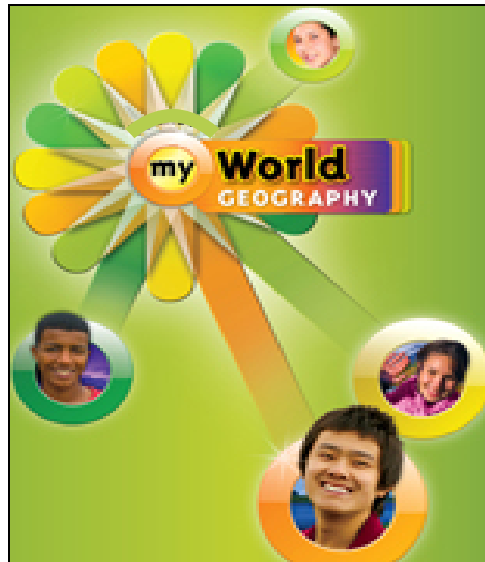


A Correlation of

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To the

**Minnesota Academic Standards**

**in Social Studies**

**Grade 8**

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**Introduction**

This document demonstrates how *myWorld Geography* ©2011 Survey Edition meets the 2011 Minnesota Academic Standards in Social Studies for Grade 8. Correlation page references are to the Student and Teacher Editions.

- **Connect, Experience, and Understand** with *myWorld Geography!* Take your classroom on a virtual exploration around the globe and through time with the exciting new digitally driven social studies program.
- *myWorld Geography* engages 21<sup>st</sup> century learners by integrating [myWorldGeography.com](http://myWorldGeography.com) and the Student Edition with the goal of expanding their understanding of the world and its people.
- **Connect** with *myStory*: Watch your students connect to the stories of real teens – from around the world – in this one-of-a-kind video series.
- **Experience** Virtual Travel: Students travel across regions and through time completing game-based assignments tied to Essential Questions.
- **Understand** World Geography: Informal and formal assessments, both in print and online, ensure that your students grasp the important concepts.

*myWorld Geography* Survey Edition Contents:

Unit 1: United States and Canada

Unit 2: Middle America

Unit 3: South America

Unit 4: Europe and Russia

Unit 5: Africa

Unit 6: Southwest Asia

Unit 7: South and Central Asia

Unit 8: East and Southeast Asia

Unit 9: Australia and the Pacific

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Minnesota Academic Standards in Social Studies	Savvas MyWorld Geography ©2011
<b>1. Citizenship and Government</b>	
<b>1. Civic Skills</b>	
1. Democratic government depends on informed and engaged citizens who exhibit civic skills and values, practice civic discourse, vote and participate in elections, apply inquiry and analysis skills and take action to solve problems and shape public policy.	
8.1.1.1.1 Exhibit civic skills including participating in civic discussion on issues in the contemporary world, demonstrating respect for the opinions of people or groups who have different perspectives, and reaching consensus.  <i>For example:</i> Civic discourse skills—speaking, listening, respecting diverse viewpoints, evaluating arguments. Issues in the contemporary world might include participation in international treaty organizations, positive discrimination/affirmative action, environmental issues.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Twenty-first Century Learning, 15, 29, 45, 55, 71, 83, 101, 115, 127, 159, 185, 186–187, 221, 245, 246–247, 277, 303, 327, 328–329, 369, 409, 441, 491, 492–493, 525, 551, 577, 578–579, 613, 643, 671, 672–673, 703, 733, 734–735, 769, 797, 821, 822–823, 857; Online Case Studies: Chapters 1–24
5. Relationships of the United States to other nations and organizations	
12. International political and economic institutions influence world affairs and United States foreign policy	
8.1.5.12.1 Explain why governments belong to different types of economic alliances and international and regional organizations.  <i>For example:</i> United Nations, World Trade Organization, Arab League, African Union, European Union, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Organization of American States.	<b>SE/TE:</b> United Nations (UN), 111, 150, 181, 433; NAFTA, 152, 154, 216; World Trade Organization (WTO), 180; European Union, 429; North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), 401, 431, 459, 487; Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), 604; Organization of African Unity, 522; Organization of American States (OAS), 275

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13. Governments are based on different political philosophies and are established to serve various purposes.	
<p>8.1.5.13.1 Explain how different types of governments reflect historically and culturally specific understandings of the relationships between the individual, government and society.</p> <p><i>For example:</i> The rise of Confucianism reflected an emphasis on social harmony, the rise of dictatorships in Europe reflected an emphasis on stability, and the rise of theocracies in contemporary Iran reflects an emphasis on the primacy of religious values.</p>	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> Political Systems, 106–107; Government Systems: Afghanistan, 730; Albania, 459; Algeria, 574; Ancient Egypt, 565; Ancient Greece, 341–343, 347; Arabia and Iraq, 604; Australia, 848; Austria, 433; Bangladesh, 730; Belgium, 431; Bhutan, 730; Brazil, 318–319, 325; Brunei, 816; Bulgaria, 459; Cambodia, 816; Canada, 176, 177, 178–179; Caucasus, 700–701; China, 105, 753, 758–759, 760, 761; Colombia, 273; Cuba, 107; Czech Republic, 456; East Timor, 816; Egypt, 569, 574; England, 364, 365, 390; Estonia, 454, 455; Ethiopia, 541; France, 387, 391, 430; French Guiana, 273; Georgia, 700–701; Germany, 107, 391; Greece, 434; Guyana, 273; Hungary, 457; India, 730; Indonesia, 816; Iran, 662–663; Israel, 634–635; Italy, 391; Japan, 786–787; Jordan, 635; Kazakhstan, 700; Laos, 816; Latvia, 454, 455; Lebanon, 635; Libya, 574; Lithuania, 454, 455; Malaysia, 816; Mexico, 212–213; Mongolia, 758–759; Morocco, 574, 575; Myanmar, 816; Nepal, 730; New Zealand, 848; North Africa, 574–575; North Korea, 107; Pakistan, 730; Russia, 479–483; Saudi Arabia, 107, 604; Singapore, 816; South Africa, 547, 548; South Korea, 788–789; Sudan, 547; Suriname, 273; Switzerland, 433; Syria, 635; Taiwan, 761; Turkey, 666–667; United Kingdom, 107, 422–423; United States, 105, 106, 108, 148–149; Venezuela, 273, 274; Vietnam, 81; Zimbabwe, 547</p>

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<b>2. Economics</b>	
<b>1. Economic Reasoning Skills</b>	
1. People make informed economic choices by identifying their goals, interpreting and applying data, considering the short- and long-run costs and benefits of alternative choices and revising their goals based on their analysis.	
8.2.1.1.1 Apply reasoned decision-making techniques in making choices; explain why different governments faced with the same alternatives might make different choices.  <i>For example:</i> Techniques—PACED decision-making process (Problem, Alternative, Criteria, Evaluation, Decision), benefit-cost analysis, marginal analysis, consideration of sunk costs, results of behavioral economics.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Making Choices, 58–59; Making Goods and Services, 59; also see: Economic Systems, 62–63; Economic Decisions, 64–65; Planning a Marketing Campaign, 578–579
<b>3. Fundamental Concepts</b>	
4. Economic systems differ in the ways that they address the three basic economic issues of allocation, production and distribution to meet society’s broad economic goals.	
8.2.3.4.1 Identify factors which affect economic growth (percentage changes in Gross Domestic Product—GDP) and lead to a different standard of living in different countries.  <i>For example:</i> Factors—investment in physical capital, use of natural resources, application of new technologies, education and training, political stability.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Gross Domestic Product, 64, 679, 895; Brazil's GDP Over Time, 327; GDP per person, Northwestern Europe, 426; GDP, Israel and Its Neighbors, 637; GDP per Capita of Selected Southeast Asian Nations, 818; GDP by Economic Sector, 849
8.2.3.4.2 Identify characteristics of command, mixed, and market- based (capitalist) economies; classify the economic systems of countries in a given region.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Contrasting Systems, 485; Economic Systems, 62–63

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<b>5. Macro-economics</b>	
12. International trade, exchange rates and international institutions affect individuals, organizations and governments throughout the world.	
<p>8.2.5.12.1 Explain why trade is mutually beneficial to countries; define and apply absolute and comparative advantage with respect to international trade.</p> <p><i>For example:</i> Absolute advantage— using fewer resources to produce a good (based on differences in productivity). Comparative advantage—giving up fewer other goods to produce a good (based on differences in opportunity costs). A worker in Country A can produce two rugs or four pizzas in one day, while a worker in Country B can only produce one rug or one half of a pizza.</p> <p>Country A has an absolute advantage in producing both rugs and pizzas (workers can produce more of both). However, Country B has a comparative advantage in producing rugs (one rug costs one half of a pizza in Country B, while in Country A one rug costs two pizzas). Both countries would be better off if Country A specialized in producing pizzas and Country B specialized in producing rugs and they traded at a rate of one rug for one pizza</p>	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> Trade, 66–67; Ancient Greece, 342–343; Arabian Peninsula, 600; Barter, 60; Canada and, 180–181; Crusades and, 362–363; cultural traits and, 96–97; culture and, 715; definition of, 66; geography and, 66–67; Greece, 439; historical maps and, 125; India, 721, 730g, 731; Industrial Revolution and, 392; Israel, 636, 640–641, 641; Mexico, 180, 216, 218, 219; Middle Ages, 362–363; Muslim empire, 602; NAFTA, 152, 154, 216; North Africa, 563, 567; Persian empire, 657; Renaissance, 374–375, 376; Roman empire, 351; slave, 236, 386, 514; South America, 299–300; Southeast Asia, 805, 810–812; Southern and Eastern Africa, 539, 540; Sumatra, 811; Turkey, 667–668; types of, 67; United Kingdom, 423; West and Central Africa, 512–513, 514</p>

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<b>3. Geography</b>	
<b>1. Geospatial Skills</b>	
1. People use geographic representations and geospatial technologies to acquire, process and report information within a spatial context.	
<p>8.3.1.1.1 Obtain and analyze geographic information from a variety of print and electronic sources to investigate places or answer specific geographic questions; provide rationale for its use.</p> <p><i>For example:</i> Sources—Geographic Information Systems (GIS), online atlases and databases, Google Earth or similar programs, maps, aerial photos and other images. Geographic questions—Where are we? What is this location like? What are the characteristics of this location? How has this place been affected by the movement of people, goods and ideas? How do people modify the environment to fit their needs? How do people organize locations into regions? How is this place similar to or different from other places? Questions might also relate to urban development, environmental concerns, transportation issues, flood control.</p>	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> Geography’s Five Themes, 6–7; Understanding Maps, 10–11; Types of Maps, 12–13; Climate and Weather, 32–33; Types of Climate, 40–41; Ecosystems, 42–43; Land Use, 50–51; Population Distribution, 76–77; Urbanization, 80–81; Historical Maps, 124–125; also see: Chapter Atlas, 138–145, 164–171, 198–205, 226–233, 258–265, 282–289, 308–315, 414–421, 446–453, 468–475, 504–511, 530–537, 556–563, 590–597, 618–625, 648–655, 684–691, 708–715, 746–753, 774–781, 802–809; Twenty-first Century Learning, 15, 29, 45, 55, 71, 83, 101, 115, 127, 159, 185, 186–187, 221, 245, 246–247, 277, 303, 327, 328–329, 369, 409, 441, 491, 492–493, 525, 551, 577, 578–579, 613, 643, 671, 672–673, 703, 733, 734–735, 769, 797, 821, 822–823, 857; Online Case Studies: Chapters 1–24</p>



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<p>8.3.1.1.2 Create and use various kinds of maps, including overlaying thematic maps, of places in the world; incorporate the “TODALSS” map basics, as well as points, lines and colored areas to display spatial information.</p> <p><i>For example: “TODALSS” map basics—title, orientation, date, author, legend/ key, source, scale. Spatial information—cities, roads, boundaries, bodies of water, regions.</i></p>	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> Maps, 5, 6–7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 25, 27, 28, 35, 36, 39, 40–41, 42–43, 44, 50, 54, 65, 67, 70, 76, 82, 86, 90–91, 92–93, 100, 114, 122, 124, 125, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 139, 140, 141, 143, 144, 149, 154, 160, 165, 166, 167, 169, 188, 190, 194, 199, 200, 202, 204, 217, 222, 227, 228, 229, 230, 248, 250, 252, 254, 259, 260, 262, 263, 278, 283, 284, 287, 288, 291, 300, 304, 309, 310, 311, 312, 318, 330, 332, 334, 336, 341, 346, 350, 352, 356, 357, 361, 362, 370, 379, 383, 386, 395, 398, 402, 403, 410, 415, 416, 417, 418, 420, 421, 423, 429, 442, 447, 448, 450, 452, 458, 464, 469, 470, 473, 474, 483, 488, 494, 496, 498, 500, 505, 507, 508, 510, 512, 515, 526, 531, 532, 534, 536, 540, 546, 552, 557, 558, 562, 568, 580, 582, 585, 586, 591, 592, 594, 596, 599, 602, 614, 619, 620, 621, 622, 624, 638, 644, 649, 650, 652, 654, 657, 658, 669, 674, 676, 680, 685, 686, 687, 688, 690, 693, 704, 709, 710, 713, 714, 718, 722, 729, 736, 738, 740, 742, 747, 748, 749, 751, 752, 770, 775, 776, 778, 785, 786, 798, 803, 804, 805, 806, 811, 824, 826, 828, 830, 835, 837, 839, 843, 850, 853</p>

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2. Geographic inquiry is a process in which people ask geographic questions and gather, organize and analyze information to solve problems and plan for the future.	
<p>8.3.1.2.1 Formulate questions about topics in geography; pose possible answers; use geospatial technology to analyze problems and make decisions within a spatial context.</p> <p><i>For example:</i> Questions about geographic issues might relate to urban development, environmental concerns, transportation issues, flood control. Geospatial technology— Geographic Information Systems (GIS), online atlases and databases, Google Earth or similar programs.</p>	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> Section Assessment: Key Terms, 145, 151, 157, 171, 177, 183, 205, 211, 219, 233, 237, 243, 265, 269, 275, 289, 295, 301, 315, 319, 325, 347, 353, 359, 367, 381, 387, 393, 399, 407, 421, 427, 433, 439, 453, 461, 475, 483, 489, 511, 517, 523, 537, 543, 549, 563, 569, 575, 597, 605, 611, 625, 633, 641, 655, 661, 669, 691, 695, 701, 715, 723, 731, 753, 759, 767, 781, 787, 795, 809, 813, 819, 841, 845, 851, 855; Chapter Assessment, 14–15, 28–29, 44–45, 54–55, 80–71, 82–83, 100–101, 114–115, 126–127, 158–159, 184–185, 220–221, 244–245, 276–277, 302–303, 326–327, 368–369, 408–409, 440–441, 490–491, 524–525, 550–551, 576–577, 612–613, 642–643, 670–671, 702–703, 732–733, 768–769, 796–797, 820–821, 856–857</p>
<b>2. Places and Regions</b>	
3. Places have physical characteristics (such as climate, topography and vegetation) and human characteristics (such as culture, population, political and economic systems).	
<p>8.3.2.3.1 Use appropriate geographic tools to analyze and explain the distribution of physical and human characteristics of places.</p> <p><i>For example:</i> Physical characteristics— landforms (Rocky Mountains, Mount Everest), ecosystems (forest), bodies of water (Hudson Bay, Indian Ocean, Amazon River), soil, vegetation, weather and climate. Human characteristics— structures (Great Wall of China, Eiffel Tower), bridges (Golden Gate Bridge), canals (Erie Canal), cities, political boundaries, population distribution, settlement patterns, language, ethnicity, nationality, religious beliefs.</p>	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> Climate and Weather, 32–33; Temperature, 34–35; Water and Climate, 36–37; Air Circulation and Precipitation, 38–39; Types of Climate, 40–41; Ecosystems, 42–43; Environment and Resources, 48–49; Land Use, 50–51; People’s Impact on the Environment, 52–53; Chapter Atlas, 138–145, 164–171, 198–205, 226–233, 258–265, 282–289, 308–315, 414–421, 446–453, 468–475, 504–511, 530–537, 556–563, 590–597, 618–625, 648–655, 684–691, 708–715, 746–753, 774–781, 802–809</p>

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<b>3. Human Systems</b>	
5. The characteristics, distribution and migration of human populations on the earth's surface influence human systems (cultural, economic and political systems).	
<p>8.3.3.5.1 Describe the locations of human populations and the cultural characteristics of the United States and Canada.</p> <p><i>For example:</i> Locations of human populations—density and distribution of population, patterns of human settlement, location of major urban centers, dynamics of population growth, migration, refugees, rural to urban movement, suburbanization, migration of labor. Cultural characteristics—patterns of government, international relations, colonialism, patterns of language, patterns of religion, distribution of major cultural groups and minority groups, significant current changes in culture and economy.</p>	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> Chapter Atlas, 138–145; History of the United States, 146–151; The United States Today, 152–157; Chapter Atlas, 164–171; History of Canada, 172–177; Canada Today, 178–183;</p>
<p>8.3.3.5.2 Describe the locations of human populations and the cultural characteristics of Latin America, including how the contemporary pattern of cities resulted from a combination of pre-European contact, colonial, and industrial urban societies.</p> <p><i>For example:</i> Mexico City (site of former Aztec Capital), Brasilia (twentieth century planned city).</p>	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> Chapter Atlas, 198–205; History of Mexico, 206–211; Mexico Today, 212–219; Chapter Atlas, 226–233; History of Central America and the Caribbean, 234–237; Central America and the Caribbean Today, 238–243; Chapter Atlas, 258–265; History of Caribbean South America, 266–269; Caribbean South America Today, 270–275; Chapter Atlas, 282–289; History of the Andes and the Pampas, 290–295; The Andes and the Pampas Today, 296–301; Chapter Atlas, 308–315; History of Brazil, 316–319; Brazil Today, 320–325</p>
<p>8.3.3.5.3 Describe the locations of human populations and the cultural characteristics of Europe and Russia, including the role of migration patterns, and the impact of aging population and other effects of demographic transition.</p> <p><i>For example:</i> Demographic transition caused by industrialization, warfare and European immigration.</p>	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> Ancient and Medieval Europe, 336–369; Europe in Modern Times, 370–409; Chapter Atlas, 414–421; Western Europe Today, 422–439; Chapter Atlas, 446–453; Eastern Europe Today, 454–461; History of Russia, 476–483; Chapter Atlas, 468–475; Russia Today, 484–489</p>

