmosphere, biosphere, lithosphere, and hydrosphere of Earth’s physical systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparing Earth-Sun relationships regarding seasons, fall hurricanes, monsoon rainfall, and tornadoes Explaining processes that shape the physical environment, including long-range effects of extreme weather phenomena 	<p>regions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human features—language, religion, culture, economy government Interpreting processes and reasons for regional change, including land use, urban growth, population, natural disasters, and trade Analyzing interactions among regions to show transnational relationships, including the flow of commodities and Internet connectivity 	<p>Same as Above</p> <p>DVD and VHS about people and cultures of various countries Seterra map game online</p>	<p>Atmosphere Lithosphere Biosphere Hydrosphere</p> <p>El Nino La Nina</p>	
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<p>Examples: processes-plate tectonics, glaciers, ocean and atmospheric circulation, El Niño long-range effects- erosion on agriculture, typhoons on coastal ecosystems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describing characteristics and physical processes that influence the spatial distribution of ecosystems and biomes on Earth’s surface • Comparing how ecosystems vary from place to place and over time <p>Examples: place to place—difference in soil, climate, and topography over time—alteration or destruction of natural habitats due to effects of floods and forest fires, reduction of species diversity due to loss of natural habitats, reduction of wetlands due to replacement by farms, reduction of forest and farmland due to replacement by housing developments, reduction of previously cleared land due to reforestation efforts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparing geographic issues in different regions that result from human and natural processes <p>Examples: human—increase or decrease in population, land- use change in tropical forests natural processes—hurricanes, tsunamis, tornadoes, floods</p>	<p>Example: cultural influences—language, religion, ethnicity iconography,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explaining globalization and its impact on people in all regions of the world <p>Compare geographic patterns in the environment that result from processes within the atmosphere, biosphere, lithosphere, and hydrosphere of Earth’s physical systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explaining processes that shape the physical environment, including long-range effects of extreme weather phenomena <p>Examples: processes-plate tectonics, glaciers, ocean and atmospheric circulation, El Niño</p>			
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4. Evaluate spatial patterns and the demographic structure of population on Earth's surface in terms of density, dispersion, growth and mortality rates, natural increase, and doubling time.

Examples: special patterns—major population cluster
Demographic structure-age and sex distribution using population pyramids

- Predicting reasons and consequences of migration, including push and pull factors

Examples: push -politics, war, famine
Pull- potential jobs, family

- Comparing geographic issues in different regions that result from human and natural processes

Examples:
human—increase or decrease in population, land- use change in tropical forests
natural processes—hurricanes, tsunamis, tornadoes, floods

4. Evaluate spatial patterns and the demographic structure of population on Earth's surface in terms of density, dispersion, growth and mortality rates, natural increase, and doubling time. Examples: special patterns—major population cluster
Demographic structure-age and sex distribution using population pyramids

- Predicting reasons and consequences of migration, including push and pull factors

Examples: push -politics, war, famine
Pull- potential jobs, family

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparing one location over another for production of goods and services <p>Examples: fast food restaurants in highly accessible locations, medical offices near hospitals, legal office near courthouses, industries near major transportation routes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyzing the impact of economic interdependence and globalization on places and their populations <p>Examples: seed corn produced in Iowa and planted in South America; silicon chips manufactured in California and installed in a computer made in China that is purchased in Australia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explaining why countries enter into global trade agreements, including the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), the Dominican Republic-Central America Free Trade Agreement (DR-CAFTA), the European Union (EU), the Mercado Común del Sur (MERCOSUR), and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) <p>7. Classify spatial patterns of settlement in different regions of the world, including types and sizes of settlement patterns.</p>				
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<p>Examples: types—linear, clustered, grid sizes—large urban, small urban, and rural areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explaining human activities that resulted in the development of settlements at particular locations due to trade, political importance, or natural resources <p>Examples: Timbuktu near caravan routes; Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and Birmingham, Alabama, as manufacturing center near coal and iron ore deposits; Singapore near a major ocean transportation corridor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describing settlement patterns in association with the location of resources <p>Examples: fall line settlements near waterfalls used as a source of energy for mills, European industrial settlements near coal seams, spatial arrangement of towns and cities in North American Corn Belt settlements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describing ways in which urban areas interact and influence surrounding regions <p>Examples: daily commuters from nearby regions; communication centers that service nearby and distant locations through television, radio, newspapers, and the Internet; regional specialization in services or production</p>				
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8. Determine political, military, cultural, and economic forces that contribute to cooperation and conflict among people.

- Identifying political boundaries based on physical and human systems

Examples: physical systems—rivers as boundaries between counties human systems—streets as boundaries between local government units

- Identifying effects of cooperation among countries in controlling territories

Examples: Great Lakes environmental management by United States and Canada, United Nations (UN) Heritage sites and host countries, Antarctic Treaty on scientific Research

- Describing the eruption of territorial conflicts over borders, resources, land use, and ethnic and nationalistic identity

Examples: India and Pakistan conflict over Jammu and Kashmir, the West Bank, the Sudan, Somalia piracy, ocean fishing and mineral rights, local land-use disputes

9. Explain how human actions modify the physical environment within and between places, including how human induced changes affect the environment.

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<p>Examples: within -construction of dams and downstream water availability for human consumption, agriculture, and aquatic ecosystems between -urban heat islands and global climate change, desertification and land degradation, pollution and ozone depletion</p> <p>10. Explain how human systems develop in response to physical environmental conditions.</p> <p>Example: farming practices in different regions, including slash-and-burn agriculture, terrace farming, and center-pivot irrigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identifying types, locations, and characteristics of natural hazards, including earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, and mudslides ● Differentiating ways people prepare for and respond to natural hazards, including building storm shelters, conducting fire and tornado drills, and establishing building codes for construction <p>11. Explain the cultural concept of natural resources and changes in spatial distribution, quantity, and quality through time and by location.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Evaluating various cultural viewpoints regarding the use or 				
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<p>value of natural resources Examples: salt and gold as valued commodities, petroleum product use and the invention of the internal combustion engine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying issues regarding depletion of nonrenewable resources and the sustainability of renewable resources <p>Examples: ocean shelf and Arctic exploration for petroleum, hybrid engines in cars, wind-powered generators, solar collection panels</p> <p>12. Explain geographic contexts that influenced historical events.</p> <p>Examples: physical features—fall line, Cumberland Gap, Westward Expansion in the United States, weather conditions at Valley Forge and the outcome of the American Revolution, role of ocean currents and winds during exploration by Christopher Columbus</p> <p>environmental issues—boundary disputes, ownership of ocean resources, revitalization of downtown areas</p>				
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