ASKING GEOGRAPHIC QUESTIONS TO ADDRESS POLITICAL ISSUES
University of Colorado Colorado Springs, Department of Geography and Environmental Studies

1. Facilitate collaborative research among geographers and STEM education researchers.
   - Please send us a list of individuals who are participating in your project: Name, Title, Affiliation, Location, Area of Research Expertise.

Key Individuals
Rebecca Theobald, Assistant Research Professor, University of Colorado Colorado Springs, Department of Geography and Environmental Studies, Colorado, geography education, community engagement, and political geography
Saskia van de Gevel, Associate Professor, Department of Geography and Planning, Appalachian State University, North Carolina, endangered mountain forest ecosystems, professional development for geography educators
Andy Mink, Civics Research Fellow, National Humanities Center, North Carolina, teacher training, scholarly outreach, digital innovation, and experiential learning
Anita Palmer, Online Geospatial Technology Education Specialist, National Geographic Fellow, GISetc, Texas, interactive mapping instruction and classroom engagement, teacher training

Additional Participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Research Expertise</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gale Ekiss</td>
<td>Coordinator</td>
<td>Arizona Geographic Alliance</td>
<td>AZ</td>
<td>geography education (retired)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heather Moll</td>
<td>Program Coordinator</td>
<td>Arizona State University</td>
<td>AZ</td>
<td>pedagogical assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Herman</td>
<td>Director, CGA</td>
<td>San Diego State University</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>social geographies, evolution of urban neighborhoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David DiBiase</td>
<td>Director of Education</td>
<td>Esri, Inc.</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>geospatial technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chris Elnicki</td>
<td>Executive Director</td>
<td>Colorado Center for Civic Learning and Engagement</td>
<td>CO</td>
<td>social studies education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toni Larson</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>League of Women Voters</td>
<td>CO</td>
<td>community engagement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richarc Schultz</td>
<td>Statewide Educator Outreach</td>
<td>Illinois Mathematics and Science Academy</td>
<td>IL</td>
<td>teaching with technology, GIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheila Kennedy</td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>Indiana Univ - Purdue Univ</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alex Oberle</td>
<td>Associate Professor</td>
<td>University of Northern Iowa</td>
<td>IA</td>
<td>geography education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rachel Hansen</td>
<td>Teacher</td>
<td>Geographic Alliance in Iowa</td>
<td>IA</td>
<td>professional development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Leadbeater</td>
<td>State/Provincial Government Industry Solutions Manager</td>
<td>Esri</td>
<td>MD</td>
<td>state and local government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celeste Reynolds</td>
<td>Teacher</td>
<td>Mashpee Middle-High School</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>advanced placement human geography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bruno Hicks</td>
<td>Dean</td>
<td>Fitchburg State University</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debra Troxell</td>
<td>Teacher</td>
<td>West Forsyth High School</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>advanced placement human geography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacquie Houseal</td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>Sinclair Community College</td>
<td>OH</td>
<td>human geography, GIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allison Young</td>
<td>Instructor</td>
<td>Sinclair Community College</td>
<td>OH</td>
<td>physical geography, environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jennifer Lumpkin</td>
<td>Graduate Assistant</td>
<td>University of Dayton</td>
<td>OH</td>
<td>planning, GIS, community organizing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gary Gress</td>
<td>Instructor</td>
<td>University of Oklahoma</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td>teaching, curriculum design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janet Smith</td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>Shippensburg University</td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>applied geography, geography education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicole Eshelman</td>
<td>Teacher</td>
<td>Manheim Township High School</td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>geography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maggie Hutchins-Wagner</td>
<td>Grant Specialist</td>
<td>Texas State University</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>geography education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Kinman</td>
<td>Associate Professor</td>
<td>Longwood University</td>
<td>VA</td>
<td>health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryan Weichelt</td>
<td>Associate Professor</td>
<td>Univ of Wisconsin–Eau Claire</td>
<td>WI</td>
<td>elections</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Attract more diverse cohorts of graduate students to Ph.D. programs in Geography Education.
   - Please send us a list of any undergraduate and graduate students who participated in your project, and include gender, race/ethnicity if known.
Graduate Students
Dwayne Liller, University of Colorado Colorado Springs, veteran, male, white
Matthew Ruiz, University of Northern Iowa, male, white

Undergraduate Student
Cassie Kearney, Middlebury College, female, white

High School Student
Madison Eagen, Mashpee Middle-High School, female, white

3. Increase research productivity and the knowledge base in geography education.
   - Please send us a list of the following outcomes of your projects, including any pending material.