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<p>8.3.3.5.4 Describe the locations of human populations and the cultural characteristics of Southwest Asia and North Africa.</p>	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> Chapter Atlas, 590–597; History of Arabia and Iraq, 598–605; Arabia and Iraq Today, 606–611; Chapter Atlas, 618–625; History of Israel and Its Neighbors, 626–633; Israel and Its Neighbors Today, 634–641; Chapter Atlas, 648–655; History of Iran, Turkey, and Cyprus, 656–661; Iran, Turkey, and Cyprus Today, 662–669; Chapter Atlas, 556–563; History of North Africa, 564–569; North Africa Today, 570–575</p>
<p>8.3.3.5.5 Describe the locations of human populations and the cultural characteristics of East Asia and Southeast Asia, including how the demographic transition has influenced the region's population, economy and culture.</p> <p><i>For example:</i> The aging population of Japan, population policies of China and Japan, rural to urban migration in China, movement of Chinese and South Asian workers into Southeast Asia, migration of Hmong into Southeast Asia.</p>	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> Chapter Atlas, 746–753; History of China and Its Neighbors, 754–759; China and Its Neighbors Today, 760–767; Chapter Atlas, 774–781; History of Japan and the Koreans, 782–787; Japan and the Koreans Today, 788–795; Chapter Atlas, 802–809; History of Southeast Asia, 810–813; Southeast Asia Today, 814–819</p>
<p>8.3.3.5.6 Describe the locations of human populations and the cultural characteristics of South Asia and Central Asia, including causes for the differences in population density in the region, and implications of population growth in South Asia on the future world population.</p> <p><i>For example:</i> Relative stability of steppe nomads (herders) over time in Central Asia, intensive agricultural development and demographic transition in South Asia.</p>	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> Chapter Atlas, 684–691; History of Central Asia and the Caucasus, 692–695; Central Asia and the Caucasus Today, 696–701; Chapter Atlas, 708–715; History of South Asia, 716–723; South Asia Today, 724–731</p>

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<p>8.3.3.5.7 Describe the locations of human populations and the cultural characteristics of Africa South of the Sahara, including the causes and effects of the demographic transition since 1945.</p> <p><i>For example:</i> Industrialization of South Africa, rural to urban migration, the AIDS epidemic, transnational migration.</p>	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> Chapter Atlas, 504–511; History of West and Central Africa, 512–517; West and Central Africa Today, 518–523; Chapter Atlas, 530–537; History of Southern and Eastern Africa, 538–543; Southern and Eastern Africa Today, 544–549</p>
<p>8.3.3.5.8 Describe the locations of human populations and the cultural characteristics of Australia/ Oceania.</p>	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> Chapter Atlas, 834–841; History of Australia and the Pacific, 842–845; Australia and the Pacific Today, 846–851</p>
<p>6. Geographic factors influence the distribution, functions, growth and patterns of cities and human settlements.</p>	
<p>8.3.3.6.1 Describe how the physical and environmental features of the United States and Canada affect human activity and settlement.</p> <p><i>For example:</i> Physical and environmental features—Climate, landforms, distribution of resources, waterways, ecosystems.</p>	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> Chapter Atlas, 138–145; History of the United States, 146–151; The United States Today, 152–157; Chapter Atlas, 164–171; History of Canada, 172–177; Canada Today, 178–183;</p>
<p>8.3.3.6.2 Describe how the physical and environmental features of Latin America affect human activity and settlement.</p>	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> Chapter Atlas, 198–205; History of Mexico, 206–211; Mexico Today, 212–219; Chapter Atlas, 226–233; History of Central America and the Caribbean, 234–237; Central America and the Caribbean Today, 238–243; Chapter Atlas, 258–265; History of Caribbean South America, 266–269; Caribbean South America Today, 270–275; Chapter Atlas, 282–289; History of the Andes and the Pampas, 290–295; The Andes and the Pampas Today, 296–301; Chapter Atlas, 308–315; History of Brazil, 316–319; Brazil Today, 320–325</p>

