

Social Studies 6

State Standard Number	State Standard Area/Description	Unit Name	Course Topic Description
1	History of Eastern Hemisphere nations		
1.1	Time can be measured in years, decades, centuries, and millennia.		
1.2	Key turning points and events in the histories of Eastern Hemisphere nations can be organized into different historical time periods. The study of Eastern Hemisphere nations should include countries from each continent.	Lesson 18: The Ancient World in the East	The project
1.3	Different peoples may view the same event or issue from different perspectives.	Lesson 8: Israelites	World Religions pg. 4
1.4	The Neolithic Revolution was a technological development that radically changed the nature of human society.	Lesson 3: Stone Age Lesson 14: Ancient China; Part 2	Moving into the Stone Age pg. 10 How Are the Early Stone Age and the New Stone Age Different, pg. 11 Vocabulary review pg. 3 Neolithic pg. 8
1.5	As the river civilizations of the Eastern Hemisphere (Mesopotamia, Egypt, China, and the Indus Valley) turned to agriculture, world populations grew. (Focus on two of these.)	Lesson 4: The Fertile Crescent Lesson 5: The Fertile Crescent: Babylon Lesson 6: Egypt: Part 1 Lesson 13: Ancient China: Part 1 Lesson 11: Ancient India: Part 1	Writing Assignment: Why is it called the Fertile Crescent? pg. 16 Babylon: Introduction pg. 1 Egypt in Two Days! Day One pg. 8 Rivers in History pg.14 Geography of India pg. 6
1.6	Across time, technological innovations have had both positive	Lesson 4: The Fertile Crescent	Cuneiform pg. 12

Social Studies 6

	and negative effects on people, places, and regions. For example, the invention of writing made more complex civilizations and more advanced technologies possible.	Lesson 9: Persian Empire Lesson 7: Egypt: Part 2	Aryan Migration pg. 7 Hieroglyphics (Tour of Egypt: pgs.8-9) The Rosetta Stone pg. 11
1.7	Civilizations and cultures of the Eastern Hemisphere (China, India, Greece, and Rome) are explored through the arts and sciences, key documents, and other important artifacts.	Lesson 7: Egypt: Part 2 Lesson 14: Ancient China: Part 2 Lesson 12: Ancient India: Part 2 Lesson 20: Greek Mythology Lesson 23: Ancient Rome: Overview	Tour of Egypt pgs. 8-9 Lessons pgs.6-12 Dynasty Road Show Assignment pg. 15 Tour of India: pg. 10 Introduction through lessons: pgs. 1, 6-10 Tour of Rome: pg. 6, more lessons pgs. 7-12
1.8	Religions and other belief systems (animism, ancestor worship, Confucianism, Hinduism, Buddhism, Judaism, Christianity, Islam) have both united and divided the peoples of the Eastern Hemisphere.		
1.9	The civilizations and cultures of the Eastern Hemisphere have contributed important ideas, beliefs, and traditions to the history of humankind.	Lesson 10: Roots of Civilization Lesson 18: The Ancient World in the East	Roots of Civilization Collage Culture project
1.10	From earliest times, networks of trade have connected the various civilizations of the Eastern Hemisphere.	Lesson 9: Persian Empire Lesson 15: Ancient China: Part 3 Lesson 19: Minoan Civilization	King Darius pg. 9 Introduction p 1, The Silk Road pg. 7-9 Minoan Web Quest: pg. 10

Social Studies 6

1.11	Individuals and groups in the Eastern Hemisphere have played important roles and made important contributions to world history.	Lesson 4: The Fertile Crescent	Cuneiform pg. 12 Sumerian Mathematics and Science pg. 14 Sumerian Astronomy pg. 15
1.12	Slavery has existed across eras and regions in the Eastern Hemisphere.	Lesson 4: The Fertile Crescent Lesson 24: Ancient Rome: Christianity	Cuneiform pg. 12 Ancient Rome: Christianity: Introduction pg 1
1.13	Internal and external factors altered civilizations in the Eastern Hemisphere and eventually contributed to their decline.	Lesson 23-27: Ancient Rome	These 5 lessons show the rise and fall of the Roman Empire, including the external factors (wars, conquests) and internal factors (Caesar, murders) that contributed to their decline
1.14	During the late Middle Ages and Renaissance periods, new long distance trade routes emerged, linking the peoples of Africa, Asia, and Europe.	Lesson 30: The Middle Ages Lesson 33: The Renaissance	Black Death pgs.
1.15	In Europe, the Renaissance was marked by major achievements in literature, music, painting, sculpture, and architecture.	Lesson 33: The Renaissance	The entire lesson

