#1 Create your Map of Ideas

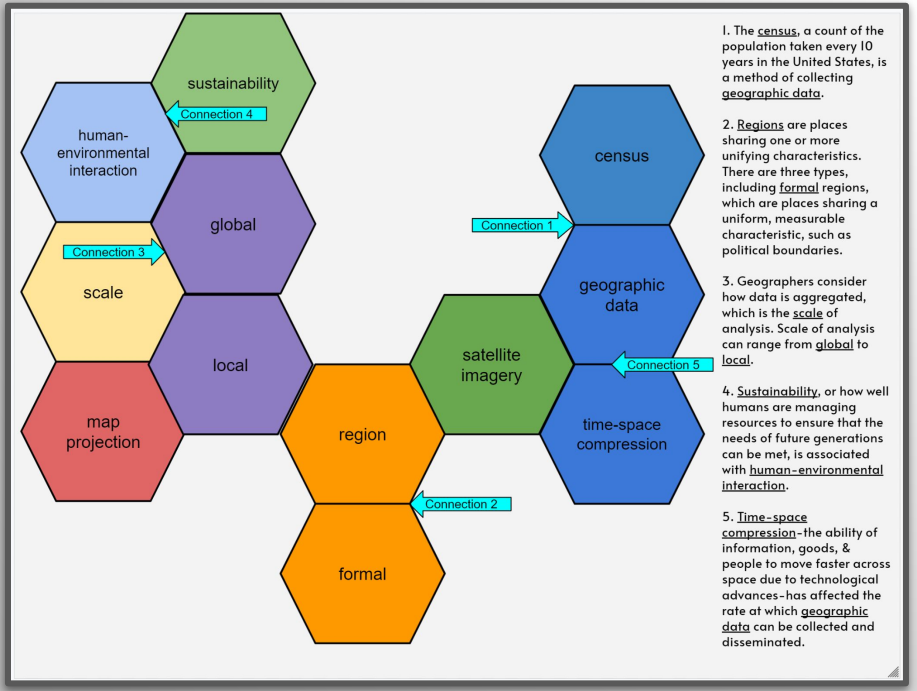
Directions

In hexagonal thinking, you connect terms and ideas by connecting the sides of each hexagon. A hexagon has six sides, therefore each term or concept CAN connect to up to six others. Use your critical thinking to decide where the terms you have been given best fit in the map of hexagons provided. Your goal is to drag each term onto a hexagon in the position where it BEST fits within the overall map. You could connect any given term to several others, but be intentional with your placement. Make the most important connections your priority.

You have many moving parts here! Drag the hexagons and terms in first. Then drag the arrows in to point at your most interesting connections and number them for your connection explanations.

#2 Clarify your Connections

You have placed your “connection” markers on your Hexagonal Thinking Map, now you will explain, or clarify, your thinking, or connections. Either on the same slide as your map, or in the slide following your map, demonstrate your critical thinking by explaining the connection between your hexagons. Your connection arrow may be between many hexagons or just two hexagons.



Clarify your Connections

Clarification 1: The census, a count of the population taken every 10 years in the United States, is a method of collecting geographic data.

Clarification 2: Regions are places sharing one or more unifying characteristics. There are three types, including formal regions, which are places sharing a uniform, measurable characteristic, such as political boundaries.

Clarification 3: Geographers consider how data is aggregated, which is the scale of analysis. Scale of analysis can range from global to local.

Clarification 4: Sustainability, or how well humans are managing resources to ensure that the needs of future generations can be met, is associated with human-environmental interaction.

Clarification 5: Time-space compression-the ability of information, goods, & people to move faster across space due to technological advances-has affected the rate at which geographic data can be collected and disseminated.

GROUP I

Student Names:

GROUP 2

Student Names:

GROUP 3

Student Names:

GROUP 4

Student Names:

GROUP 5

Student Names:

GROUP 6

Student Names:

GROUP 7

Student Names:

GROUP 8

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