

National Council for the Social Studies (NCSS), National Geography Standards (NGS), Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS)

Subjects: Science, Social Studies

Grades: K, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Virtual Field Trips

Paris - City of Light - Grades K - 5

National Council for the Social Studies (NCSS)

Social Studies

Grade 5 - Adopted: 2010

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| THEME | NCSS.3. PEOPLE, PLACES, AND ENVIRONMENTS |
| DEFINITION | SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAMS SHOULD INCLUDE EXPERIENCES THAT PROVIDE FOR THE STUDY OF PEOPLE, PLACES, AND ENVIRONMENTS. |
| CATEGORY | 3.1. KNOWLEDGE - Learners will understand: |
| LEARNING EXPECTATION | 3.1.5. The concept of regions identifies links between people in different locations according to specific criteria (e.g., physical, economic, social, cultural, or religious). |

National Geography Standards (NGS)

Social Studies

Grade K - Adopted: 2012

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| ESSENTIAL ELEMENT | NGS.PR. Places and Regions |
| STANDARD | PR.4. The physical and human characteristics of places |
| STRAND | PR.4.2. The Characteristics of Places: Places have physical and human characteristics |
| BENCHMARK | PR.4.2.A. Describe and compare the physical characteristics of places at a variety of scales, local to global, as exemplified by being able to |
| EXPECTATION | PR.4.2.A.3. Describe and compare the physical environments and landforms of different places in the world (e.g., mountains, islands, valleys or canyons, mesas). |
| ESSENTIAL ELEMENT | NGS.PS. Physical Systems |
| STANDARD | PS.7. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface |
| STRAND | PS.7.1. Components of Earth's Physical Systems: There are four components of Earth's physical systems (the atmosphere, biosphere, hydrosphere, and lithosphere) |
| BENCHMARK | PS.7.1.A. Identify attributes of Earth's different physical systems, as exemplified by being able to |

- EXPECTATION PS.7.1.A.1. Identify different attributes of physical systems in photographs (e.g., sky, clouds, plants, soil, oceans, lakes, mountains).
- EXPECTATION PS.7.1.A.3. Identify examples of landforms on Earth's surface (e.g., mountains, volcanoes, valleys, plains).

National Geography Standards (NGS)

Social Studies

Grade 1 - Adopted: 2012

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| ESSENTIAL ELEMENT | NGS.PR. | Places and Regions |
| STANDARD | PR.4. | The physical and human characteristics of places |
| STRAND | PR.4.2. | The Characteristics of Places: Places have physical and human characteristics |
| BENCHMARK | PR.4.2.A. | Describe and compare the physical characteristics of places at a variety of scales, local to global, as exemplified by being able to |
| EXPECTATION | PR.4.2.A.3. | Describe and compare the physical environments and landforms of different places in the world (e.g., mountains, islands, valleys or canyons, mesas). |
| ESSENTIAL ELEMENT | NGS.PS. | Physical Systems |
| STANDARD | PS.7. | The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface |
| STRAND | PS.7.1. | Components of Earth's Physical Systems: There are four components of Earth's physical systems (the atmosphere, biosphere, hydrosphere, and lithosphere) |
| BENCHMARK | PS.7.1.A. | Identify attributes of Earth's different physical systems, as exemplified by being able to |
| EXPECTATION | PS.7.1.A.1. | Identify different attributes of physical systems in photographs (e.g., sky, clouds, plants, soil, oceans, lakes, mountains). |
| EXPECTATION | PS.7.1.A.3. | Identify examples of landforms on Earth's surface (e.g., mountains, volcanoes, valleys, plains). |

National Geography Standards (NGS)

Social Studies

Grade 2 - Adopted: 2012

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| ESSENTIAL ELEMENT | NGS.PR. | Places and Regions |
| STANDARD | PR.4. | The physical and human characteristics of places |
| STRAND | PR.4.2. | The Characteristics of Places: Places have physical and human characteristics |
| BENCHMARK | PR.4.2.A. | Describe and compare the physical characteristics of places at a variety of scales, local to global, as exemplified by being able to |
| EXPECTATION | PR.4.2.A.3. | Describe and compare the physical environments and landforms of different places in the world (e.g., mountains, islands, valleys or canyons, mesas). |
| ESSENTIAL ELEMENT | NGS.PS. | Physical Systems |
| STANDARD | PS.7. | The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface |
| STRAND | PS.7.1. | Components of Earth's Physical Systems: There are four components of Earth's physical systems (the atmosphere, biosphere, hydrosphere, and |