Publications
The Geography Teacher, special issue devoted to the census, Volume 16, Issue 3, 2019 (forthcoming)
State mapping exercise instructions to create a web application at a finer scale than that of the county (forthcoming)
The Ethics of Gerrymandering, National Center for the Humanities webinar, 16 May 2019 (https://nationalhumanitiescenter.org/education-programs/webinars/)
TEDxMashpeeED Talk, Redistricting of the people, by the people, and for the people, Mashpee, MA, 30 April 2019 (https://sites.google.com/mpspk12.org/tedxmashpeeed2019/home)
National Conference on State Legislators, communication with legislative staff about GeoCivics resources, 18 March 2019
State mapping exercises using a web application for the 43 states with more than one congressional district (https://www.uccs.edu/geocivics/stateresources)
Apportionment, Redistricting, and Gerrymandering, PowerPoint presentation supporting GeoCivics project (https://www.uccs.edu/geocivics/stateresources/background)

Conference presentations
Using interactive maps to explore apportionment and redistricting, National Council for the Social Studies / National Council for Geographic Education Conference, Austin TX, November 2019 (pending)
Is this a good map for your car? When to use floor maps, paper maps, and online maps: exploring redistricting using multiple modes. Colorado Learning and Teaching with Technology, University of Colorado, Boulder, August 2019 (pending)
“This was chill”: Using interactive maps in civics and government classes, Esri Education Summit, San Diego CA, 7 July 2019
Opportunities for Discussing Transparency and Fairness in Redistricting, Annual Conference: The Geography of Redistricting, Center for Geographic Alliance, Harvard University, Cambridge MA, 3 May 2019
Current and Future Directions of Geography's Role in Redistricting and Gerrymandering Studies, American Association of Geographers Annual Meeting, session organized with Ryan Weichelt
GeoCivics: Apportionment, Redistricting, and Gerrymandering, American Association of Geographers Annual Meeting, Washington DC, 6 April 2019
GeoCivics: Evolution and Next Steps, American Association of Geographers Annual Meeting, Washington DC, 4 April 2019
GeoCivics as an Entry Point for Global Citizenship, Political Geography Specialty Group Preconference, Washington DC, 2 April 2019
GeoCivics: Evolution and Next Steps, Colorado GIS in Higher Education Summit, Front Range Community College, Longmont CO, 22 March 2019
Asking Geographic Questions to Address Political Issues, Colorado Council for the Social Studies Conference, Denver CO, 15 March 2019
GeoCivics: A Feet and Hands-on Approach to Redistricting and Apportionment, GeoTech Annual Conference, Dallas TX, 3 March 2019
GeoCivics: Apportionment and Redistricting Resources, Texas Social Studies Supervisors Association Spring Conference, Austin TX, 15 February 2019
Apportionment and Redistricting: Asking geographic questions to address political issues, Powerful Geography: New Thinking for the Next Generation of Geography Education, San Juan, Costa Rica, 2 November 2018
Apportionment and Redistricting: Asking geographic questions to address political issues, American Association of Geographers Middle States Regional Division Annual Meeting, Montclair NJ, 26 October 2018
GeoCivics: Apportionment and Redistricting, Texas Council for the Social Studies Annual Conference, Houston TX, 15 October 2018
Apportionment and Redistricting: Asking geographic questions to address political issues, American Association of Geographers Southwest Regional Division Annual Meeting, Baton Rouge LA, 5 October 2018
Explore Geography, Math, and GIS to Understand Apportionment and Redistricting, Canadian Association of Geographers, National Council for Geographic Education, and International Geographical Union Conference, Québec City, Canada, August 2018
Political Geography and Gerrymandering, Geographic Alliance of Iowa and the Iowa Bar Association, Des Moines, IA, 18-19 July 2018

