

National Geography Standards

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GEOGRAPHY

for life

National Geography Standards, Second Edition



Geography Standard 1

- Jak používat mapy a jiné geografické reprezentace, geoprostorové technologie a prostorové myšlení k porozumění a komunikaci informace





Place Name Origins

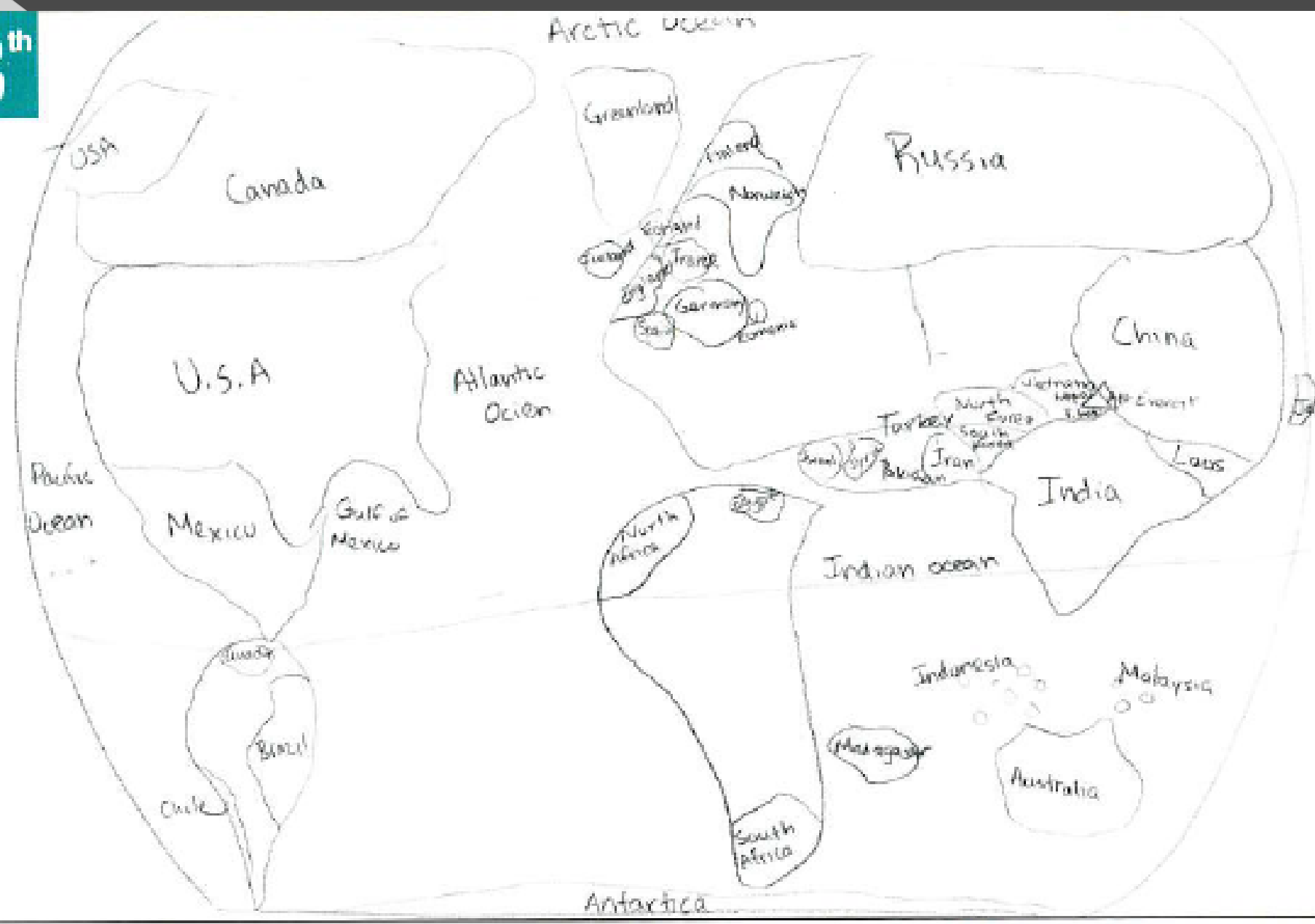
- Dutch
- Dutch/Norwegian
- Dutch/Swedish
- Dutch/Walloon
- Native American