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| | | lithosphere) |
| BENCHMARK | PS.7.1.A. | Identify attributes of Earth's different physical systems, as exemplified by being able to |
| EXPECTATION | PS.7.1.A.1. | Identify different attributes of physical systems in photographs (e.g., sky, clouds, plants, soil, oceans, lakes, mountains). |
| EXPECTATION | PS.7.1.A.3. | Identify examples of landforms on Earth's surface (e.g., mountains, volcanoes, valleys, plains). |

National Geography Standards (NGS)

Social Studies

Grade 3 - Adopted: 2012

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| ESSENTIAL ELEMENT | NGS.PR. | Places and Regions |
| STANDARD | PR.4. | The physical and human characteristics of places |
| STRAND | PR.4.2. | The Characteristics of Places: Places have physical and human characteristics |
| BENCHMARK | PR.4.2.A. | Describe and compare the physical characteristics of places at a variety of scales, local to global, as exemplified by being able to |
| EXPECTATION | PR.4.2.A.3. | Describe and compare the physical environments and landforms of different places in the world (e.g., mountains, islands, valleys or canyons, mesas). |
| ESSENTIAL ELEMENT | NGS.PS. | Physical Systems |
| STANDARD | PS.7. | The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface |
| STRAND | PS.7.1. | Components of Earth's Physical Systems: There are four components of Earth's physical systems (the atmosphere, biosphere, hydrosphere, and lithosphere) |
| BENCHMARK | PS.7.1.A. | Identify attributes of Earth's different physical systems, as exemplified by being able to |
| EXPECTATION | PS.7.1.A.1. | Identify different attributes of physical systems in photographs (e.g., sky, clouds, plants, soil, oceans, lakes, mountains). |
| EXPECTATION | PS.7.1.A.3. | Identify examples of landforms on Earth's surface (e.g., mountains, volcanoes, valleys, plains). |

National Geography Standards (NGS)

Social Studies

Grade 4 - Adopted: 2012

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| ESSENTIAL ELEMENT | NGS.PR. | Places and Regions |
| STANDARD | PR.4. | The physical and human characteristics of places |
| STRAND | PR.4.2. | The Characteristics of Places: Places have physical and human characteristics |
| BENCHMARK | PR.4.2.A. | Describe and compare the physical characteristics of places at a variety of scales, local to global, as exemplified by being able to |
| EXPECTATION | PR.4.2.A.3. | Describe and compare the physical environments and landforms of different places in the world (e.g., mountains, islands, valleys or canyons, mesas). |
| ESSENTIAL ELEMENT | NGS.PS. | Physical Systems |

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| ELEMENT | | |
| STANDARD | PS.7. | The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface |
| | | Components of Earth's Physical Systems: There are four components of |
| STRAND | PS.7.1. | Earth's physical systems (the atmosphere, biosphere, hydrosphere, and lithosphere) |
| BENCHMARK | PS.7.1.A. | Identify attributes of Earth's different physical systems, as exemplified by being able to |
| EXPECTATION | PS.7.1.A.1. | Identify different attributes of physical systems in photographs (e.g., sky, clouds, plants, soil, oceans, lakes, mountains). |
| EXPECTATION | PS.7.1.A.3. | Identify examples of landforms on Earth's surface (e.g., mountains, volcanoes, valleys, plains). |

National Geography Standards (NGS)

