

## GRADE 5

CONCEPTUAL STRANDS	ESSENTIAL UNDERSTANDINGS
<b>PLACES and ENVIRONMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Needs and wants affect patterns of settlement.</li> <li>▪ Geographic features affect economic development.</li> <li>▪ Natural resources affect the migration of people.</li> <li>▪ Natural resources influence culture.</li> <li>▪ Migration can be used to improve the lives of people.</li> <li>▪ Not everyone migrates of his/her free will.</li> <li>▪ Natural features and human changes distinguish one country from another.</li> <li>▪ Geographic features distinguish regions around the world.</li> </ul>
<b>INDIVIDUALS, GROUPS, and INSTITUTIONS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Regions of the world help each other.</li> <li>▪ Traditions bond people to the past.</li> <li>▪ People organize societies, relations and other institutions based on values and beliefs.</li> <li>▪ People can learn to appreciate other cultures.</li> </ul>
<b>POWER, AUTHORITY, and GOVERNANCE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sometimes government and religion differ over rules.</li> <li>▪ Government responsibility varies by regions, states and/or countries.</li> <li>▪ Problems or conflicts exist in all societies.</li> </ul>
<b>PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, and DISTRIBUTION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Countries cooperate through trade in an attempt to meet people's needs and wants.</li> <li>▪ Employment opportunities are affected by the environment in which people live.</li> <li>▪ Unequal distribution of income exists in the world.</li> <li>▪ Governmental taxes and tariffs provide income to purchase goods and services for its people.</li> <li>▪ Resource depletion alters economic development.</li> <li>▪ Specialization allows people to produce a variety of products.</li> <li>▪ Methods of transportation differ across the globe.</li> </ul>
<b>SOCIETY, SCIENCE, and TECHNOLOGY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Agriculture, business and industry use petroleum fueled transportation to distribute products.</li> <li>▪ Transportation improvements across the world open up new areas of settlement (i.e. – better infrastructure to accommodate growth and accessibility).</li> <li>▪ Transportation facilitates the trade interaction of cultures.</li> <li>▪ Global demands of modern transportation increase the consumption/depletion of fossil fuels.</li> <li>▪ Changes in technology affect economic development, the environment and generate opportunities and problems.</li> <li>▪ Needs and wants necessitate the advancement in technology.</li> <li>▪ Access to technology empowers people and hinders others.</li> <li>▪ Changes in technology affect the environment.</li> <li>▪ The pollution of one region can affect other regions.</li> <li>▪ Government agencies create environmental laws to counter the effects of rapid population growth and industrialization.</li> <li>▪ Lack of sanitation and waste management causes the spread of disease.</li> </ul>
<b>CITIZENSHIP</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Decisions about citizenship and allegiance are based on a variety of factors such as culture, religion and language.</li> <li>▪ The characteristics of a democratic society include roles, rights and responsibilities.</li> <li>▪ Citizenship involves varying degrees of obligations and privileges depending on the form of government.</li> <li>▪ To maintain society depends on people taking personal responsibility.</li> <li>▪ Voting privileges differ around the world.</li> <li>▪ Personal individual freedoms and citizen rights fluctuate by country.</li> <li>▪ Degrees of individual freedom shift depending upon different forms of government.</li> <li>▪ Countries have nationalistic, cultural and religious symbols to convey pride, unity or self-identity.</li> <li>▪ Equality varies from country to country based upon religion, cultural beliefs and laws.</li> <li>▪ Countries work to develop just laws.</li> <li>▪ Governmental laws are situational and constantly evolving.</li> </ul>
<b>GLOBAL CONNECTIONS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Customs and traditions blend to form new cultures.</li> <li>▪ Trade generates cultural exchange.</li> <li>▪ Exchanging products can be used for mutual benefit.</li> <li>▪ Population can be affected by health issues, such as regional illnesses (immunizations for travel).</li> <li>▪ Human rights differ from culture to culture.</li> </ul>