

Sixth Grade Social Studies

- 6.1.4.1. compares and contrast the rights of people living in Ancient Greece (Sparta and Athens) and Classical Rome with the modern United States.
- 6.1.5.1. identifies the basic features of systems of government (e.g., republic, democracy, monarchy, dictatorship, oligarchy, theocracy).
- 6.2.1.1. explains how scarcity of resources requires communities and nations to make choices about goods and services (e.g., what foods to eat, where to settle, how to use land).
- 6.2.3.2. identifies barriers to trade among nations (e.g., treaties, war, transportation, geography).
- 6.3.1.1. explains and uses map titles, symbols, cardinal and intermediate directions, legends, latitude and longitude.
- 6.3.2.3. identifies and describes the location, landscape, climate and resources of early world civilizations (e.g., *Mesopotamia, *Egypt, *India, *China, *Greece, * Rome, *Middle/South America, Western Europe, West Africa, Japan).
- 6.3.4.2. describes the forces and processes of conflict and cooperation that divide or unite people (e.g., *uneven distribution of resources, *water use in ancient Mesopotamia, *building projects in ancient Egypt and *Middle/South America, *the Greek city-states, empire building, movements for independence or rights).
- 6.4.1.2. compares the origin and accomplishments of early river valley civilizations (e.g., Tigris and Euphrates (Mesopotamia): city-states, Hammurabi's code; Nile Valley (Egypt): Pharaoh, centralized government; Indus Valley (India): Mohenjo Daro; Huang He (China): Shang Dynasty).
- 6.4.2.1. compares and contrast characteristics of classic Greek government (e.g., city-states, slavery, rule by aristocrats and tyrants, Athens: development of democracy, Sparta: city's needs come first).
- 6.4.2.4. describes key characteristics of classical Roman government (e.g., Roman Republic: senate, consults, veto, written law; Roman Empire: emperors, expansion).
- 6.4.2.6. examines the central beliefs of Christianity, Hinduism, Buddhism, Judaism, and Islam.

- 6.4.2.9. describes key accomplishments of ancient China (e.g., Great Wall of China, Shi Huangdi, dynastic cycle, Mandate of Heaven, Taoism, Confucianism, civil service, Silk Road).

- 6.4.4.1. examines a topic in World history to analyze changes over time and makes logical inferences concerning cause and effect (e.g., spread of ideas and innovation, rise and fall of empires).