Riffenburgh POI Version 10.3 (9/27/15)

	Who we are	Where we are in place and time	How we express ourselves	How the world works	How we organize ourselves	Sharing the planet
	physical, mental, social and spiritual health; human relationships including families, friends,	humankind; the relationships between and the interconnectedness	An inquiry into the ways in which we discover and express ideas, feelings, nature, culture, beliefs a nd values; the ways in which we reflect on, extend and enjoy our creativity; our appreciation of the aesthetic. Central Idea: Individuals show	An inquiry into the natural world and its laws; the interaction between the natural world (physical and biological) and human societies; how humans use their understanding of scientific principals; the impact of scientific and technological advances on society and on the environment. Central Idea: Biodiversity	An inquiry into the interconnectedness of human-made systems and communities; the structure and function of organizations; societal decision-making; economic activities and their impact on humankind and the environment. Central Idea: The structure of	An inquiry into rights and responsibilities in the struggle to share finite resources with other people and with other living things; communities and the relationships within and between them; access to equal opportunities; peace and conflict resolution. Central Idea: Natural disasters
5	function together to impact the quality of life. Key Concepts: causation, connection, responsibility, form Lines of inquiry: Each system has a specific role All systems connect to one another	immigration form relationships amongst different groups of people. Key Concepts: causation, perspective, change, reflection Lines of inquiry: • The need for structure and planning when groups of people move • Why some explorations fail • How indigenous people can be impacted by the exploration of others	self-expression based on freedoms and rights. Key Concepts: causation, perspective, responsibility Lines of inquiry: Individuals have different freedoms and rights depending on where they live Individuals have different freedoms and rights depending on history and culture. Individuals express themselves differently	shapes the ecosystem in which it is found. Key Concepts: change, function, causation Lines of inquiry: • What is biodiversity • Human responsibility of resources in ecosystems • Functions of abiotic and biotic	government influences self- expression based on freedoms and rights Key Concepts: responsibility, perspective, connection Lines of inquiry: • People govern themselves in a variety of ways • The different structures of government influences the way people live • Individuals have rights and feelings depending on history and culture	affect communities and natural areas worldwide. Key Concepts: causation, connection, change, responsibility Lines of inquiry: Natural disasters occur worldwide Natural disasters change the environment Humans respond and react to natural disasters
4	Central Idea: We represent ourselves and the world around us through symbolic representations. Key Concepts: causation, reflection Lines of inquiry: Compare/contrast a variety of representations that people use What symbols represent How symbolic representatives are chosen/created	Central Idea: Exploration and discovery have changed the way people think about our world and its place in space. Key Concepts: function, form, Lines of inquiry: Patterns of movement for the sun and moon across the sky Comparing Earth with other objects orbiting the sun Our solar system	Central Idea: People write to discover and express their ideas, observations, and feelings. Key Concepts: perspective, reflection, function Lines of inquiry: How powerful words can be Persuasive speeches or persuasive writing Writing to various audiences	Central Idea: Electricity and magnetism are forces that create energy. Key Concepts: function, change, connection Lines of inquiry: • The variety of energy sources • Different methods of energy storage • Energy transformation in electrical circuits	Central Idea: Risks and consequences are essential for human achievements. Key Concepts: connection, change, perspective Lines of inquiry: Reasons people take risks Necessity of risk-taking Risks that a historical person took and what were the consequences	Central Idea: Living things adapt within their environments in order to co-exist. Key Concepts: change, responsibility Lines of inquiry: • Unique features for survival • Human effects on habitat • Varieties of habitats • Animal adaptations
	Central Idea: Exploring what cause and effect looks like in our world. Key Concepts: responsibility, function, causation Lines of inquiry: • Questions and tools that are used by geographers to create maps • Unique characteristics of a region how they affect boundaries and life styles • Real world application of problem and solutions	Central Idea: History is a written record formed from different perspectives, situations, and events. Key Concepts: reflection, connection, perspective Lines of inquiry: • Questions historians ask about the past • Historical fact, opinion, and fiction uniquely influence an individual's understanding of history • Why historians use multiple sources when studying history	Central Idea: Storytelling is used to express ideas and beliefs of the individual and their culture. Key Concepts: connection, causation, reflection Lines of inquiry: • Various approaches to storytelling • Different ways of telling the same story based on cultural perspective Creative ways of cultural expression • Discover an appreciation for the aesthetic of culture	Central Idea: The natural world impacts the unique characteristics of life structures. Key Concepts: change, function, form Lines of inquiry: • The changes of organisms throughout its life cycle • Compare and contrast life cycles of a variety of organisms • The reasons for unique characteristics of animals • The importance of our planet to protect these organisms	Central Idea: Team members utilize compromise to create systems benefitting all. Key Concepts: function, perspective, responsibility Lines of inquiry: The relationship between rights and responsibilities Why individuals choose to participate in a community	Central Idea: Supply and demand determines the value of our natural resources. Key Concepts: change, connection, causation Lines of inquiry: • How does an individual know when an exchange benefits both parties • Human impact on the Earth's surface
