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| **Ohio Standards- World Geography** |  **Dream of a Nation Chapter(s)** |
|  | ***1. A People Centered and Accountable Government*** | ***2. Citizen Stewardship*** | ***3. Creating a Stable and Equitable Economy*** | ***4. A New Media That Informs and Empowers*** | ***5. Aiming for the Best in Education*** | ***6. Re-Powering America*** | ***7. Improving Health and Avoiding Alarming Trends*** | ***8. Ending Poverty and Building Common Wealth*** | ***9. Re-Imaging Business*** | ***10. Strengthening Communities*** | ***11. Waging Peace*** | ***12. A Nation That Shines*** |
| 3. Human modifications of the physical environment in one place often lead to changes in other places (e.g., construction of a dam provides downstream flood control, construction of a city by-pass reduces commercial activity in the city center, implementation of dry farming techniques in a region leads to new transportation links and hubs). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. Human societies use a variety of strategies to adapt to the opportunities and constraints presented by the physical environment (e.g., farming in flood plains and terraced farming, building hydroelectric plants by waterfalls and constructing hydroelectric dams, using solar panels as heat source and using extra insulation to retain heat). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6. There are costs and benefits of using renewable, nonrenewable, and flow resources (e.g., availability, sustainability, environmental impact, expense). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7. Human interaction with the environment is affected by cultural characteristics (e.g., plowing with oxen or with tractors, development of water resources for industry or recreation, resource conservation or development). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9. Human migrations impact physical and human systems (e.g., stress on food supplies in refugee camps, removal of natural obstacles to movement, harvest productivity and migrant labor, calls for an official language in countries with high immigration, reduction in city tax revenues due to urban emigration). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16. Urbanization provides opportunities and challenges for physical and human systems in cities and their surrounding regions (e.g., development of suburbs, loss of habitat, central markets, squatter settlements on city outskirts, regional specialization in services or products, creation of ethnic enclaves). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18. Globalization has cultural, economic, physical and political consequences (e.g., Internet access increases availability of information, outsourcing leads to regional unemployment, development of infrastructure impacts local ecosystems and economies, computer hacking into sensitive data bases leads to insecurity). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19. Global trade and communication systems reduce the effect of time on the distribution of goods, services, and information (e.g., reliance on local foods versus global trade in perishable foods, online brokering versus personal brokers, Internet access versus library access). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |