

HCCMS Table of Specificity

UNIT: 3-Impact of Environment and Economy on SW Asia (Middle East)

STANDARDS: SS7G6, SS7G7, SS7E5, SS7E6, SS7E7

	TERMS	FACTS	RULES & PRINCIPLES	PROCESSES & PROCEDURES
KNOWLEDGE OF:	Terms: environment, pollution, irrigation, economy, traditional economy, market economy, command economy, continuum, voluntary trade, specialization, trade barriers, tariffs, quotas, embargos, OPEC, currency, revenue, natural resources, human capital, GDP, capital, entrepreneurship, goods and services, consumer, distribution, production	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Water pollution and the unequal distribution of water impact irrigation and drinking water in SW Asia. 2. Distribution of oil has affected the development of SW Asia. 3. Location will affect the population in terms of where people live, the type of work they do, and how they travel. 4. Specialization can encourage trade between countries. 5. Tariffs, quotas, and embargos are barriers to trade. 6. OPEC is an organization created to set the price of oil international to help protect the economies of the member nations from fluctuations in supply and price. 7. International trade requires a system for exchanging currencies between nations. 8. Investment in the education and training of a nation's human capital and capital resources will have a positive effect on a nation's GDP. 9. Traditional, command, and market economies of SW Asian countries each answer the 3 economic questions (what to produce, how to produce, and for whom to produce) differently. 10. Most economic systems are a mixture on a continuum between pure command and pure market. 11. The economic systems of Israel, Saudi Arabia, and Turkey have some similarities and some differences due to where they occur on the continuum and the role of oil in their economies. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Humans, society, and environment affect each other. 2. Location affects a society's economy, culture, and development. 3. Production, distribution, and consumption of goods/services produced by the society are affected by the location, customs, beliefs, and laws of the society. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will understand that SW Asia has experienced a cycle of economic growth and decline due to rise in oil prices, the continuing struggles with the availability and control of fresh water resources, and diversification of agriculture over the last several decades. 2. Trade and world influences have influenced the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services in the region. 3. The distribution, pollution, and use of natural resources in the area are examples of human environment interaction of the region.
COMPREHENSION/ TRANSLATION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will be able to describe the similarities and differences between the four economic systems. 3. Students will be able to understand the impact that trade barriers, specialization, use or nonuse of resources, voluntary trade, and entrepreneurship have on a nation's economy. 3. Students will be able to explain how the impact of the environment affects the economy of Southwest Asia. 			
APPLICATION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will be able to define and explain the three economic systems. 2. Students will be able to discuss how countries are able to trade with each other when their currencies are different. 3. Students will be able to interpret how the distribution of oil has impacted the development of Southwest Asia. 			
ANALYSIS & SYNTHESIS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will be able to differentiate between the mixed economic systems of Israel, Saudi Arabia, and Turkey, and evaluate how the economic questions for each country are answered. 2. Students will be able to propose possible solutions to the water issues in Southwest Asia. 			