

Patterns of Migration

Strategy:

Trace the geographic factors that contribute to migrations and the effects of such migrations. Identify why people moved (push-pull factors), the factors that influenced their destinations, and the effects of migration on both their point of origin and destination.

EU Connections:

- Study the movement of labor within the EU such as guest workers from low-wage areas to high wage areas to identify push/pull factors.
- Consider the changes to movements of labor (workers) and capital (finances) without political boundaries to impede the flow of both within the EU.

Influence of Spatial Exchange

Strategy:

Trace the spread of ideas, language, religion, customs, diseases, etc. from one culture to another by describing patterns of spread (pathways) and evaluating the influence of barriers and means of transmission.

EU Connections:

- Study the spread of improved standard of living within the EU and to newly-accepted EU states.

Patterns of Urbanization

Strategy:

Interpret information contained in graphic sources and maps to draw conclusions about patterns of settlement and size and distribution of cities.

EU Connections:

- Map the spread and diffusion of the EU from its core beginning members to its current distribution to recognize patterns and interpret information contained in graphic sources and maps. <Diffusion of the EU activity>
- Relate the rate of economic development and urbanization within the EU and in non-EU nations of Europe. Diffusion of the EU has been from the most economically developed to the least economically developed areas, generally following an eastward and southern direction, from the core of Europe to its periphery.

Interpreting Historical Maps

Strategy:

Analyze and interpret a variety of maps showing different historical and geographic contexts to infer the geographic factors that contribute to major historic events.

EU Connections:

- Use maps of European conflicts <google image search "maps Europe war"> to identify shatterbelts (regions caught between stronger, colliding external cultural/political forces under persistent stress and often fragmented by aggressive rivals) in Europe, e.g., Balkans, Eastern Europe, border of France and Germany. Relate these shatterbelts and ensuing conflicts to the need for the EU.

Economic Systems

Strategy:

Contrast the characteristics of countries representing the three main types of economic systems by comparing data about standard of living and economic development.

EU Connections:

- Contrast the characteristics of economic systems of the EU and non-EU nations and relate these characteristics to levels of economic development, standard of living, and likelihood of admission and success within the EU. <Enlarging the EU activity>

Economic Relationships

Strategy:

Analyze the characteristics of differing economic systems including production, trade, and systems of exchange and draw conclusions about how differences affect relationships between contemporary countries.

EU Connections:

- Use the EU as an example of a system in which governments and markets share decision making about systems of production and distribution.
- Examine the economic relationship between the EU and the US, particularly the ebb and flow of trade as the value of the euro rises and falls in relation to the dollar. In Texas 243,000 jobs are supported by EU investment while 88,410 jobs are supported by exports to the EU.

Processes of Change

Strategy:

Identify the causes (such as migration, war, trade, etc.) and analyze the effects (such as cultural change, the development of agriculture, urbanization, etc.) of important turning points in world history.

EU Connections:

- The EU is a rich subject to study change, for example, changes caused by wars in Europe which shape and influence the development of the EU; changes within the EU caused by the introduction of the common euro currency; changes in political, social, and cultural contexts with shared decision making within the EU; ways the EU is positioning itself as a world power against the US, Japan, and other economic/political rivals; changes within the EU as new members are admitted.

Human-Environmental Relationships

Strategy:

Analyze the geographic context of major world events and developments.

EU Connections:

- Analyze events within the EU as expansion of the world system, or as core-periphery relationships.
- Study EU reactions to genetically modified organisms (GMOs) promoted by the US:

"EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE VOTES FOR STRONGER GM LAWS

Brussels, 22 May. The Environment Committee of the European Parliament has today voted for stronger laws governing GM labeling and traceability. The vote, one week after the United States started a WTO complaint against the EU, paves the way for better consumer choice and action to protect organic and non-GM farmers from genetic contamination.

The vote by the Environment Committee called for stricter rules on the labelling and traceability of GMOs and for legally binding rules to secure non- genetically modified (GM) agriculture and non-GM food in Europe."

<http://www.connectotel.com/gmfood/>

Geographic Data Analysis

Strategy:

Acquire, analyze, and apply data in order to develop an understanding of historic and contemporary world issues and events.

Application of Geographic and Historical Information

Strategy:

Apply geographic, historical, and statistical information from a variety of sources to pose and answer questions, infer relationships, and draw conclusions.

Visual Analysis of Geographic and Historical Information

Strategy:

Create and analyze visuals to interpret and communicate historical events and current conditions.

EU Connections:

- Use these skills to support analysis of EU issues.