

ROBERTSON COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION

MASTERY GUIDE

SIXTH GRADE

SOCIAL STUDIES

(Early World History)

FIRST NINE WEEKS

Geography

- 6.3.01a. Use the basic elements of maps and mapping.
- 6.3.01b. Identify the locations of certain physical and human features and events on maps and globes.
- 6.3.02a. Identify the location of earth's major landforms such as continents, islands, and mountain ranges, and major bodies of water such as the oceans, seas, rivers, and gulfs.
- 6.3.02b. Describe the location of major physical characteristics such as landforms, climate, soils, water, features, vegetation, resources, and animal life, and human characteristics such as language groups, religions, political systems, economic systems, and population centers in the world.
- 6.3.02c. Explain how and why the location of geographic features both physical and human in the world change over time and space.
- 6.3.03a. Identify concepts that define and describe spatial organization such as location, distance, direction, scale, movement, and region.
- 6.3.04a. Describe how physical and human processes shape the characteristics of a place.
- 6.3.03b. Explain how changing technology such as transportation and communication technology affect spatial relationships.
- 6.3.04b. Explain how technology shapes the physical and human characteristics of places.
- 6.3.04c. Explain why places have specific physical and human characteristics in different parts of the world.

World History Standards Era 1: The Beginnings of Human Society

- 6.5.01d. Recognize the immediate and long term impacts and influences of early agricultural communities such as Southwest Asia and the African Nile Valley.
- 6.5.02a. Describe the biological processes that shaped the earliest human communities.
- 6.5.02b. Identify the characteristics of hunter-gatherer communities in various continental regions in Africa versus the Americas.
- 6.5.02c. Explain how different early human communities expressed their beliefs.

- 6.5.03a. Explain how geologists, archaeologists, and anthropologists study early human development.
- 6.5.03b. Identify scientific evidence regarding early human settlements in Africa.
- 6.5.01a. List ancient weapons and tools.
- 6.5.01b. Understand the role of the environment in terms of influencing the development of weapons and tools.
- 6.5.01c. Explain the role of agriculture in early settled communities.

World History Standards Era 2: Early Civilizations and the Emergence of Pastoral Peoples (4000-1000 BCE)

- 6.5.04a. Describe the characteristics of writing in Mesopotamia, Egypt, and the Indus Valley and how their written records shaped political, legal, religious, and cultural life.
- 6.5.04c. Explain how the development of different types of tools, laws, and religion influenced early Chinese civilization.
- 6.5.05b. Explain the decline of the Indus Valley civilization.
- 6.5.05c. Identify significant individuals and events in Egyptian civilization.
- 6.5.05d. Describe the characteristics of Aryan society.
- 6.5.06a. Describe what archaeological evidence reveals about Chinese history during the Chang Dynasty.
- 6.5.06b. Identify early forms of writing, law, and trade (i.e., cuneiform, hieroglyphics, barter, Code of Hammurabi, and the Ten Commandments).

World History Standards Era 3: Classical Traditions, Major Religions, and Giant Empires (1000-BCE-300 AD)

- 6.5.08c. Identify the characteristics of the Assyrian and Babylonian Empires.
- 6.5.09a. Compare geographical and architectural features of Egypt.
- 6.5.08a. Explain the patterns of Phoenician political organization, culture, and trade in the Mediterranean basin.

World History Standards Era 4: Expanding Zones of Exchange and Encounter (300 AD-1000 AD)

- 6.5.13a. List the major achievements in technology, astronomy, and medicine in the Gupta societies.

Culture

- 6.1.01a. Define the basic components of culture.
- 6.1.01b. Identify how communities reflect the cultural background of their inhabitants.
- 6.1.02a. Define religion.
- 6.1.03a. Identify characteristics of a physical environment that contribute to the growth and development of a culture.
- 6.1.03b. Evaluate the effect of technology on a culture.
- 6.1.03c. Explain why individuals and groups respond differently to their physical and social environments.
- 6.1.05b. Define cultural diffusion.

Economics

- 6.2.01a. Explain the relationship of supply and demand in early World History.
- 6.2.01b. Describe the change from hunter / gatherer economies to economies based on animal and plant domestication.

