Unit 2: Western Europe, Northern/Central Europe, Southern Europe (Chapters 1-3, 11, 12, 13)				
PDE Standards/ Eligible Content	Area of Study	Big Ideas	Essential Questions	
7.1.9.A 7.1.12.A 7.1.W.A 7.1.9.B, 7.1.12.A 7.1.W.A 7.1.W.A 7.1.W.A 7.1.U.A 7.1.U.A 7.1.U.A 7.1.W.A 7.1.U.A 7.1.W.A 7.1.U.A	Physical Geography: -Bodies of Water English Channel, Thames River, Seine River -Land Forms Pyrenees Mountains -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 Northern/Central Europe: -Physical Geography: -Bodies of Water: Baltic Sea, Rhine River -Land Forms: Ural Mountains -Countries of focus: Germany, Russia, Norway, Sweden, Netherlands, Iceland -Cities: Berlin, Moscow, Amsterdam -Landmarks: Brandenburg Gate, Neuschwanstein Castle, St Basil's Cathedral -Topics of Introduction: WWI, WWII, Russian Revolution Southern Europe: -Physical Geography: -Bodies of Water: Mediterranean Sea, Adriatic Sea, Black Sea	 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. 	 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? 	

7.1.W.A 7.3.12.A	- Land Forms: Alpine Mountains, Carpathian Mountains -Countries of Focus: Spain, Italy, Greece		
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		
CC.8.6.6-8.F. CC.8.6.6-8.G.	Research Writing Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration. Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation. Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis reflection, and research.	 APA Format Thesis statement Supporting topics, details, & examples Abstract Motivator Introduction Outline Print & electronic sources (avoid blogs and social media sites) References page Direct quotation, paraphrase, & summary Conclusion 	Develop a clear & concise thesis statement and abstract paragraph Construct a structured outline (Intro-Support Topics-Conclusion) Collect a minimum number of valid electronic sources Format a References Page Include a variety of effective citations Draw a reasonable conclusion