	Central Idea: A person's emotional and physical balance can impact his/her well-being. Key Concepts: causation, connection, responsibility Lines of inquiry: The meaning of balance Characteristics that make good relationships Diet and physical activity and their effect on people	Central Idea: People and events of the past shape the identity of communities and neighborhoods. Key Concepts: perspective, change, reflection Lines of inquiry: People and events bringing change to a community Different ways of recording information about where we live Comparing life in our community past and present	Central Idea: Patterns exist in a variety of places Key Concepts: form, function, perspective Lines of inquiry: • Discovering patterns in unexpected places • The expressive nature of poetry • Patterns within the arts	Central Idea: Living things and the environment are influenced by weather and seasons. Key Concepts: function, causation, change Lines of inquiry: • How weather and changing seasons effects plants, humans, and animals • The way weather data is analyzed and interpreted • Severe weather and catastrophic events	Central Idea: Humans develop community systems to meet needs and wants. Key Concepts: function, form, connection Lines of inquiry: • The systems in our community • The needs and wants (goods and services) of our community • The reason community systems are created	Central Idea: People work to maintain and protect a balanced relationship between humans and animals. Key Concepts: causation, change, connection Lines of inquiry: • Animal habitats • Endangered animals and how they become endangered • Human impact on endangered animals.
1	and celebrations that connect to other groups and their	Central Idea: An individual's actions can inspire and impact the lives of others. Key Concepts: responsibility, change, perspective Lines of inquiry: How every individual can make a positive difference to others in the world Individuals and groups of people can inspire and impact others by word, creation or deed How various individuals in history have left a lasting impact on others in the world	Central Idea: We can communicate and express ideas without words. Key Concepts: reflection, causation, perspective Lines of inquiry: Pictures communicate ideas without words Images can communicate values, beliefs, information, and feelings to others We can represent an individual, community, or culture using pictures and images	Central Idea: The world is made up of changing matter that can be studied and used by humans. Key Concepts: change, function, causation Lines of inquiry: • The natural world is made up of changing matter • Various causes can change matter into a different state. • Matter can be explored through its unique properties. • Matter can be used for different purposes in our world.	Central Idea: By working together, humans can solve problems and accomplish common goals. Key Concepts: responsibility, connection, function Lines of inquiry: • Unique ways individuals contribute to groups • People working in groups throughout the community • How working in a group can solve problems that individuals cannot	Central Idea: Plants are important to help support and sustain life among human communities. Key Concepts: change, form, responsibility Lines of inquiry: • How all plants go through common life cycles • What plants have needs to survive • How plants are important and useful in our world
ĸ	Central Idea: Different family relationships and cultures help us become who we are. Key Concepts: form, causation, reflection Lines of inquiry: • What families look like • How families are different • The purpose of a family	Central Idea: We discover modes of transportation and how they have changed our everyday life. Key Concepts: form, function, change Lines of inquiry: The functions of transportation Past, present and future types of transportation How transportation changes our lives	Central Idea: Friends help us identify and express our feelings. Key Concepts: connection, reflection, perspective Lines of inquiry: • What is a friend • The importance of friendship • How to be a friend to others	Central Idea: Where people live helps determine the foods they eat. Key Concepts: form, connection, function Lines of inquiry: • Where food comes from • The different types of food • Why people grow their own food	Central Idea: People in neighborhoods provide support for the community. Key Concepts: function, connection, responsibility Lines of inquiry: How neighbors depend on each other How individuals can contribute to a neighborhood Different kinds of neighborhoods	Central Idea: People have domesticated animals for many reasons. Key Concepts: form, causation, responsibility Lines of inquiry: Characteristics of domestic animals Responsibilities people have for caring for their pets Domestic animals enrich our lives
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