SECOND NINE WEEKS

Purposes and Structure of Government

- 6.4.02a. Identify written laws handed down from ancient civilizations.
- 6.4.02b. Explore the development of citizenship and government in ancient civilizations.
- 6.4.02c. Explain and apply concepts such as power, role, status, justice, and influence to the examination of persistent issues and social problems.

Governance and Civics

- 6.4.01a. Identify informal and formal forms of government.
- 6.4.01b. Describe the purpose of governance and how its powers are acquired, used, and justified.
- 6.4.01c. Analyze the necessity of establishing and enforcing the rule of law.
- 6.4.01d. Originate models of lower to higher forms of social and political orders.

World History Standards Era 2: Early Civilizations and the Emergence of Pastoral Peoples (4000-1000 BCE)

- 6.5.04b. Compare and contrast the Mycenaean Greek development of agriculture, writing, education, law, and trade with another society.
- 6.5.05a. Compare and contrast how the economic, political, cultural, and environmental factors among the ancient civilizations of Egypt, Indus River Valley, China, and Mesopotamia shaped their histories.

World History Standards Era 3: Classical Traditions, Major Religions, and Giant Empires (1000-BCE-300 AD)

- 6.5.08b. Describe the development of Greek city-states and their political and social characteristics.
- 6.5.08d. Explain the impact and achievements of the Hellenistic period on art, mathematics, science, philosophy, and political thought.
- 6.5.08e. Understand the origins and social framework of Roman society.
- 6.5.08f. Identify fundamental social, political, and cultural characteristics of Chinese society under early imperial dynasties.
- 6.5.09b. Identify major cultural elements of Greek society such as sculpture, architecture, and pottery.
- 6.5.09c. Explore the role of art, literature, and mythology in Greek society by analyzing primary sources.
- 6.5.09d. Explain the political, commercial, and cultural uses of Latin and Greek as universal languages of the Roman Empire.

World History Standards Era 4: Expanding Zones of Exchange and Encounter (300 AD-1000 AD)

- 6.5.12a. Understand the significant features of Mayan and Andean civilizations as in their location of cities, road systems, sea routes, status of elite women and men, art, and architecture.

Culture

- 6.1.01c. Compare how cultures differ in their use of similar environments and resources.

THIRD NINE WEEKS

Culture

- 6.1.01d. Analyze how human migration and cultural activities influence the character of a place.
- 6.1.02b. Describe the beliefs of the world major religions.
- 6.1.02c. Identify the founders of the world's major religions.
- 6.1.04a. Explain how information and experiences may be interpreted differently from people of diverse cultural perspectives and frames of reference.
- 6.1.04b. Describe instances in which language, art, music, belief systems, and other cultural elements can facilitate understanding or cause misunderstanding.
- 6.1.05a. Explain and give examples of how language, literature, the arts, architecture, other artifacts, traditions, beliefs, values, and behaviors contribute to the development and transmission of culture.
- 6.1.05c. Compare different ways in which cultural diffusion takes place.

Economics

- 6.2.01c. Investigate the impact of trade on the economies of early civilizations.
- 6.2.02a. Define various types of economies and their methods of production and consumption
- 6.2.02b. Apply economic concepts to evaluate historic developments.
- 6.2.02c. Explain the economic impact of improved communication and transportation.
- 6.2.02d. Appraise the relationship among scarcity of resources, economic development, and international conflict.
- 6.2.03a. Differentiate between needs and wants.
- 6.2.03b. Analyze how supply and demand, and change in technologies impact the cost for goods and services.
- 6.2.03c. Evaluate the relationship between creditors and debtors.

Governance and Civics

- 6.4.02d. Recognize the relationship between a place's physical, political, and cultural characteristics and the type of government that emerges in that place.
- 6.4.03a. Identify natural resources that are necessary to the survival of a civilization.
- 6.4.03b. Differentiate between rights and privileges of the individual.
- 6.4.03c. Consider how cooperation and conflict affects the dissemination of resources, rights, and privileges.