Proposals submitted, awarded, declined
University of Colorado Regents’ Civics Initiative, “undergraduate initiatives, certificates, and minors”, pending
American Honda Foundation under “youth education, specifically in the areas of science, technology, engineering, mathematics”, declined
Mabel Y. Hughes Charitable Trust under “support for educational institutions and educational programs in the state of Colorado”, declined
Intel Foundation under “Supporting a diverse community of innovators using technology to solve local problems”, declined
Joyce Foundation, under “focus on equitable access to education and work to support an engaged democracy”, declined

Contributions to NCRGE research clearinghouse
GeoCivics (website: https://www.uccs.edu/geocivics/)

4. Long-term growth and stability of the RCN.

In addition to the organizations listed above under numbers 2, 3, and 4, the following organizations hosted GeoCivics presentations or discussed ideas for how to incorporate GeoCivics into their programs. Over 1500 people have been reached directly through the pilot phase of the project, with additional individuals finding the information through publications and social media. Geographers have an opportunity to build on connections, but it takes time and funding.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collaborator</th>
<th>Institution / Activity</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marv Sorensen</td>
<td>Benson High School</td>
<td>Benson, AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heather Moll</td>
<td>Arizona Geographic Alliance</td>
<td>Tempe, AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbara Headle</td>
<td>Department of History, University of Colorado</td>
<td>Colorado Springs, CO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steve Foster</td>
<td>Durango School District 9R</td>
<td>Durango, CO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Hise</td>
<td>Escalante High School</td>
<td>Durango, CO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelly Langley Cook</td>
<td>University of Northern Colorado</td>
<td>Greeley, CO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adrienne Tecza</td>
<td>Northfield High School</td>
<td>Denver, CO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phil Klein</td>
<td>Fort Morgan Library and Museum</td>
<td>Fort Morgan, CO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heidi Ragsdale</td>
<td>Geo-Inquiries Workshop</td>
<td>Steamboat Springs, CO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cindy Stout</td>
<td>Teaching Geography using Primary Sources Workshop</td>
<td>Aspen, CO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria Bull</td>
<td>Northglenn High School</td>
<td>Thornton, CO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sara Osborne</td>
<td>Palmer High School</td>
<td>Colorado Springs, CO</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rebecca Theobald</td>
<td>Grace Episcopal Church</td>
<td>Colorado Springs, CO</td>
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<td>Beth Hendrix</td>
<td>Colorado League of Women Voters</td>
<td>Denver, CO</td>
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<td>John Wheeler</td>
<td>Iowa Bar Association</td>
<td>Des Moines, IA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chris Taylor</td>
<td>Boise School District</td>
<td>Boise, ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob VandeMoortel</td>
<td>School District U-46</td>
<td>Elgin, IL</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joseph Wojtas</td>
<td>South Elgin High School</td>
<td>Elgin, IL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebecca</td>
<td>South Street Elementary School</td>
<td>Fitchburg, MA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denise LaFrance</td>
<td>Fitchburg State University Department of Education</td>
<td>Fitchburg, MA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Skip Thibault</td>
<td>Northwood High School</td>
<td>Pittsboro, NC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saskia Van de Gevel</td>
<td>North Carolina Geographic Alliance</td>
<td>Raleigh, NC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Melissa Thibault</td>
<td>North Carolina School of Science and Mathematics</td>
<td>Durham, NC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Keith and Pat Sharp</td>
<td>Raleigh School District</td>
<td>Raleigh, NC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saskia Van de Gevel</td>
<td>Nat Geo State Geography Steward</td>
<td>Boone, NC</td>
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<td>Benjamin Norsworthy</td>
<td>Stivers School for the Arts</td>
<td>Dayton, OH</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tricia Merenda</td>
<td>Worthington Public Schools</td>
<td>Worthington, OH</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mitch Miller</td>
<td>Oakwood High School</td>
<td>Dayton, OH</td>
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<tr>
<td>Linda McKeen</td>
<td>Office of Learning and Instructional Strategies (Ohio)</td>
<td>Columbus, OH</td>
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<tr>
<td>Keith Gaddie</td>
<td>University of Oklahoma</td>
<td>Norman, OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rachel Holler</td>
<td>William Tennent High School</td>
<td>Warminster, PA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Peter</td>
<td>Philadelphia Education Fund</td>
<td>Philadelphia, PA</td>
</tr>
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</table>
5. Promote the use of research to improve practice in geography education.

