

Main Criteria: Virtual Field Trips
Secondary Criteria: National Council for the Social Studies (NCSS), National Geography Standards (NGS)
Subject: Social Studies
Grade: 6

Virtual Field Trips

Paris - City of Light - Grades 6 - 12

National Council for the Social Studies (NCSS)
Social Studies
Grade 6 - Adopted: 2010

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).
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National Geography Standards (NGS)
Social Studies
Grade 6 - Adopted: 2012

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).
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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.
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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).
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
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).

Main Criteria: Virtual Field Trips
Secondary Criteria: National Council for the Social Studies (NCSS), National Geography Standards (NGS)
Subject: Social Studies
Grade: 7

Virtual Field Trips

Paris - City of Light - Grades 6 - 12

National Council for the Social Studies (NCSS)
Social Studies
Grade 7 - Adopted: 2010

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).
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National Geography Standards (NGS)
Social Studies
Grade 7 - Adopted: 2012

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).
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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.
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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).
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
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).

Main Criteria: Virtual Field Trips
Secondary Criteria: National Council for the Social Studies (NCSS), National Geography Standards (NGS)
Subject: Social Studies
Grade: 8

Virtual Field Trips

Paris - City of Light - Grades 6 - 12

National Council for the Social Studies (NCSS)

Social Studies

Grade 8 - Adopted: 2010

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).
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National Geography Standards (NGS)

Social Studies

Grade 8 - Adopted: 2012

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).
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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.
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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).
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
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).

Virtual Field Trips

Paris - City of Light - Grades 6 - 12

National Council for the Social Studies (NCSS)
Social Studies
Grade 9 - Adopted: 2010

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	3.1.1.	The theme of people, places, and environments involves the study of the relationships between human populations in different locations and regional and global geographic phenomena, such as landforms, soils, climate, vegetation, and natural resources.
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LEARNING EXPECTATION	3.1.2.	Concepts such as: location, physical and human characteristics of national and global regions in the past and present, and the interactions of humans with the environment.
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National Geography Standards (NGS)
Social Studies
Grade 9 - Adopted: 2012

ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.WST.	The World in Spatial Terms
STANDARD	WST.1.	How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information
STRAND	WST.1.1.	Properties and Functions of Geographic Representations: The advantages of coordinating multiple geographic representations—such as maps, globes, graphs, diagrams, aerial and other photographs, remotely sensed images, and geographic visualizations to answer geographic questions
BENCHMARK	WST.1.1.A.	Explain the advantages of using multiple geographic representations to answer geographic questions, as exemplified by being able to

EXPECTATION	WST.1.1.A.2.	Describe how an analysis of urbanization can be done using different geospatial technologies (e.g., RS for land use, GIS data layers to predict areas of high/low growth, GPS and GIS for identifying transportation issues regarding growth).
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ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.PR.	Places and Regions
STANDARD	PR.5.	That people create regions to interpret Earth's complexity
STRAND	PR.5.1.	The Concept of Region: Regions are defined by different sets of criteria, and places can be included in multiple regions of different types
BENCHMARK	PR.5.1.A.	Identify and explain how a place can exist within multiple regional classifications, as exemplified by being able to

EXPECTATION	PR.5.1.A.3.	Identify a location in the world and explain a number of possible different regions that may include the location (e.g., Tunisia in the North African region, the Arabic speaking language region, and the Mediterranean region; Texas in the Great Plains region, the Southern US region, the Gulf Coast region).
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ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
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STANDARD	HS.9.	The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface
STRAND	HS.9.2.	Spatial Distribution of Population: Population distribution and density are a function of historical, environmental, economic, political, and technological factors
BENCHMARK	HS.9.2.A.	Identify and explain how historical, environmental, economic, political, and technological factors have influenced the current population distribution, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.9.2.A.1.	Identify and explain the role technology plays in increasing the population density in cities (e.g., high-rise structures, sanitation, public transportation systems, concentration of business activities).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
STANDARD	HS.12.	The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement
STRAND	HS.12.1.	Functions of Settlements: The numbers, types, and range of the functions of settlements change over space and time
BENCHMARK	HS.12.1.A.	Explain how and why the number and range of functions of settlements have changed and may change in the future, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.12.1.A.1.	Analyze the reasons for and results of policies of municipal governments on the internal structure of cities (e.g., zoning ordinances to determine the location and characteristics of residential, commercial, and industrial sectors, incentives to encourage development, legislation of flood-plain regions restricting 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: The spatial patterns of settlements change over time
BENCHMARK	HS.12.3.A.	Compare and explain the changing functions, sizes, and spatial patterns of settlements, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.12.3.A.1.	Analyze late 20th-century changes in urban patterns and functions (e.g., edge cities, gentrified districts, more specialized services in suburban areas, urban sprawl).
EXPECTATION	HS.12.3.A.2.	Compare satellite images of cities to identify the growth or decline of different sectors in the settlement (e.g., squatter settlements, central business district [CBD], green spaces, government buildings).
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT	NGS.HS.	Human Systems
STANDARD	HS.12.	The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement
STRAND	HS.12.3.	Patterns of Settlements: The spatial patterns of settlements change over time
BENCHMARK	HS.12.3.B.	Analyze and explain the structure and development of megacities and megalopoli, as exemplified by being able to
EXPECTATION	HS.12.3.B.2.	Analyze the spatial pattern of cities with populations larger than 10 million (megacities) to determine if the pattern is associated with specific features (e.g. coastal locations, major rivers, inland waterways, political centers) or with particular regions (e.g., South America versus South Asia).
EXPECTATION	HS.12.3.B.3.	Analyze the technological developments that have contributed to the growth and changing spatial distribution of megacities and megalopoli (e.g., changes in agricultural production; infrastructure developments such as sanitation, railroads, interstate highways, airports; construction technologies).