World History Standards Era 3: Classical Traditions, Major Religions, and Giant Empires (1000-BCE-300 AD)

- 6.5.07a. Illustrate the placement of major religions on the earth's surface.
- 6.5.07b. Compare and contrast elements of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
- 6.5.07c. Identify the causes and spread of Christianity.
- 6.5.07d. Explain the origins of Buddhism and fundamental Buddhist beliefs.

World History Standards Era 4: Expanding Zones of Exchange and Encounter (300 AD-1000 AD)

- 6.5.11a. Identify the spread of Christian belief in Europe.
- 6.5.11b. Diagram the social structure of medieval society.
- 6.5.11c. Explain the significance of Norse migrations and invasions.
- 6.5.11d. Describe social class and gender roles in Medieval Europe.
- 6.5.12b. Recognize the importance of maritime and overland trade routes linking regions of Afro-Eurasian societies.
- 6.5.13b. Identify monastic examples of preserving Greco-Roman and early Christian learning.
- 6.5.14a. Identify the spread of Islamic belief in Asia and Africa.
- 6.5.14b. Explain how the influence of Islamic ideas and practices influenced culture and social behavior.

World History Standards Era 5: The Emergence of Europe (1200-1500 AD)

- 6.5.15b. Understand the significant developments of Medieval English in legal and constitutional practices and how this shaped the development of European governments.
- 6.5.15c. Recognize the origins and economic, social, and political impact of the plague upon Eurasian societies.
- 6.5.16a. Compare and contrast feudalism and manorialism.
- 6.5.16b. Explain the cultural characteristics of Islamic society such as a common language, religious text, and society and how this led to cohesiveness across regions.
- 6.5.16c. Identify features of trade routes in Asia, Europe, and Africa.
- 6.5.16d. Describe the roles and motivations of squires, saints, and soldiers in Christian Europe.
- 6.5.17a. Identify aspects of the architecture of Medieval Europe and how some elements may still be seen in local and modern architecture.
- 6.5.17b. Compare and contrast art, architecture, and education in medieval Christian and Spanish Muslim society.
- 6.5.17c. Rate the importance of foreign sources in recording the history in areas of Mongol dominations as in the travels of Marco Polo and Ibn Battuta.

FOURTH NINE WEEKS

World History Standards Era 3: Classical Traditions, Major Religions, and Giant Empires (1000-BCE-300 AD)

- 6.5.10a. Construct time lines to show sequences of important dates and events.
- 6.5.10b. Identify cause and effect of events leading to the rise and decline of civilizations.
- 6.5.10c. Describe how the rise and decline of military power, state bureaucracy, legal codes, belief systems, written languages, and communications and trade networks affected societies.

World History Standards Era 4: Expanding Zones of Exchange and Encounter (300 AD-1000 AD)

- 6.5.13c. Read an example of African oral history for its historical importance.
- 6.5.14c. Describe the characteristics of and development of great African and Asian civilizations.
- 6.5.14d. Identify the impact of Chinese society on surrounding cultures in terms of assimilations of ideas and political autonomy.

World History Standards Era 5: The Emergence of Europe (1200-1500 AD)

- 6.5.15a. Recognize the developments of science, philosophy, and art in the 14th and 15th centuries.
- 6.5.15d. Judge the significance of the Reformation on the development of Europe.
- 6.5.16e. Describe the economic, social, and religious features of West Africa.

Individuals, Groups, and Interactions

- 6.6.01a. Recognize that individuals can belong to groups but still have their own identity.
- 6.6.01b. Relate personal changes to social, cultural, and historical contexts.
- 6.6.01c. Describe personal connections to place, as associated with community, nation, and world.
- 6.6.01d. Describe ways regional, ethnic, and national cultures influence individuals' daily lives.
- 6.6.02a. Identify and describe ways family, groups, and community influence the individual's daily life and personal choices.
- 6.6.02b. Demonstrate an understanding of concepts such as role, status, and social class in describing the interactions of individuals and social groups.
- 6.6.02c. Analyze group and institutional influences on people, events, and elements of culture.

Culture

- 6.1.06a. Construct a time line of technological innovations and rate the importance of technological advancements.
- 6.1.06b. Show through specific examples how science and technology have changed people's perceptions of the social and natural world.
- 6.1.06c. Describe examples in which values, beliefs, and attitudes have been influenced by technological knowledge.

