



<p><b>Human Systems</b></p> <p><b>Environment and Society</b></p> <p><b>Human Resources</b></p>	<p>environments of the United States, Canada, and Latin America.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nations and regions of the Western Hemisphere can be analyzed in terms of spatial organization, places, regions, physical settings (including natural resources), human systems, and environment and society. A region is an area that is tied together for some identifiable reason, such as physical, political, economic, or cultural features.</li> <li>• The physical and human characteristics of places in the United States, Canada, and Latin America today.</li> <li>• Culture and experiences influence people's perceptions of places and regions in the United States, Canada, and Latin America today.</li> <li>• The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of cultures found in the United States, Canada, and Latin America.</li> <li>• Human actions modify the physical environments of the United States, Canada, and Latin America.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Economic Systems</b></p> <p><b>Needs &amp; Wants</b></p> <p><b>Factors of Production</b></p> <p><b>Interdependence</b></p> <p><b>Factors of Production</b></p> <p><b>Technology</b></p> <p><b>Interdependence</b></p> <p><b>Economic Systems</b></p>	<p><b>The economies of the United States, Canada, and Latin American nations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concepts such as scarcity, supply and demand, markets, opportunity costs, resources, productivity, economic growth, and systems can be used to study the economies and economic systems of the United States, Canada, and Latin America.</li> <li>• Individuals and groups in the United States, Canada, and Latin America attempt to satisfy their basic needs and wants by utilizing scarce capital, natural, and human resources.</li> <li>• Types and availability of resources are important to economic development in the United States, Canada, and Latin America today.</li> <li>• The nations of North, Central, and South America depend on one another for various resources and products they need.</li> <li>• Production, distribution, exchange, and consumption of goods and services are economic decisions which the nations of North and South America must make.</li> <li>• Science and technology have influenced the standard of living in nations in North, Central, and South America.</li> <li>• Exchanges of technologies, plants, animals, and diseases between and among nations of the Americas and Europe and sub-Saharan Africa have changed life in these regions.</li> <li>• Nations in North, Central, and South America form</li> </ul>

	<p>organizations and make agreements to promote economic growth and development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As the economic systems of the global community have become more interdependent, decisions made in one nation or region in the Western Hemisphere have implications for all nations or regions.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Interdependence</b></p> <p><b>Citizenship and Civic Life</b></p> <p><b>Civic Values</b></p> <p><b>Government</b></p> <p><b>Citizenship and Civic Life</b></p> <p><b>Government</b></p> <p><b>Civic Values</b></p> <p><b>Citizenship and Civic Life</b></p>	<p><b>The governments of the United States, Canada, and Latin American nations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Across time and place, the people of the Western Hemisphere have held differing assumptions regarding power, authority, governance, and law.</li> <li>Basic civic values such as justice, due process, equality, and majority rule with respect for minority rights are expressed in the constitutions and laws of the United States, Canada, and nations of Latin America.</li> <li>Constitutions, rules, and laws are developed in democratic societies in order to maintain order, provide security, and protect individual rights.</li> <li>The rights of citizens in the United States are similar to and different from the rights of citizens in other nations of the Western Hemisphere.</li> <li>The roles of citizenship are defined by different constitutions in the Western Hemisphere.</li> <li>Governmental structures vary from place to place, as do the structure and functions of governments in the United States, Canada, and Latin American countries today.</li> <li>Concepts such as civic life, politics, and government can be used to answer questions about what governments can and should do how people should live their lives together, and how citizens can support the proper use of authority or combat the abuse of political power. (Adapted from: <i>Civics Framework for the 1998 NAEP</i>, p. 19)</li> <li>Legal, political, and historic documents define the values, beliefs, and principles of constitutional democracy. In the United States these documents include the Declaration of Independence, the United States Constitution, and the Bill of Rights. In Canada these documents include the British North America Act and the Canadian Bill of Rights.</li> <li>Citizenship in the United States, Canada, and nations of Latin America includes an awareness of the patriotic celebrations of those nations. In the United States these celebrations include: Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Independence Day, Dr. Martin</li> </ul>

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<b>Government</b>	<p>Luther King, Jr. Day, Labor Day, Columbus Day, Veterans Day, Thanksgiving Day, Election Day, Flag Day, Memorial Day, and Conservation Day.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• International organizations were formed to promote peace, economic development, and cultural understanding. The United Nations was created to prevent war and to fight hunger, disease, and ignorance.</li></ul>
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