The major challenge with geography education continues to be the uneven distribution of course availability and inconsistent instruction across the United States (Mark C. Jones & Marcos Luna (2019) Geography Deserts: State and Regional Variation in the Formal Opportunity to Learn Geography in the United States, 2005–2015, Journal of Geography, 118:2, 88-100, DOI: 10.1080/00221341.2018.1521463). By using civics education and government classes, which are much more widely available in secondary school, as an entry point for teaching geographic concepts such as push and pull factors in migration and implications of physical barriers to commerce, the possibility of reaching more educators emerges. In addition, the topic of redistricting is attracting broad groups of people in communities across the United States. By introducing geospatial technology tools to students and community members, they will have an opportunity to begin to figure out how to engage with the redistricting process by talking with their elected representatives from a position of knowledge. Geographic concepts and skills will need to be emphasized in civics standards as well as in social studies, science, and technology. As in the classroom, teacher training programs for history and political science students will need to engage with geospatial technology materials. Academic geographers are seeing the value of taking up the discussion about redistricting from both theoretical and practical perspectives.
# Project Participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Field</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coline Dony</td>
<td>Senior Geography Researcher</td>
<td>American Association of Geographers</td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
<td>Health Geography and GIScience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sergio Rey</td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>University of California, Riverside</td>
<td>Riverside, CA</td>
<td>GIScience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laura Tateosian</td>
<td>Research Associate Professor</td>
<td>North Carolina State University</td>
<td>Raleigh, NC</td>
<td>Geovisualization and GIScience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atsushi Nara</td>
<td>Assistant Professor</td>
<td>San Diego State University</td>
<td>San Diego, CA</td>
<td>Spatiotemporal data analytics and geocomputation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eric Delmelle</td>
<td>Associate Professor</td>
<td>University of North Carolina at Charlotte</td>
<td>Charlotte, NC</td>
<td>Health Geography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giuseppe Amatulli</td>
<td>Research Scientist</td>
<td>Yale University</td>
<td>New Haven, CT</td>
<td>Geocomputation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diana Sinton</td>
<td>Executive Director</td>
<td>University Consortium for Geographic Information Science</td>
<td>Ithaca, NY</td>
<td>GIScience</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Conference Presentations

Potential RCN partners
This RCN would benefit from additional individual faculty perspectives from a broader range of universities. Other partnerships that were considered were with the World Geospatial Industry Council, which was founded less than a year ago by Esri’s co-founder. This council may provide perspectives on needed or lacking skills at the convergence of geography and computer science.

Implications and value of an EG-RCN
The long-term implications of an EG-RCN would be most significant in terms of broadening participation and curriculum development. First, a known strategy to increase students’ interest and retention in courses that involve computational thinking, is to provide hands-on exercises and examples of interest to a wider range of undergraduate geography majors. However, most courses lack this breadth because of a faculty’s expertise in one area of geography. Developing hands-on exercises and curriculum from other subfields of geography is time consuming and requires that particular expertise. Consequently, an EG-RCN would be well-positioned to motivate faculty to share their use-cases, data, and curriculum content with the purpose of broadening and retaining participation in these courses. Second, an important discussion so far has been around developing a more gradual learning path in geocomputation. Most geography programs either don’t have the capacity for teaching any computational curriculum, or have one course in which students are expected to learn advanced topics and concepts in GIScience, and to learn a computer programming language (often for the first time). “Micro-insertions” of computational curriculum in other courses of their program may expose all geography students and also lay a foundation for a gradual learning pathway. The EG-RCN could compile a number of such micro-insertions adoptable by any geography program.
### NSF RCN Annual Report

1. **Facilitate collaborative research among geographers and STEM education researchers.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Position and Affiliation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Di Wilmot</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>Professor, Dean of Education, Faculty of Education, Rhodes University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duan Yushan</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Professor, Vice Present and Secretary General of Geography Teaching Society of China, Director of Shanghai Geography Education and Teaching Research Base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dennis Tam</td>
<td>Macau</td>
<td>Educator in Macau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stien Matakupan</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Sampoerna University, English Language Teaching, Faculty Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gillian Kidman</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Associate Professor in Science Education, Monash University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicola Walshe</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>Deputy Head of the School of Education and Social Care (Cambridge)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerry Mitchell</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Research Professor, Department of Geography Professor, Research, University of South Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelvin Williams</td>
<td>USA (IB)</td>
<td>Head of Curriculum Development, Diploma and Career-related Programme Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chang Chew Hung</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Chief Planning Officer of National Institute of Education, Nanyang Technological University. Associate Professor at the Humanities and Social Studies Education Academic Group at NIE, NTU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andy Wi</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Research Associate at the National Institute of Education, Nanyang Technological University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shyam Singh</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Research Assistant at the National Institute of Education, Nanyang Technological University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Ess</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Teacher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Josef Tan</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Senior Specialist, Geography Unit, Curriculum Planning and Development Division, Ministry of Education</td>
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2. **Attract more diverse cohorts of graduate students to Ph.D. programs in Geography Education.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Role and Affiliation</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mohd Faisal Aman</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>PhD Student, Male, Malay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Increase research productivity and the knowledge base in geography education.

