

# National Geography Standards Chart

**Note:** The standards in this chart are the Geography for Life: National Geography Standards 1994. The standards were developed as the Geography Education Standards Project, on behalf of the American Geographical Society, the Association

of American Geographers, the National Council for Geographic Education, and the National Geographic Society. This chart is a correlation between the *AGS World Geography* student textbook and the Geography for Life standards.

## *The World in Spatial Terms*

Geography studies the relationships between people, places, and environments by mapping information about them into a spatial context. The geographically informed person knows and understands:

### **Standard 1:**

How to use maps and other geographic representations, tools, and technologies to acquire, process, and report information from a spatial perspective.

pp. 26, 33, 37, 47, 55, 59, 79, 83, 99, 108, 119, 124, 126, 143–144, 163, 168, 175, 183, 187, 194, 203, 210, 217, 227, 232, 237, 247, 259, 273, 278, 283, 293, 296, 313, 317, 333, 343, 347, 357, 364, 368, 377, 388, 401, 409, 421, 435, 441–442, 447, 471, 480–489

### **Standard 2:**

How to use mental maps to organize information about people, places, and environments in a spatial context.

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### **Standard 3:**

How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface.

Introduction; Chapters 1–21

## *Places and Regions*

The identities and lives of individuals and peoples are rooted in particular places and in those human constructs called regions. The geographically informed person knows and understands:

### **Standard 4:**

The physical and human characteristics of places.

Introduction; Chapters 1–21

### **Standard 5:**

That people create regions to interpret Earth's complexity.

Introduction; Section 1 of Chapters 1–20

### **Standard 6:**

How culture and experience influence people's perceptions of places and regions.

Introduction; Section 3 of Chapters 1–20

## *Physical Systems*

Physical processes shape Earth's surface and interact with plant and animal life to create, sustain, and modify ecosystems. The geographically informed person knows and understands:

### **Standard 7:**

The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Sections 2 and 4 of Chapters 1–20; Section 2 of Chapter 21

### **Standard 8:**

The characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems on Earth's surface.

pp. 39, 83, 103, 148, 275, 296, 315, 317–318, 337, 346, 358–360, 369, 403, 406, 412, 414–415, 424–426, 430, 432–433, 444, 447, 452–455, 467–468



## *Human Systems*

People are central to geography in that human activities help shape Earth's surface, human settlements and structures are part of Earth's surface, and humans compete for control of Earth's surface. The geographically informed person knows and understands:

### **Standard 9:**

The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.

pp. 28, 88, 129, 171, 192, 205, 280, 283, 299–301, 315, 319, 322, 344, 365–366, 379, 387–388, 410, 429–430, 443, 446, 450, 463, 470–471

### **Standard 10:**

The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics.

Section 3 of Chapters 1–20; Section 1 of Chapter 21

### **Standard 11:**

The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Section 4 of Chapters 1–21

### **Standard 12:**

The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement.

pp. 34–36, 45, 56–58, 65, 88–89, 108, 129, 152, 171, 192, 212, 235–236, 239, 249, 255, 280, 299, 344, 365–366, 387–388, 410, 429, 450, 463, 468, 470, 473–475

### **Standard 13:**

How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.

pp. 66, 90, 92, 106, 109–110, 132–133, 164, 166, 172–179, 211, 229, 234–235, 250, 256–257, 282–283, 301–302, 322, 324–325, 341, 344–345, 366, 379, 383, 387, 410–411, 427, 430, 436, 448–449, 451, 464–465, 470–472, 474–475

## *Environment and Society*

The physical environment is modified by human activities, largely as a consequence of the ways in which human societies value and use Earth's natural resources, and human activities are also influenced by Earth's physical features and processes. The geographically informed person knows and understands:

### **Standard 14:**

How human actions modify the physical environment.

Section 4 of Chapters 1–20; Sections 1 and 2 of Chapter 21

### **Standard 15:**

How physical systems affect human systems.

Sections 2 and 4 of Chapters 1–20; Section 2 of Chapter 21

### **Standard 16:**

The changes that occur in the meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources.

Section 4 of Chapters 1–20; Section 2 of Chapter 21

## *The Uses of Geography*

Knowledge of geography enables people to develop an understanding of the relationships between people, places, and environments over time—that is, of Earth as it was, is, and might be. The geographically informed person knows and understands:

### **Standard 17:**

How to apply geography to interpret the past.

pp. 41, 50, 70, 86, 90, 101, 106, 120, 127, 146, 150, 164, 166, 185–186, 190, 204–205, 229, 234–235, 250, 275, 277, 294, 314–315, 335, 340–341, 358, 378–379, 384, 402–403, 422–423, 443, 446, 448–449

### **Standard 18:**

How to apply geography to interpret the present and plan for the future.

Chapter 21