

Unit 4 Central Australia and Oceania , Antarctica (Chapters 24, 25, 26)

PDE Standards/ Eligible Content	Area of Study	Big Ideas	Essential Questions
<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</p>	<p>Australia Physical Geography: -Bodies of Water: Indian Ocean, Southern ocean, Lake Argyle -Land Forms: Outback, Great Dividing Mountain Range, Kosciuszko Mountain -Countries of focus: Australia as a continent and country -Cities: Sydney, Melbourne, Perth, Brisbane, Adelaide, Canberra -Landmarks: Sydney Opera House, Great Barrier Reef, Uluru (Ayers Rock) -Topics of Introduction: Australia as a modern society, former prison island colony, and native land to the Aboriginal People. Australia is a western nation with many western values and traditions but in the south hemisphere. Usually referenced for opposite meteorological seasons.</p> <p>New Zealand Physical Geography: -Bodies of Water: Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean -Landforms: Moeraki Boulders, Craters of the Moon, Huka Falls -Countries of Focus: New Zealand -Cities: Auckland, Christchurch -Topics of Introduction: The similarities and differences to its close neighbor Australia.</p> <p>Oceania Physical Geography: The Pacific Ocean is the defining characteristic of this island region. -Bodies of Water: Pacific Ocean -Landforms: The region is made up of thousands of islands throughout the</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Human actions modify the physical environment, and physical systems affect human systems.</p> <p>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.</p>	<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?

<p>7.1.W.A 7.3.12.A</p>	<p>central and southern Pacific Ocean. It is usually divided into three groups, Continental Islands, high islands, and low islands.</p> <p>-Countries of Focus: Fiji, Polynesia, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Cook Islands, Palau, Micronesia</p> <p>-Cities: Most geographers include Australia and New Zealand as Oceania, the major cities of those nations usually get the designation as major cities of Oceania due to larger size and modernization of infrastructure.</p> <p>-Topics of Introduction: Cultures of the island people of the region and their relationship to Australia, New Zealand, and Southeast Asia.</p>		
<p>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 CC.8.6.6-8.F. CC.8.6.6-8.G. CC.8.6.6-8.H.</p>	<p>Antarctica</p> <p>Physical Geography:</p> <p>-Bodies of Water: Southern Ocean. The Continents glacial features.</p> <p>-Landforms: Antarctica is almost completely covered in Ice. Beneath the ice are hidden mountains, valleys, and plains.</p> <p>-Countries of Focus: Many nations have cooperative agreements to research the landscape of Antarctica for Scientific purposes.</p> <p>-Cities: There are no cities on this continent, but rather research bases used to conduct environmental studies.</p> <p>-Topics of Introduction: Antarctica is a continent unlike any other due to its cold climate, lack of human existence, and distance to other livable regions. It has no national identity and is considered an international region through treaties.</p> <p>Research Writing</p> <p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 	<p>Assignments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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

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.