Publication:

Conference Presentation:


4. Long-term growth and stability of the RCN.

This project analyses information from the International Charter on Geographical Education and the Belgrade Charter on Environmental Education, in addition to the curriculum documents from different countries. Therefore, we will work together with academics/educators from the respective countries to continue to analyse and develop a framework to describe school geography curricula around the world.

Please see Annex for more details about the countries’ curriculum and the activities we have done.

5. Promote the use of research to improve practice in geography education.

The framework will help affirm the leadership that NCRGE has on geographical education discourse through the improvement of the teaching and learning of geography in education. In terms of research, it identifies the fundamental aspects of geography education such as the development of students’ spatial understandings, perceptions of the environment and attitudes towards people, places and problem. In addition, it can identify the strengths of different countries, their local knowledge, new information technologies, environmental and development education, multi-cultural and global studies.
Annex 1: Research Progress

1. Progress of Research Project
   a. An initial framework was developed from content analysis of
      i. 1992 International Charter on Geographical Education
      ii. 1975 Belgrade Charter on Environmental Education
      iii. Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (DESD) Goals
      iv. Curriculum documents from 6 different countries documents.
         - Singapore
         - Australia
         - Sri Lanka
         - England
         - Northern Ireland
         - Wales
   a. Analyzing and comparing both the (a) initial framework and (b) countries framework, we have identified the key aims, themes and concepts to develop the proposed curriculum framework (see Annex 1).
   b. We have conducted a skype session on 20 February 2019 with 10 academics (together with the co-PIs and collaborators) validate the (c) proposed curriculum framework. Key discussions were:
      a. Does the framework fit into their own countries’ framework
      b. Identify key similarities and differences based on the framework
      c. Areas for improvements

2. Plans for the next 6 months
   a. To present the progress at the AAG 2019 meeting on 4 April in Washington DC.
   b. To collect more curriculum documents for comparison (target 10 curriculum cases)
   c. To conduct a social lab in May,
      a. Invite 10 academics from around the world
      b. To examine and to develop the final framework

3. Achievements
   a. In the process of writing an article to describe the initial framework (see Annex 2)

4. Budget
   a. Still within the budget (The only amount spent is)
Annex 1: Curriculum framework based on document analysis.

**Cases**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singapore</th>
<th>Aims and outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • Acquire knowledge of the characteristics, distribution and processes of physical and human phenomena  
• Develop a holistic understanding of physical-human relationships at local, regional and global scales  
• Gain geographical insights and global awareness into future challenges through the study of current issues and their management  
• Become inquiring and self-directed learners who ask geographical questions and seek understanding through the collection and analysis of geographical information  
• Develop skills in communicating and applying geographical knowledge; and  
• Make informed judgements and sound decisions through the analysis, synthesis and evaluation of geographical information. |

| Australia | To ensure that students develop:  
• a sense of wonder, curiosity and respect about places, people, cultures and environments throughout the world  
• a deep geographical knowledge of their own locality, Australia, the Asia region and the world  
• the ability to think geographically, using geographical concepts  
• the capacity to be competent, critical and creative users of geographical inquiry methods and skills |
as informed, responsible and active citizens who can contribute to the development of an environmentally and economically sustainable, and socially just world.

