



**Social Studies Standard
Catalina Foothills School District
Grade 6**

Sixth grade students study world history from prehistoric peoples through the Age of Exploration. Events, individuals, ideas, and contributions of ancient civilizations, including Mesopotamia, Egypt, Indus Valley, China, Greece, and Rome are emphasized. Students study key early European periods including the Middle Ages, Renaissance, Reformation, Enlightenment, and the Age of Exploration. They focus on the geographic impact, cultural diversity, economic philosophies, political systems, and patterns of change. Sixth graders apply critical and creative thinking skills and research methods to the content studied, and connect lessons learned to their lives as American citizens and members of a global community.

1. Cultural Diversity and Interactions	
SS6.1.1	Describes civilizations using the Universals of Culture (<i>required: material culture; arts, play and recreation; language and symbols; family structures; education systems; social control; conflict and warfare; world view/belief systems; economics</i>).
SS6.1.2	Describes the role of men and women and their influence on social, political, and economic activities.
SS6.1.3	Describes the religious traditions that helped to shape the culture of civilizations.
2. Spatial Thinking and Use of Charts, Maps, and Graphs	
SS6.2.1	Describes purposes and applications for maps, globes, aerial photographs, charts, and satellite images.
SS6.2.2	Locates and describes multiple physical, human, and cultural features of regions throughout the world.
SS6.2.3	Constructs maps that display geographic information.
3. Reciprocal Impact of Geography on People and Events	
SS6.3.1	Describes the interactions between people and their environment (human-environmental interaction) in different places and regions.
SS6.3.2	Explains how natural or human-directed changes in the environment can increase or diminish its capacity to support human activities.
SS6.3.3	Describes ways geographic features and conditions influenced settlement in various locations.
4. Economic Philosophies and Systems	
SS6.4.1	Explains why occupational specialization improves standards of living.
SS6.4.2	Explains how trade promoted economic growth throughout the world regions.
5. Economic Decision-Making and Personal Finance	
SS6.5.1	Describes how limited resources and unlimited human wants cause societies to choose some things and give up others.
6. Rights, Responsibilities, and Participation in the Political Process	
SS6.6.1	Describes the importance of citizens being actively involved in the democratic process.
7. Government Symbols, Structures, Laws, and Documents	
SS6.7.1	Describes the impact of the laws on the lives of ancient people (<i>required: Hammurabi, Magna Carta</i>).
SS6.7.2	Describes the government structures of theocracy, republic, monarchy, democracy, and anarchy.

8. Individuals, Groups, and Events that Shaped History	
SS6.8.1	Describes the factors and events that contributed to the rise, development, and decline of ancient civilizations (<i>required: prehistoric peoples, ancient river civilizations, Egypt, Greece, Rome, China, India</i>).
SS6.8.2	Describes significant ideas, events and contributions of the Middle Ages, Renaissance, Reformation, the Enlightenment, and Age of Exploration (<i>required: feudalism, plague, chivalry, Crusades, inquisition, humanism, divine right of monarchs, the social contract, and scientific revolution</i>).
SS6.8.3	SS8.6.3 Describes the development of the five major world religions (<i>required: Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, Judaism</i>).
9. Patterns of Change Over Time	
SS6.9.1	Describes the economic, cultural, scientific/technological, and political effects of cultural diffusion on places and regions (<i>for example: ancient to ancient, ancient to modern</i>).
10. Current Events/Issues and the Modern World	
SS6.10.1	Makes connections (<i>for example: schema connections</i>) between current and historical events/issues on a local, national, and global level.
11. Critical Thinking and Problem Solving	
SS6.11.1	Examines historical events, problems or issues in terms of explicit interdependencies (<i>for example: rise and fall of civilizations; see 21st century rubrics for systems thinking</i>).
SS6.11.2	Analyzes cause and effect relationships between and among individuals and/or historical events (<i>for example: increased trade led to the Renaissance</i>).
12. Research Skills for History	
SS6.12.1	Formulates questions that can be answered by historical study and research.
SS6.12.2	Constructs graphs, charts, and narratives using historical and current data.
SS6.12.3	Gathers, records, and analyzes information/data relevant to a topic from multiple sources (<i>required: online databases, website, surveys, interviews, newspapers, magazines</i>).