

Resources and Places

Geography shapes how people use and value energy and water.

SS.8.G.3.2 "Use geographic terms and tools to explain differing perspectives on the use of renewable and non-renewable resources in the United States and Florida over time."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline each geographic term or tool, such as a place, region, map, watershed, or aquifer. Circle each statement that shows a person's perspective on using a renewable or nonrenewable resource.

Why Location Changes Choices

- ① During the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, many United States communities relied on coal, oil, and natural gas to power factories, transportation, and homes. These nonrenewable resources take millions of years to form. Resource maps show large coal fields in Appalachia and the Interior Plains, while petroleum and natural gas occur in several regions, including the Gulf Coast. Florida has little coal or petroleum production, so it has often depended on fuels brought from other places. Factory owners and consumers valued dependable, concentrated energy, while miners and nearby residents faced polluted air, damaged land, and health risks.
- ② Water is renewable, but geography affects whether people can use it safely. In Florida, rain can recharge underground aquifers that supply many homes, farms, and springs. Watershed maps help people trace how water moves across the land toward rivers, lakes, and coasts. Over time, growing cities, farming, and tourism increased demand for freshwater. A farmer may favor pumping water for crops, while a spring visitor may want limits that protect clear water and wildlife. Both perspectives depend on the same resource, but each emphasizes a different use of Florida's landscape.
- ③ Today, solar panels can turn Florida's abundant sunlight into electricity, and wind turbines produce electricity in windy locations. These renewable sources can reduce fuel use and air pollution, yet their locations matter. A map of sunshine, transmission lines, wetlands, and neighborhoods can help planners compare possible solar sites. Some residents support solar projects for local energy and jobs. Others worry that a large project could replace farmland or habitat, or raise costs. Comparing older fossil-fuel choices with newer renewable choices shows that perspectives change as technology, population, and environmental concerns change.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 Use the resource-map evidence in paragraph 1 to explain why Florida has often depended on fuels from other places.

2 How could a watershed map help people discuss the different views of a farmer and a spring visitor?

3 How did factory owners and consumers view fossil fuels differently from miners and nearby residents?

4 Name four features planners could compare on a map when choosing a solar site, and explain why location matters.

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Choose a renewable or nonrenewable resource decision in a Florida or United States place. Write 5 sentences that use at least two geographic terms or tools, compare two perspectives, and explain how views of the resource could change over time.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline each geographic term or tool, such as a place, region, map, watershed, or aquifer. Circle each statement that shows a person's perspective on using a renewable or nonrenewable resource. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Use the resource-map evidence in paragraph 1 to explain why Florida has often depended on fuels from other places.	Major coal fields are in Appalachia and the Interior Plains, and petroleum and natural gas occur in other regions, including the Gulf Coast. Florida has little coal or petroleum production.
2	How could a watershed map help people discuss the different views of a farmer and a spring visitor?	It helps people trace how water moves across land toward rivers, lakes, and coasts. This can help them discuss water for crops and the need to protect clear spring water and wildlife.
3	How did factory owners and consumers view fossil fuels differently from miners and nearby residents?	Factory owners and consumers valued dependable, concentrated energy. Miners and nearby residents faced polluted air, damaged land, and health risks.
4	Name four features planners could compare on a map when choosing a solar site, and explain why location matters.	They could compare sunshine, transmission lines, wetlands, and neighborhoods. Location matters because a project may provide energy and jobs but could also affect habitat, farmland, residents, or costs.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

In central Florida, a county could consider solar panels on former pasture near a transmission line. A map of sunshine, wetlands, and nearby neighborhoods would help planners choose a site. Solar energy is renewable, and supporters may value local electricity, jobs, and less air pollution. Nearby residents may oppose a site that removes grazing land or harms habitat. Years ago, the county might have focused more on imported fossil fuels, but population growth and environmental concerns can make solar seem more useful today.

Accept equivalent answers that use evidence from the passage and accurately connect resource use to location, geographic tools, and perspectives. For Part 3, accept any plausible place and decision if the response includes two geographic terms or tools, two viewpoints, and a change over time.