| Sri Lanka | 1. Lives with an awareness of the nature and processes of the environment in which he lives.  
2. Reviews the basic concepts and methodologies that help to understand the physical and human landscape.  
3. Acts with awareness of the components, characteristics and processes in the physical and human landscape.  
4. Acts with awareness of the manner in which the physical and human interaction impacts on the geographical environment.  
5. Uses geographical techniques to collect, analyze, interpret and present data and information.  
6. Applies the holistic approach in understanding, analyzing and interpreting the physical and human landscape.  
7. Acts with sensitivity inculcating positive attitudes helpful in conserving and maintaining the physical and human landscape.  
8. Acts with an awareness of the earth and its people in order to promote a harmonious interrelationship between the environment and society.  
9. Fosters special survival skills that help to overcome challenging life situations.  
10. Develops skills needed for active participation in the world of work. |
| --- | --- |

**National Goals**
1. Nation building and the establishment of a Sri Lankan identity through the promotion of national cohesion, national integrity, national unity, harmony and peace and recognizing cultural diversity in Sri Lanka’s plural society within a concept of respect for human dignity.  
2. Recognizing and conserving the best elements of the nation’s heritage while responding to the challenges of a changing world.  
3. Creating and supporting an environment imbued with the norms of social justice and a democratic way of life that promotes respect for human rights, awareness of duties and obligations and a deep and abiding concern for one another.  
4. Promoting the mental and physical well-being of individuals and a sustainable life style based on respect for human values.  
5. Developing creativity, initiative, critical thinking, responsibility, accountability and other positive elements of a well-integrated and balanced personality.  
6. Human resource development by educating for productive work that enhances the quality of life of the individual and the nation and contributes to the economic development of Sri Lanka.
| England | The national curriculum for geography aims to ensure that all pupils:  
• develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine – including their defining physical and human characteristics and how these provide a geographical context for understanding the actions of processes  
• understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time  
• are competent in the geographical skills needed to:  
  - collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes  
  - interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS)  
  - communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length. |
| Northern Ireland | Geography develops pupils as individuals by:  
• helping them explore their sense of place and belonging, in relation to their own locality and the wider world;  
• enabling them to develop an appreciation for physical and human diversity and gaining some understanding of the needs and perspectives of others.  

Geography develops pupils as contributors to society by:  
• helping them gain a sense of themselves as social beings and exploring how they relate to one another and their environments;  
• making them aware of values and lifestyles that are different from their own and helping them make reasoned judgements in relation to a wide range of issues.  

Geography develops pupils as contributors to the economy and environment by:  
• helping them gain an awareness of our place in a changing local and global economy;  
• challenging them to explore the consequences of our interactions with the environment; |
- making them aware of the need for change to be sustainable and the importance of thinking globally, acting locally.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wales</th>
<th>Curriculum Cymreig (7–14) and Wales, Europe and the World (14–19)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Learners aged 7–14 should be given opportunities to develop and apply knowledge and understanding of the cultural, economic, environmental, historical and linguistic characteristics of Wales.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Learners aged 14–19 should have opportunities for active engagement in understanding the political, social, economic and cultural aspects of Wales as part of their 14–19 Learning Core entitlement. For 14–19 learners, this is a part of the world as a whole. For 14–19 learners, this is a part of their Learning Core entitlement and is a requirement at Key Stage 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Personal and social education: Learners should be given opportunities to promote their health and emotional well-being and moral and spiritual development; to become active citizens and promote sustainable development and global citizenship; and to prepare for lifelong learning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Careers and the world of work: Learners aged 11–19 should be given opportunities to develop their awareness of careers and the world of work and how their studies contribute to their readiness for a working life. For 14–19 learners, this is a part of their Learning Core entitlement and is a requirement at Key Stage 4.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex 2: Draft of paper being prepared.

Developing a hypothetical framework to describe school Geography Curricula around the world.

Chew-Hung Chang¹, Andy Wi² & Shyam Anand Singh³

National Institute of Education, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