Social Studies 6

1.16	The crime of genocide crosses cultures and eras. Jews and other groups experienced devastation at the hands of Nazi Germany.		
2	Geography of Eastern Hemisphere nations		
2.1	The use of various grids, symbols, and notations makes it possible to locate specific places and indicate distance and direction in the Eastern Hemisphere.	Lesson 2: Map skills	Introduction pg. 1, Absolute location pg. 8
2.2	Special purpose maps can be used to show various geographic aspects of Earth's surface as seen in the Eastern Hemisphere.	Lesson 2: Map skills	Physical Features pg.11
2.3	The nations and regions of the Eastern Hemisphere can be studied using maps, globes, aerial and other photographs, satellite-produced images, and models. (Taken from: National Geography Standards, 1994).		

Social Studies 6

2.4	The nations and regions of the Eastern Hemisphere can be analyzed in terms of spatial organization, places and regions, physical settings (including natural resources), human systems, and environment and society.	Lesson 3: Stone Age	Five Themes of Geography pg.7
2.5	A region is an area which is tied together for some identifiable reason, such as physical, political, economic, or cultural features.	Lesson 3: Stone Age Lesson 4: The Fertile Crescent Lesson 9: Persian Empire	Five Themes of Geography pg. 7 How can you apply the Five Themes of Geography to the Fertile Crescent? pg. 8 Persian Empire: Introduction pg. 1 Journal: The Five Themes of Geography & The Persian Empire pg. 13
2.6	Civilizations developed where geographic conditions were most favorable.	Lesson 4: The Fertile Crescent	Intro pg.1 Warm Up pg. 5 Using Water pg. 6
2.7	Geographic features and climatic conditions in the Eastern Hemisphere influence land use.	Lesson 4: The Fertile Crescent	Using Water pg. 6 Geographic Themes pg. 7
2.8	The geographic diversity of the Eastern Hemisphere has significantly influenced physical mobility and the course of human development.		

Social Studies 6

2.9	The migration of groups of people has led to cultural diffusion because people carry their ideas and ways of life with them when they move from one place to another.	Lesson 9: Persian Empire	Persian Empire: Introduction pg. 1 Aryan Migration pg. 7
2.10	Overpopulation and widespread poverty threaten the political stability of some nations in the Eastern Hemisphere.	Lesson 17: Sub Saharan Africa: Ghana, Mali, and Songhai	Discussion pg. 12
2.11	Urbanization has been a characteristic of the civilizations and cultures of the Eastern Hemisphere.	Lesson 4: The Fertile Crescent	Using Water pg. 6
2.12	The environment is affected by people as they interact with it.	Lesson 17: Sub Saharan Africa: Ghana, Mali, and Songhai	Warm up Activity: Deforestation pg. 5, 12
2.13	The effects of geographic conditions are moderated by technology.	Lesson 17: Sub Saharan Africa: Ghana, Mali, and Songhai	Warm up Activity: Deforestation pg. 5, 12
3	Economies of Eastern Hemisphere nations		
3.1	The three basic economic questions that must be addressed by every society are: What goods and services shall be produced and in what quantities? How shall goods and services be produced? For whom shall goods and services be produced?		
3.2	The ways resources are used impact the economic, political, and historic aspects of life throughout the world.	Lesson 17: Sub Saharan Africa: Ghana, Mali, and Songhai	Warm up Activity: Deforestation pg. 5, 12
3.3	People have unlimited needs and wants which they must meet with limited resources.		
3.4	A nation with limited natural resources must interact with other nations to secure its resource needs.	Lesson 17: Sub Saharan Africa: Ghana, Mali, and Songhai	Trans-Sahara Trade Route pg. 10