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8.3.3.6.3 Describe how the physical and environmental features of Europe and Russia affect human activity and settlement.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Ancient and Medieval Europe, 336–369; Europe in Modern Times, 370–409; Chapter Atlas, 414–421; Western Europe Today, 422–439; Chapter Atlas, 446–453; Eastern Europe Today, 454–461; History of Russia, 476–483; Chapter Atlas, 468–475; Russia Today, 484–489
8.3.3.6.4 Describe how the physical and environmental features of Southwest Asia and North Africa affect human activity and settlement.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Chapter Atlas, 590–597; History of Arabia and Iraq, 598–605; Arabia and Iraq Today, 606–611; Chapter Atlas, 618–625; History of Israel and Its Neighbors, 626–633; Israel and Its Neighbors Today, 634–641; Chapter Atlas, 648–655; History of Iran, Turkey, and Cyprus, 656–661; Iran, Turkey, and Cyprus Today, 662–669; Chapter Atlas, 556–563; History of North Africa, 564–569; North Africa Today, 570–575
8.3.3.6.5 Describe how the physical and environmental features of East Asia and Southeast Asia affect human activity and settlement.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Chapter Atlas, 746–753; History of China and Its Neighbors, 754–759; China and Its Neighbors Today, 760–767; Chapter Atlas, 774–781; History of Japan and the Koreans, 782–787; Japan and the Koreans Today, 788–795; Chapter Atlas, 802–809; History of Southeast Asia, 810–813; Southeast Asia Today, 814–819
8.3.3.6.6 Describe how the physical and environmental features of South Asia and Central Asia affect human activity and settlement.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Chapter Atlas, 684–691; History of Central Asia and the Caucasus, 692–695; Central Asia and the Caucasus Today, 696–701; Chapter Atlas, 708–715; History of South Asia, 716–723; South Asia Today, 724–731
8.3.3.6.7 Describe how the physical and environmental features of Africa South of the Sahara affect human activity and settlement.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Chapter Atlas, 504–511; History of West and Central Africa, 512–517; West and Central Africa Today, 518–523; Chapter Atlas, 530–537; History of Southern and Eastern Africa, 538–543; Southern and Eastern Africa Today, 544–549

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<p>8.3.2.6.8 Describe how the physical and environmental features of Australia/ Oceania affect human activity and settlement, including how the human populations have adapted to and changed the landscape differently over time.</p> <p><i>For example:</i> Aboriginal peoples, gold rush, opal mining, expansion of commercial agriculture, development of the Outback.</p>	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> Chapter Atlas, 834–841; History of Australia and the Pacific, 842–845; Australia and the Pacific Today, 846–851</p>
<p>7. The characteristics, distribution and complexity of the earth’s cultures influence human systems (social, economic and political systems).</p>	
<p>8.3.3.7.1 Describe independence and nationalist movements in Sub- Saharan Africa and Asia, including India's independence movement.</p> <p><i>For example:</i> Creation of South Sudan, attempted Biafran independence movement, separation of Singapore from Malaysia, separation of Bangladesh from Pakistan.</p>	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> The Colonial Period, 721; South Asia After Independence, 722–723; Winning Independence, 542–543; Conflicts in Sudan, 546; Independence, War, and Recovery, 812–813</p>
<p>8. Processes of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth’s surface.</p>	
<p>8.3.3.8.1 Describe the impact of nationalist movements in the twentieth century on contemporary geopolitics in Southwest Asia and North Africa.</p> <p><i>For example:</i> Turkish War of Independence, Israeli and Palestinian territorial dispute, various nationalist parties, “Arab Spring”.</p>	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> Arabia and Iraq Today, 606–611; North Africa Today, 570–575</p>

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<b>4. Human Environment Interaction</b>	
10. The meaning, use, distribution and importance of resources changes over time.	
<p>8.3.4.10.1 Explain how the changing patterns of industrialization and trade between the United States, and Canada or Mexico, have resulted in close connections between the countries in terms of manufacturing, energy and finance.</p> <p><i>For example:</i> Trade patterns between Minnesota and Mexico, North American Free Trade Agreement, trade patterns between Minnesota and Canada, the building of the Great Lakes Seaway, the manufacturing of automobiles and other products in the Great Lakes Industrial Region, the development of the Canadian oil and gas fields and the pipelines connecting them to markets in the United States.</p>	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> NAFTA, 152, 154, 216, 219; The United States Economy, 152–154; Canada: Trade, 180–181; Mexico’s Economy, 216–218; Trade, 219</p>
<p>8.3.4.10.2 Describe the impact of comparative advantage, the international division of labor, and de-industrialization on manufacturing regions and commercial districts within urban areas in the United States and Canada.</p> <p><i>For example:</i> Decline of the Midwest as an industrial region because of the outsourcing of manufacturing, the rise of export focused garment manufacturing in China, Southeast Asia and elsewhere, the development of call centers and computer technology support services in India.</p>	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> For related material see: United States Economy, 152–154; Canada: Trade, 180–181; Outsourcing, 731, 901</p>
<p>8.3.4.10.3 Describe the changing role of Latin America in global trade networks.</p>	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> Mexico Today, 212–219; Central America and the Caribbean Today, 238–243</p>
<p>8.3.4.10.4 Describe the role of Europe in the global economy today.</p>	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> Western Europe Today, 422–439; Eastern Europe Today, 454–461; Russia Today, 484–489</p>