Geography Standard 2

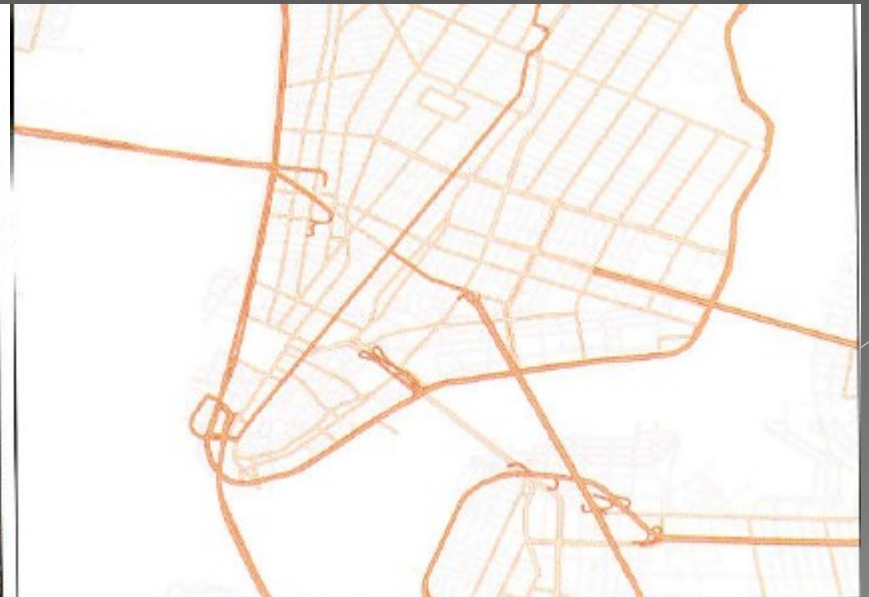
- Jak používat mentální mapy k organizaci informace o lidech, místech a životních prostředích v prostorovém kontextu





Geography Standard 3

- Jak analyzovat prostorovou organizaci lidí, míst a životních prostředí na povrchu Země





