

Unit 2: Western Europe, Northern/Central Europe, Southern Europe

| PDE Standards/ Eligible Content | Area of Study | Big Ideas | Essential Questions |
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| <p>7.1.9.A 7.1.12.A 7.1.W.A 7.1.9.B, 7.1.12.A 7.1.C.A 7.1.U.A 7.1.W.A 7.1.9.B 7.1.12.A 7.1.C.A 7.1.U.A 7.1.W.A 7.1.9.B 7.1.12.A 7.1.C.A 7.1.U.A 7.1.W.A 7.3.12.A 7.3.C.A 7.3.U.A 7.3.W.A 7.1.9.B 7.1.12.A 7.1.C.A 7.1.U.A 7.1.W.A 7.1.9.B 7.1.12.A 7.1.C.A 7.1.U.A 7.1.W.A 7.1.9.B 7.1.12.A 7.1.C.A 7.1.U.A 7.1.W.A 7.1.9.B 7.1.12.A 7.1.C.A 7.1.U.A 7.1.W.A 7.3.12.A</p> | <p><u>Western Europe:</u></p> <p>Physical Geography: -Bodies of Water English Channel, Thames River, Seine River -Land Forms Pyrenees Mountains</p> <p>-Countries of focus: United Kingdom, Ireland, France -Cities: London, Paris, Dublin -Landmarks: Buckingham Palace, Tower Bridge, Big Ben, Eiffel Tower, Stonehenge, Notre Dame -Topics of Introduction: Monarchies, WWI, WWII, Russian Revolution</p> <p><u>Northern/Central Europe:</u></p> <p>-Physical Geography: -Bodies of Water: Baltic Sea, Rhine River -Land Forms: Ural Mountains</p> <p>-Countries of focus: Germany, Russia, Norway, Sweden, Netherlands, Iceland -Cities: Berlin, Moscow, Amsterdam</p> <p>-Landmarks: Brandenburg Gate, Neuschwanstein Castle, St Basil’s Cathedral</p> <p>-Topics of Introduction: WWI, WWII, Russian Revolution</p> <p><u>Southern Europe:</u></p> <p>-Physical Geography: -Bodies of Water: Mediterranean Sea, Adriatic Sea, Black Sea - Land Forms: Alpine Mountains, Carpathian Mountains -Countries of Focus: Spain, Italy, Greece</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geography is used to explain the past, interpret the present, and plan for the future. • Geographic representations are essential to explain the spatial organization of people, places, and environments. • Physical processes shape patterns of the Earth’s surface, including the characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems. • Places and regions have physical and human characteristics, and one’s culture and experiences may influence perception of place. • Characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations impact culture, economic interdependence, settlement patterns, and control of the Earth’s surface. • Human actions modify the physical environment, and physical systems affect human systems. • Interpret the meaning of a specific work of art or explain the architecture in the context of the historical time, culture and region in which it was made. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can geographic information systems and other geographic technologies impact development? • What makes one place different from another? • What are the criteria to create a region? • How is one place different than another place? • How do historical and cultural contexts influence how art/architecture is made and interpreted? |

7.3.C.A
7.3.U.A
7.3.W.A
9.2.8.A
9.2.8.B
9.2.8.C
9.2.8.D
9.2.8.G

-Cities: Madrid, Rome, Venice, Athens
-Landmarks: Colosseum, Pantheon,
Acropolis, Parthenon
-Topics of Introduction: Ancient Greece,
Trojan War, Roman Empire, Caesar

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