Social Studies 6

3.5	In many areas of the world, improvement in life expectancy and health care have contributed to rapid population growth.		
3.6	Throughout the Eastern Hemisphere, there is great diversity in the standard of living.		
3.7	Concepts such as scarcity, supply and demand, markets, opportunity costs, resources, productivity, economic growth, and systems can be used to study the economies and economic systems of the various nations of the Eastern Hemisphere.	Lesson 13: Ancient China: Part 3 Lesson 17: Ancient Sub Saharan Africa: Ghana, Mali, and Songhai	Economic Interdependence pg. 9 Scarcity and choice pg. 11, 12
3.8	The economic systems of the world have become an interdependent network.	Lesson 13: Ancient China: Part 3	Economic Interdependence pg. 9
3.9	Different economic systems have evolved to deal with economic decision making.		
3.10	In traditional economies, decision making and problem solving are guided by the past.		
3.11	In market economies, decisions regarding what is to be produced are based upon patterns of consumer purchases.		
3.12	In command economies, decisions regarding the control and use of the means of production and distribution are planned by the government.		
3.13	In many countries "mixed" economies have evolved to deal with economic decision making.		
3.14	Nations have joined with one another in organizations which promote economic development and growth. For example, the European Union was formed to promote free trade and a common economic policy among its members.		
3.15	As the economic systems of the global community have become more interdependent, decisions		

Social Studies 6

	made in one nation or region have implications for all regions.		
3.16	Some of the nations of the Eastern Hemisphere play leadership roles in the global economy.		
3.17	Many of the communist nations and former communist nations in the Eastern Hemisphere are moving toward market economies.		
4	Governments of Eastern Hemisphere nations		
4.1	Family, clan, and tribal groups act to maintain law and order.	Lesson 18: The Ancient World in the East	Project
4.2	As settlement patterns changed, new forms of political order developed to meet the more complex needs of societies.	Lesson 9: Persian Empire	Aryan Migration pg. 8 Cyrus the Great pg. 8 King Darius pg. 9
4.3	Across time and place, the people of the Eastern Hemisphere have held differing assumptions regarding power, authority, governance, and law.	Lesson 5: The Fertile Crescent: Babylon	Government match game pg. 5
4.4	Governments change over time and place to meet the changing needs and wants of their people.	Lesson 17: Sub Saharan Africa: Ghana, Mali, and Songhai	The Kingdom of Ghana pg. 6 The Kingdom of Mali pg. 7 The Kingdom of Songhai pg. 8
4.5	Present systems of government have their origins in the past.	Lesson 1: Government Lesson 27: Rome: A Model for American Government	Government Web Quest:; Evaluation The entire lesson
4.6	The values of Eastern Hemisphere nations affect the guarantee of human rights and how human needs are met.	Lesson 9: Persian Empire	Cyrus the Great pg. 8
4.7	The values of Eastern Hemisphere nations are embodied in their constitutions, statutes, and important court cases.	Lesson 9: Persian Empire	King Darius pg. 9
4.8	In modern political states, formalized governmental structures		

Social Studies 6

	play a major role in maintaining social order and control.		
4.9	Political boundaries change over time and place.	Lesson 9: Persian Empire Lesson 26: The Roman Empire	Alexander the Great Invades Persia pg. 14 The entire lesson
4.10	The extent to which human rights are protected becomes a key issue in totalitarian societies.	Lesson 9: Persian Empire	Discussion: Purpose of Government pg.16
4.11	International organizations were formed to promote peace, economic development, and cultural understanding. The United Nations was created to prevent war and to fight hunger, disease, and ignorance.		
4.12	Citizens of the nations of the Eastern Hemisphere have rights and responsibilities as defined by their constitutions and by other laws of their nations.	Lesson 8: Ancient Israelites	Hammurabi's Code