Geography Standard 4

- Přírodní a společenské charakteristiky míst



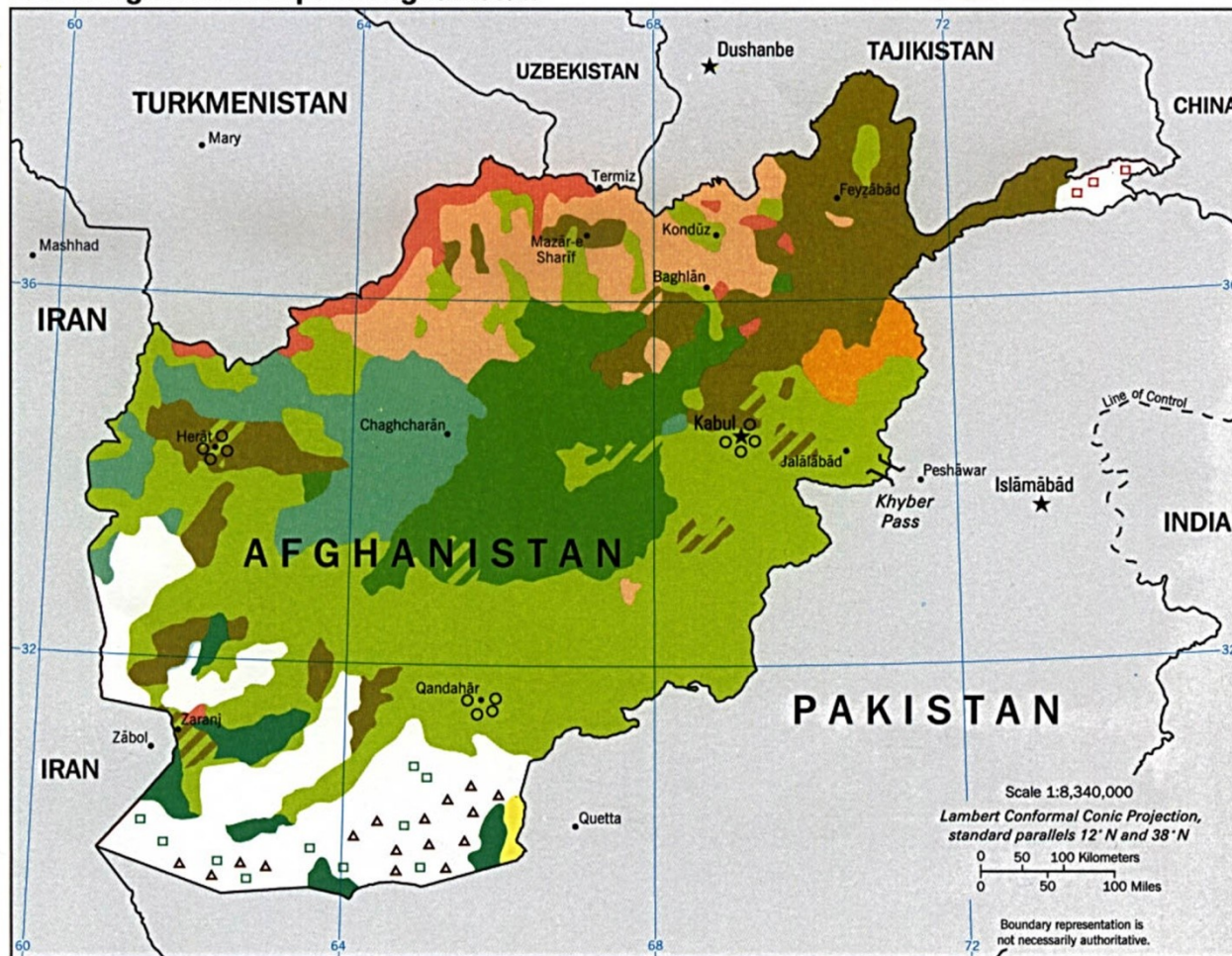


Geography Standard 5

- Jak lidé utvářejí regiony/oblasti svým výkladem komplexity Země



Ethnolinguistic Groups in Afghanistan



- Iranian**
- ◻ Baloch
 - ◻ Aimak
 - ◻ Hazara
 - ◻ Pashtun
Durrani, Ghilzai
 - ◉◉ Qizilbash
 - ◻ Tajik

- Turkic**
- ◻◻ Kirghiz
 - ◻◻ Turkmen
 - ◻◻ Uzbek

- Other**
- ◻◻ Brahui
 - ◻◻ Nuristani
 - ◻◻ Sparsely populated or uninhabited

Geography Standard 6

- Jak kultury a zkušenost ovlivňují lidské percepce míst a regionů/oblastí





Geography Standard 7

- Přírodní procesy, které utvářejí uspořádání povrchu Země





Severní pól

Geography Standard 8

- Charakteristiky a prostorové rozložení ekosystémů a biotů na povrchu Země





Geography Standard 9

- Charakteristiky, rozložení a migrace/stěhování lidských populací na povrchu Země







Geography Standard 10

- Charakteristika, rozšíření a komplexita kulturní mozaiky Země





Geography Standard 11

- Uspořádání a sítě vzájemné ekonomické závislosti na povrchu Země





Geography Standard 12

- **Procesy, uspořádání a funkce lidského osídlení**





Geography Standard 13

- Jak síly spolupráce a soupeření mezi lidmi ovlivňují rozdělení a ovládání povrchu Země





CRIMEAN ROULETTE

Claimed by Russia in 1783, Crimea was made part of Ukraine in 1954. With the 1991 collapse of the Soviet Union, it remained in Ukraine, but the Russian Black Sea Fleet was allowed to stay in Sevastopol.

MAP: JEROME N. COOKSON, NGM STAFF

Geography Standard 14

- Jak lidské činnosti upravují přírodní prostředí





1

Informational sign with text in German, including 'Anwendungsbereich' and 'Bitte nicht rauchen'.

2

3



Informational sign with text in German, including 'München 101'.

Informational sign with text in German, including 'München 101'.

Geography Standard 15

- Jak přírodní systémy působí na lidské systémy



CLAIMS TAKE SHAPE

With the bottom of the Arctic Ocean now rendered in sharper relief than ever before, the five surrounding countries are spelling their claims. Most of the basin is shallow compared with Earth's other oceans, so about 90 percent will ultimately be carved up. More than one country may claim some features, but the Lomonosov Ridge will remain international because it is a geological feature that is still forming.

- International maritime boundary
- - - Median line
- What a country gains if it claims the feature (see also: a nation that claims the feature but doesn't actually claim it)
- Boundary of overlapping claims

Clayton Kopp and others collected data in 2007. Russian geologists announced that the entire Lomonosov Ridge belonged to their country.

Russia was the first to file a claim in 2001, but was slower to make evidence. A nation will likely cover 400,000 square miles, almost half the Arctic Ocean.

Sweden submitted a claim in 2008. Arctic nations could divide nearly 60 percent of the basin based on China's the seabed will have a median line for other countries to follow.

Contending for the rest of the basin, the major line around the edge of the U.S. continental shelf is the 200-mile limit. The U.S. has a 200-mile limit around the edge of the continental shelf. The U.S. has a 200-mile limit around the edge of the continental shelf.

Though they disagree about the ownership of the Lomonosov Ridge, Canada and Denmark will working together to include parts of the Lomonosov Ridge in their respective claims.

ARCTIC OCEAN
 The Arctic Ocean is the smallest of the world's oceans, covering an area of 22,000,000 square kilometers (8,500,000 square miles). It is surrounded by the continents of North America, Europe, and Asia. The Arctic Ocean is home to a variety of marine life, including polar bears, walrus, and seals. It is also a major source of oil and natural gas. The Arctic Ocean is a key area of international interest, particularly in the context of climate change and global trade routes.

CANADA

RUSSIA

FINLAND
SWEDEN

ICELAND

GREENLAND
DENMARK

UNITED STATES

Geography Standard 16

- Změny projevující se ve smyslu, užití, distribuci a důležitosti zdrojů





Geography Standard 17

- Jak uplatnit zeměpis ve výkladu minulosti





Osídlování Oklahomy

Geography Standard 18

- Jak uplatnit zeměpis ve výkladu přítomnosti a plánování budoucnosti