¹Email: chewhung.chang@nie.edu.sg
ORCID-0000-0002-1301-2735

²Email: andy.wi@nie.edu.sg
ORCID-0000-0001-6707-7203

³Email: shyam.singh@nie.edu.sg
ORCID-0000-0001-8435-9501

ABSTRACT

Geographical education is practiced differently around the world, as there are many factors (e.g., geographical location) and contexts (e.g., political, cultural) that countries may face in terms of planning and developing their geography curriculum. Invariably, each country has a different curriculum for school geography. The International Charter on Geographical Education (Charter) outlined some key research questions that geography educators around the world should engage with and the contribution, outcomes and research agenda of geographical education (IGU-CGE, 2016). Using the Charter as a basis, this study seeks to compare different curricula around the world (by identifying the core geographical concepts, skills and attitudes of geography education) with a view of developing a framework that can allow researchers and teachers to exchange ideas on how to teach geography better. Through content analyses of curriculum documents, international declarations on geographical education and a thorough literature review on previous studies of international comparative studies of geography curriculum, this study will examine the levels at which geography is taught, the intended cognitive and affective learning outcomes, the instructional approaches, the assessment practices, and even the teacher professional development opportunities that are described in the documents in each country’s case. Consequently, the study seeks to develop a robust framework that can be used by geography educators that seek to compare school geography practices around the world. In addition, the study will attempt to describe the essence of geographical education within an international context, which will have applicability for researchers developing an international assessment item, for instance. The research project will have important contributions to the international geographical education community as well as geographical education in Singapore.
Preview of Award 1560862 - Annual Project Report

Cover
Federal Agency and Organization Element to Which Report is Submitted: 4900
Federal Grant or Other Identifying Number Assigned by Agency: 1560862
Project Title: RCN: Transformative Research in Geography Education
PD/PI Name: Michael N Solem, Principal Investigator
Richard G Boehm, Co-Principal Investigator
Recipient Organization: Association of American Geographers
Project/Grant Period: 06/01/2016 - 05/31/2021
Reporting Period: 06/01/2018 - 05/31/2019
Submitting Official (if other than PD\PI): Michael N Solem
Principal Investigator
Submission Date: 05/11/2019
Signature of Submitting Official (signature shall be submitted in accordance with agency specific instructions): Michael N Solem

Accomplishments
* What are the major goals of the project?
This RCN project has six major goals:

1. Catalyze research planning with strong potential to result in transformative research projects in geography education.
2. Facilitate collaborative research among geographers and STEM education researchers.
3. Attract more diverse cohorts of graduate students to Ph.D. programs in Geography Education.
4. Increase research productivity and the knowledge base in geography education.
5. Secure the long-term growth and stability of the RCN.
6. Promote the use of research to improve practice in geography education.

The primary mechanism for pursuing the goals under this project is a grant program administered by the National Center for Research in Geography Education (NCRGE). This grant program is designed to catalyze the formation of research groups working in different thematic areas of geography education research. Their research planning activities are intended to position them for long-term work connected to the Road Map Project's agenda for transformative research. See appended group reports for details.

*What was accomplished under these goals (you must provide information for at least one of the 4 categories below)?*

**Major Activities:**

In the third year of the project, NCRGE awarded three grants to support research groups in the areas of 1) Geocomputation, 2) Geography and Civics, and 3) International Curriculum Frameworks.

Their activities and accomplishments in relation to the six major project goals are summarized below and in the appended group reports.

**1. Geocomputation**

This group assessed the current capacity for and barriers to an inclusive geocomputational curriculum in U.S. higher education. A second goal was to plan a research strategy to design geocomputational curriculum that is inclusive, supports teacher learning, and can be measured for effectiveness. This investment will set the stage for a longer-term research agenda around these broader objectives and will identify experts beyond universities to expand the network to all levels of geography education. Building such a research agenda will ensure future generations of geographers and geospatial industry professionals are prepared to contribute to the national innovative ecosystem.

**2. Geography and Civics**

This group focused on geography and civics education in the context of decennial procedures of apportionment and redistricting at the federal level, which will next take place following the 2020 Census. In this project, researchers exposed multiple audiences to geographic concepts and skills using interactive tools and methods, including giant state maps furnished by National Geographic, accessible digital presentation software, and interactive geospatial technology tools. Their objective was to add to knowledge about the best approaches for extending geospatial analysis into secondary schools and about the most effective ways to bring geography into public policy discussions.

**3. International Curriculum Frameworks**

This group developed a framework supporting future international comparative analyses of geography curricula in schools. The group examined international geography curriculum documents with a view of identifying the topics and skills (through content analyses and literature review) required for each syllabus and examine how they are arranged in the curriculum. These identified topics were then categorized and combined into one framework that enables researchers to compare the similarities and differences in how countries set goals for student learning outcomes in school geography. In addition to
facilitating exchange of ideas among researchers and teachers on how to teach geography better, this work will inform NCRGE’s Trends in International Geography Assessment Study, which is working to introduce an optional geography module in the 2023 Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study.

