• Map memorization.
• An inventory of peoples and their cultures.
• Limited to particular places and periods.
• Focused on traditional (stereotypical) culture traits.
• Separate from students’ personal experiences.

• Asking geographic questions: Where? Why? So what?
• Acquiring geographic information: finding, gathering, and processing information from a variety of sources.
• Organizing geographic information: preparing maps, graphs, charts, and other visual displays.
• Analyzing geographic information: identifying key characteristics, trends, and relationships.
• Answering geographic questions: drawing conclusions and making generalizations in oral and written formats.

• Where are things located?
• Why are they there?
• What is their significance?
• How and why are some parts of Earth alike and different from others?

• Art and Music: learning about artistic expressions that characterize cultural communities.
• English Language Arts: essays that summarize, analyze and/or compare information about cultures.
• Literature: books about cultural communities past and present, and migration.
• Math: making graphs and calculations on the basis of population data from different countries.
• Science: studies of climate, ecosystems, and landforms as they relate to culture.
• Social Studies: studies of migration and culture in the past.

• Culture Area: an area that has at least one culture trait in common.
• Cultural Diffusion: how a culture spreads.
• Cultural Landscape: the visual imprint of culture on the land.
• Cultural Ecology: the interaction between culture and the physical environment.
• Cultural Interaction: the interrelatedness between culture traits of a specific community.

• Urban encroachment on rural land.
• Origin and development of a local cultural community.
• Comparing communities in different lands.
• Comparing communities from different times.
• Spread of world languages and religions.
• Relation between climate and culture.