Social Studies

Grade 5 - Adopted: 2012

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| ESSENTIAL ELEMENT | NGS.WST. | The World in Spatial Terms |
| STANDARD | WST.3. | How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface |
| STRAND | WST.3.3. | Spatial Models: Models are used to represent spatial processes that shape human and physical systems |
| BENCHMARK | WST.3.3.A. | Describe the processes that shape human and physical systems (e.g., diffusion, migration, and plate tectonics) using models, as exemplified by being able to |
| EXPECTATION | WST.3.3.A.3. | Describe urban models, such as sector or ring models, using a digital globe or map (e.g., Paris as an example of a sector model, Moscow as an example of a ring model). |
| ESSENTIAL ELEMENT | NGS.HS. | Human Systems |
| STANDARD | HS.10. | The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics |
| STRAND | HS.10.2. | Patterns of Culture: Multiple cultural landscapes exist and vary across space |
| BENCHMARK | HS.10.2.B. | Compare different cultural landscapes, as exemplified by being able to |
| EXPECTATION | HS.10.2.B.2. | Compare the cultural landscapes of urban and suburban residential areas in terms of the amount of space, population density, and horizontal versus vertical use of space. |
| ESSENTIAL ELEMENT | NGS.HS. | Human Systems |
| STANDARD | HS.12. | The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement |
| STRAND | HS.12.1. | Functions of Settlements: Different types of functions can influence the success or failure of settlements |
| BENCHMARK | HS.12.1.A. | Describe the typical functions of settlements and explain how they might influence the success or failure of a settlement, as exemplified by being able to |
| EXPECTATION | HS.12.1.A.1. | Describe and explain the reasons people may choose to settle in cities (e.g., diverse employment opportunities, educational and cultural opportunities, sports and entertainment venues, health and social services, public transportation alternatives, retail shopping centers). |

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| EXPECTATION | HS.12.1.A.2. | Describe and explain the reasons why people may choose to move away from cities (e.g., high crime rates, congested traffic, lack of adequate health and social services, inadequate education facilities). |
| ESSENTIAL ELEMENT | NGS.HS. | Human Systems |
| STANDARD | HS.12. | The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement |
| STRAND | HS.12.2. | Functions of Settlements: A combination of a favorable location and human activities lead to the growth of settlements |
| BENCHMARK | HS.12.2.A. | Explain the human activities in favorable locations that attracted people and resulted in the development of settlements, as exemplified by being able to |
| EXPECTATION | HS.12.2.A.1. | Describe and explain the human activities (e.g., trade, political administration, transportation, exploiting resources) that led to the development of cities (e.g., Shanghai is a major world port and commercial city, Pittsburgh was a transportation and iron and steel center near large deposits of coal, Singapore is located along one of the world's major ocean transportation corridors). |
| EXPECTATION | HS.12.2.A.2. | Analyze the growth of three major world cities and explain reasons why their locations may have been favorable for human activities resulting in the development of these places. |
| EXPECTATION | HS.12.2.A.3. | Describe and explain how recent human activities contributed to the development of cities in different locations (e.g., development of electrical energy capacity and air conditioning in southern US cities, irrigation to increase the number of golf courses in resort towns, tax incentives or policies encouraging new business development). |
| ESSENTIAL ELEMENT | NGS.HS. | Human Systems |
| STANDARD | HS.12. | The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement |
| STRAND | HS.12.3. | Patterns of Settlements: There are patterns of settlements in regions |
| BENCHMARK | HS.12.3.A. | Compare and explain the location, number, and sizes of settlements in regions, as exemplified by being able to |
| EXPECTATION | HS.12.3.A.1. | Analyze maps and satellite images and compare different types of settlement patterns observed across regions (e.g., linear rural settlement along roadways, railways, and rivers; urban centers that spread from a central node; village clusters or rural landscapes; seaport settlements that are interrupted by water, such as a water body or a large river). |
| ESSENTIAL ELEMENT | NGS.HS. | Human Systems |
| STANDARD | HS.12. | The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement |
| STRAND | HS.12.4. | Urban Forms and Functions: Land uses in urban areas are systematically arranged |
| BENCHMARK | HS.12.4.A. | Describe and analyze the spatial patterns of land use in cities, as exemplified by being able to |
| EXPECTATION | HS.12.4.A.1. | Analyze a city map and describe the differences in the spatial patterns of the central business district (CBD) versus residential areas (e.g., flowing traffic patterns to facilitate business versus cul-de-sac design in residential areas that restricts traffic). |
| ESSENTIAL ELEMENT | NGS.UG. | The Uses of Geography |
| STANDARD | UG.17. | How to apply geography to interpret the past |

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| STRAND | UG.17.2. | Changes in Geographic Contexts: Change occurs in the geographic characteristics and spatial organization of places, regions, and environments |
| BENCHMARK | UG.17.2.A. | Describe and explain changes in the geographic characteristics and spatial organizations of places, regions, and environments in the past, as exemplified by being able to |
| EXPECTATION | UG.17.2.A.3. | Describe the changes in the spatial organization of cities over the past 100 years (e.g., the effects of suburbanization, freeway systems, public transit, skyscrapers, shopping malls). |

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