Specific Objectives:

Significant Results:

Key outcomes or Other achievements:

* What opportunities for training and professional development has the project provided?

Refer to attached individual reports from the three research groups funded by the 2018 Transformative Research in Geography Education program.

* How have the results been disseminated to communities of interest?

For the 2019 AAG Annual Meeting in Washington, DC, the National Center for Research in Geography Education organized session proposals for a special track of sessions on Transformative Research in Geography Education. This was the third of a planned series of activities at the AAG Annual Meeting to raise the visibility of research in geography education, grow the research network, and provide productive spaces for discussion about geography education research and the notion of what makes research in the field potentially transformative. Additional dissemination is reported in the attached individual reports from the three research groups funded by the 2018 Transformative Research in Geography Education program.

* What do you plan to do during the next reporting period to accomplish the goals?

NCRGE will award a second round of Transformative Research grants in the summer of 2019. The RFP is available at www.ncrge.org/funding with a submission deadline of May 15, 2019.

Supporting Files

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Filename</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Uploaded By</th>
<th>Uploaded On</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Products

https://reporting.research.gov/rprr-web/rprr?execution=e1s35
Books

Book Chapters

Inventions

Journals or Juried Conference Papers


Licenses

Other Conference Presentations / Papers

Other Products

Other Publications

Patents

Technologies or Techniques

Thesis/Dissertations

Websites

Participants/Organizations

What individuals have worked on the project?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Most Senior Project Role</th>
<th>Nearest Person Month Worked</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Solem, Michael</td>
<td>PD/PI</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boehm, Richard</td>
<td>Co PD/PI</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zadrozny, Joanna</td>
<td>Graduate Student (research assistant)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Full details of individuals who have worked on the project:

Michael N Solem  
Email: msolem@txstate.edu  
Most Senior Project Role: PD/PI  
Nearest Person Month Worked: 1

https://reporting.research.gov/rprr-web/rprr?execution=e1s35
**Contribution to the Project:** PI

**Funding Support:** N/A

**International Collaboration:** No

**International Travel:** No

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**Richard G Boehm**
**Email:** rb03@txstate.edu
**Most Senior Project Role:** Co PD/PI
**Nearest Person Month Worked:** 1

**Contribution to the Project:** Co-PI

**Funding Support:** N/A

**International Collaboration:** No

**International Travel:** No

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**Joanna Zadrozny**
**Email:** J_z37@txstate.edu
**Most Senior Project Role:** Graduate Student (research assistant)
**Nearest Person Month Worked:** 1

**Contribution to the Project:** Provided research assistance to the project directors.

**Funding Support:** Grosvenor Center for Geographic Education, Texas State University.

**International Collaboration:** No

**International Travel:** No

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**What other organizations have been involved as partners?**
Nothing to report.

**What other collaborators or contacts have been involved?**
Nothing to report

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**Impacts**

**What is the impact on the development of the principal discipline(s) of the project?**

Each of the three research groups established in 2018 are pursuing activities that have significant potential to have transformative impacts on geography education, including new theories of geography learning and approaches to curriculum development, teacher education, and assessment practices.

**What is the impact on other disciplines?**

This RCN is forging research collaborations between geographers and STEM educational researchers, thereby opening opportunities for interdisciplinary insights on critical educational research questions and challenges.
What is the impact on the development of human resources?

RCN projects engage students and practitioners in research training activities. NCRGE will extend the work of the RCN by sponsoring additional research workshops and conferences for early career scholars and graduate students.

What is the impact on physical resources that form infrastructure?
Nothing to report.

What is the impact on institutional resources that form infrastructure?
Nothing to report.

What is the impact on information resources that form infrastructure?
Nothing to report.

What is the impact on technology transfer?
Nothing to report.

What is the impact on society beyond science and technology?
Nothing to report.

Changes/Problems

Changes in approach and reason for change
Nothing to report.

Actual or Anticipated problems or delays and actions or plans to resolve them
Nothing to report.

Changes that have a significant impact on expenditures
Nothing to report.

Significant changes in use or care of human subjects
Nothing to report.

Significant changes in use or care of vertebrate animals
Nothing to report.

Significant changes in use or care of biohazards
Nothing to report.