Arkansas Social Studies

Grade 5

Adopted 2022

Grade 5 (World Geography) **Geography**

Skip to main content

2. Understand the purpose of geographic tools (e.g., maps, globes, charts, graphs) to interpret spatial information. This includes the spatial organization of people, cultures, places, and environments within various regions, and geographic skills to interpret the past, the present, and plan for the future. G.2

    1. Demonstrate proper etiquette for interacting with the Arkansas and American flags and evaluate the significance of a flag in symbolizing nationalities and boundaries around the world. G.2.5.1
    2. Critique the characteristics and functions of various maps, graphs, and other geographic tools to understand spatial information about different states, places, and regions (e.g., traditional maps, diagrams, aerial photographs, remotely sensed images, geographic visualization, global positioning systems, geographic information systems). G.2.5.2
    3. Collect geographic data to explain a pattern or phenomenon or to ask or answer a geographic question (e.g., surveys, population density, physical boundaries) G.2.5.3
    4. Research how environmental characteristics have impacted the culture of states, places, and regions over time. This may include seafaring/trading in coastal communities, farming cultures in river valleys, and nomadic cultures in arid climates. G.2.5.4
    5. Construct visual and written explanations of the spatial organization and spatial patterns of people, places, and environments. This may include maps, charts, and graphs. G.2.5.5
    6. Compare and contrast the combinations of physical and human characteristics that make places and regions similar and different. This may include water systems, topography, natural resources, culture, language, religious beliefs, and population density. G.2.5.6
    7. Analyze perceptions people have of places and regions around the world, including Arkansas, based on direct experiences (e.g., place of residence, travel) and indirect experiences (e.g., media, books, family, friends) and support or challenge those perceptions using evidence. G.2.5.7
    8. Examine physical and cultural changes regionally over time using primary and secondary sources (e.g., maps, charts, satellite imagery, GIS technologies, beliefs, legends, journals). G.2.5.8
    9. Explain the influence of geography on current events and issues and future planning using maps, charts, and available geospatial technologies. G.2.5.9

Skip to main content

3. Understand the characteristics of different physical and cultural regions and how they change over time (through demographic changes, migration, settlement, and conflict). This includes the impact physical geography has on human systems, including politics, culture, economics, and use of resources and how a region or culture interacts with itself, the environment, and other regions and cultures. G.3

    1. Interpret demographic data (e.g., population pyramids) to explain variations of populations in different states, places, and regions. G.3.5.1
    2. Investigate and draw conclusions about the causes for migration in and out of a region (i.e., push-pull factors) and the impact that migration has on a region. G.3.5.2
    3. Identify how natural disasters and other environmental changes have influenced the responses, laws, and/or decisions of political leaders in a region. G.3.5.3
    4. Research the characteristics of various world regions and cultures: Cultural characteristics (e.g., religious beliefs, celebrations, traditions, language, child-rearing, clothing, food, beliefs, behaviors)
Physical characteristics (e.g., mountains, rivers, deserts, plains, bodies of water) G.3.5.4

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    5. Describe the different types of economic activities supported by natural resources within a region.
Arkansas River Valley (e.g., agriculture, coal, natural gas, water)
Crowley's Ridge (e.g., agriculture)
Mississippi Alluvial Plain (Delta) (e.g., agriculture, waterfowl, fish)
Ouachita Mountains (e.g., thermal springs, timber, quartz)
Ozark Mountains (e.g., minerals, natural gas)
West Gulf Coastal Plain (Timberlands) (e.g., bromine, diamonds, timber, bauxite, oil, wild game) G.3.5.5
    6. Compare advantages and disadvantages of one location over another for access to factors of production (e.g., human resources, natural resources, capital resources, entrepreneurship). G.3.5.6
    7. Analyze the social and economic impacts of transportation and communication networks in various regions, including state, regional, and global. G.3.5.7
    8. Examine physical and human characteristics that influence the division and control of the Earth's surface:
Resources
Land use Ethnicity
National identities
Natural land barriers (e.g., mountains, rivers, valleys)
Military
Politics G.3.5.8
    9. Explain levels of cooperation among people in various places and regions who solve human and environmental issues. G.3.5.9
    10. Analyze conflicting territorial claims, including water sources or access, mineral rights, and natural resources. G.3.5.10

Skip to main content

4. Understand the impact humans have on the environment. This includes the distribution, management, and consumption of resources. G.4
    1. Examine ways people and cultures depend on, adapt to, and interact with the physical environment over time (e.g., technology, habitation, transportation, agriculture, communication). G.4.5.1
    2. Analyze positive and negative consequences of human changes on the physical environment and its effects on other places or regions. This may include forest and land management, mining, flood control, and agriculture. G.4.5.2
    3. Research and evaluate the impact globalization has on states, nations, and regions, including free trade, outsourcing, multinational corporations, and international supply chains. G.4.5.3
    4. Evaluate the impact that resource scarcity has on a region. This may include lack of clean drinking water, land scarcity, labor shortage, and supply chain shortages. G.4.5.4
    5. Critique various sustainability practices humans use to preserve resources and minimize environmental impact. This may include forest management (e.g., controlled burns), flood control (e.g., river levees, artificial lakes), use of alternative forms of energy (e.g., wind, solar, nuclear), modern agricultural techniques (e.g., organic farming, hydroponics, no-till farming). G.4.5.5
    6. Evaluate the sustainability of resources achieved through civic actions. G.4.5.6