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8.3.4.10.5 Describe how the distribution and development of oil and water resources influence the economy and societies of Southwest Asia and North Africa.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Arabia and Iraq Today, 606–611; North Africa Today, 570–575
8.3.4.10.6 Identify the characteristics of a market economy that exist in contemporary China; describe how China's changing economy has impacted the United States and the global economic system since 1970.	<b>SE/TE:</b> China and Mongolia Under Communism, 758–759; China's Economic Miracle, 762–763
8.3.4.10.7 Analyze the role of comparative advantage in the rise of the Indian market economy in the global economic system.  <i>For example:</i> Large number of educated speakers of English able to work in call centers, development of manufacturing based on local capital, labor and markets, development of high-tech industry, international finance.	<b>SE/TE:</b> South Asia Today: Economies, 730–731, 733

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<b>4. History</b>	
<b>1. Historical Thinking Skills</b>	
2. Historical inquiry is a process in which multiple sources and different kinds of historical evidence are analyzed to draw conclusions about how and why things happened in the past.	
8.4.1.2.1 Pose questions about a topic in world history; gather and organize a variety of primary and secondary sources related to the questions; analyze sources for credibility and bias; suggest possible answers and write a thesis statement; use sources to draw conclusions and support the thesis; and present supported findings and cite sources.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Document–Based Questions, 15, 29, 45, 55, 71, 83, 101, 115, 120-121, 127, 159, 185, 221, 245, 277, 303, 327, 369, 409, 441, 491, 525, 551, 577, 613, 643, 671, 703, 733, 769, 797, 821, 857 <b>TE only:</b> Primary Source Lesson Plan: The United States and Canada, T28, T50; Middle America, T48; South America, T20, T48, T76; Europe and Russia, T14, T122, T30, T50, T70, T78, T106, T134, T154; Africa, T28, T48, T84; Southwest Asia, T20, T56, T76; South and Central Asia, T20, T48; East and Southeast Asia, T20, T48, T76; Australia and the Pacific, T20
<b>3. World History</b>	
13. Post- World War II political reorganization produced the Cold War balance of power and new alliances that were based on competing economic and political doctrines. (The World After World War II: 1950-1989)	
8.4.3.13.1 Analyze connections between revolutions, independence movements and social transformations during the Cold War era. (The World After World War II: 1950-1989)  <i>For example:</i> Revolutions—Latin America, Iran; independence movements in Africa, Southeast Asia; social transformations—demographic changes, urbanization, Westernization.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Dictatorship and Democracy, 237; Government and Change, 240–241; Winning Independence, 542; The Rise and Fall of Apartheid, 542–543; Independence, War, and Recovery, 812–813; Governments and Citizens, 816; Diverse Economies, 818–819
8.4.3.13.2 Explain the major differences in the political and economic ideologies and values of the Western democracies and the Soviet bloc. (The World After World War II: 1950-1989)	<b>SE/TE:</b> Economic Systems, 62–63; Political Systems, 106–107; Cold War and, 400–405, 517; Communism in, 397, 401, 480–482, 484–485

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<p>8.4.3.13.3 Describe political challenges and struggles of newly independent countries during the Cold War era. (The World After World War II: 1950-1989)</p> <p><i>For example:</i> Ghana (1957), Uganda (1962), Algeria (1962), Belize (1945), Mozambique (1975), Cambodia (1953), Indonesia (1949), Philippines (1946).</p>	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> Independence and Beyond, 516–517; Uganda and Winning Independence, 542; Algeria, 574; Belize and Central America, 240–241; Cambodia, 812–813; Indonesia, 816; Philippines, 806, 809, 815, 816</p>
<p>14. Globalization, the spread of capitalism and the end of the Cold War have shaped a contemporary world still characterized by rapid technological change, dramatic increases in global population and economic growth coupled with persistent economic and social disparities and cultural conflict. (The New Global Era: 1989 to Present)</p>	
<p>8.4.3.14.1 Describe causes of economic imbalances and social inequalities among the world's peoples in the post-colonial world and efforts made to close those gaps. (The New Global Era: 1989 to Present)</p> <p><i>For example:</i> Causes of imbalances—political conflicts, natural disasters, the economic legacy of colonialism, access to health care, technology, education. Efforts made to close the gaps—human rights organizations, United Nations Millennium goals.</p>	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> Opportunities to address this objective may be found on the following pages: Economic Development, 64–65; Human Rights, 487; An Eye Toward the Future, 523; Different Standards of Living, 636; The Economies of Israel and Its Neighbors, 637; Diverse Economies, 818–819</p>
<p>8.4.3.14.2 Compare and contrast the development of diasporic communities throughout the world due to regional conflicts, changing international labor demands and environmental factors. (The New Global Era: 1989 to Present)</p> <p><i>For example:</i> Diasporic communities such as those originating from the Horn of Africa, Latin America, West Africa, Southeast Asia, India.</p>	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> Opportunities to address this objective may be found on the following pages: Immigration Today, 155–156; Immigration, 423, 427, 430, 433, 563; Vietnamese Americans, 135-137</p>

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8.4.3.14.3 Describe varieties of religious beliefs and practices in the contemporary world including Shamanism/Animism, Hinduism, Buddhism, Judaism, Christianity and Islam. (The New Global Era: 1989 to Present)	<b>SE/TE:</b> Religion, 92–93; West Africa: Religion, 521; Human Geography: A Diverse Region, 584; Map of Religions in Southwest Asia, 585; Religious Traditions, 606–607; A Region Sacred to Three Religions, 640–641; Ethnicity and Religion, 654–655; Spiritual Beliefs, 795; Southeast Asia: Religions, 814–815
8.4.3.14.4 Analyze how Pacific Rim countries have achieved economic growth in recent decades. (The New Global Era: 1989 to Present)  <i>For example:</i> Pacific Rim Countries— Four Tigers (South Korea, Singapore, Taiwan, Hong Kong), Japan, China.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Economy: China, 762–763; South Korea, 789; Southwest Asia, 637; Japan, 787, 792; Taiwan, 762, 763
8.4.3.14.5 Assess the state of human rights around the world as described in the 1948 <i>Universal Declaration of Human Rights</i> . (The New Global Era: 1989 to Present)	<b>SE/TE:</b> U.N. Declaration of Human Rights, 111; Human Rights, 487
8.4.3.14.6 Describe how movements and social conditions have affected the lives of women in different parts of the world. (The New Global Era: 1989 to Present)  <i>For example:</i> Social status, education, economic opportunity, political and civil rights.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Women: Afghanistan, 728; Brazil, 319; China, 765; Egypt, 553–555; India, 728; Iran, 663; Iraq, 611; Japan, 793; Morocco, 575; Muslim, 606; Saudi Arabia, 587–589; South Asia, 728; Turkey, 667; Yemen, 590
8.4.3.14.7 Assess the influence of television, the Internet and other media on cultural identity and social and political movements. (The New Global Era: 1989 to Present)  <i>For example:</i> Social media, cell phones, blogs, government censorship. Social and political movements such as “Arab Spring”.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Science and Technology, 98–99; Internet, 155; Telecommunications, 437

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<p>8.4.3.14.8 Describe how groups are reviving and maintaining their traditional cultures, identities and distinctiveness in the context of increasing globalization. (The New Global Era: 1989 to Present)</p> <p><i>For example:</i> Revitalizing a dying language, resisting western influence.</p>	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> What is Culture? 86–87; Families and Societies, 88–89; Language, 90–91; Religion, 92–93; Art, 94–95; Cultural Diffusion and Change, 96–97; The United States Today, 152–157; Canada Today, 178–183; Mexico Today, 212–219; Central America and the Caribbean Today, 238–243; Caribbean South America Today, 270–275; The Andes and the Pampas Today, 296–301; Brazil Today, 320–325; Europe in Modern Times, 370–409; Western Europe Today, 422–439; Eastern Europe Today, 454–461; Russia Today, 484–489; West and Central Africa Today, 518–523; Southern and Eastern Africa Today, 544–549; North Africa Today, 570–575; Arabia and Iraq Today, 606–611; Israel and Its Neighbors Today, 634–641; Iran, Turkey, and Cyprus Today, 662–669; Central Asia and the Caucasus Today, 696–701; South Asia Today, 724–731; China and Its Neighbors Today, 760–767; Japan and the Koreas Today, 788–795; Southeast Asia Today, 814–819; Australia and the Pacific Today, 846–851</p>