

Grade 6

Disciplinary Skills and Processes

SP1 Chronological reasoning requires understanding processes of change and continuity over time, which means assessing similarities and differences between historical periods and between the past and present. • 6.SP1

- 1 Examine ways that historians and social scientists know about the past. 6.SP1.1
- 2 Analyze connections among events and developments in various geographic and cultural contexts. 6.SP1.2
- 3 Classify a series of historical events and developments as examples of change and/or continuity. 6.SP1.3
- 4 Evaluate the significance of past events and their effect on students' lives and society. 6.SP1.4

SP2 Thinking within the discipline involves the ability to identify, compare, and evaluate multiple perspectives about a given event to draw conclusions about that event since there are multiple points of view about events and issues. 6.SP2

- 1 Explain how and why perspectives of people have changed throughout different historical eras. 6.SP2.1
- 2 Analyze how people's perspective influenced what information is available in the historical sources they created. 6.SP2.2

SP3 Historians and Social Scientists gather, interpret, and use evidence to develop claims and answer historical, economic, geographical, and political questions and communicate their conclusions. 6.SP3

- 1 Define and frame compelling and supporting questions about issues and events in the time-period and region studied. 6.SP3.1
- 2 Use evidence to develop claims and counterclaims in response to compelling questions in the time period and region studied. 6.SP3.2
- 3 Classify the kinds of historical sources used in secondary interpretations. 6.SP3.3
- 4 Use information about a historical source including the author, date, place of origin, intended audience, and purpose to judge the extent to which the source is useful for studying a topic and evaluate the credibility of the source. 6.SP3.4
- 5 Use questions generated about multiple sources to identify further areas of inquiry and additional sources. 6.SP3.5
- 6 Construct and present arguments using claims and evidence from multiple sources. 6.SP3.6
- 7 Construct and present explanations using reasoning, correct sequence, examples and details with relevant information and data.

SP4 Thinking within the discipline involves the ability to analyze relationships among causes and effects and to create and support arguments using relevant evidence. 6.SP4

- 1 Explain the multiple causes and effects of events and developments in the past. 6.SP4.1
- 2 Organize applicable evidence into a coherent argument about the past. 6.SP4.2

Civics

C2 Citizens have individual rights, roles, and responsibilities 6.C2

- 1 Analyze the beliefs, experiences, perspectives, and values that underlie points of view regarding civic issues in the time period and regions studied. 6.C2.1

C4 Process, rules, and laws direct how individuals are governed and how society addresses problems. 6.C4

- 2 Describe and apply civic virtues including deliberative processes that contribute to the common good and democratic principles in school, community, and government. 6.C4.2
 - Key concepts include but are not limited to civility, respect for the rights of others, individual responsibility, respect for law, open mindedness, critical examination of issues, negotiation and compromise, civic mindedness, compassion, patriotism, conciliation, and consensus building
 - 1 Explain challenges and opportunities people and groups face when solving local, regional, and/or global problems. 6.C4.1
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Economics

E1 A financially literate individual understands how to manage income, spending, and investment. 6.E1

- 1 Analyze the relationship between education, income, and job opportunities within the context of the time period and region studied. 6.E1.1
- 2 Give examples of financial risks that individuals and households face within the context of the time period and region studied. 6.E1.2

E3 Individuals and institutions are interdependent within market systems. 6.E3

- 1 Describe the relationship between various costs and benefits of economic production. 6.E3.1
- 2 Explain the influence the factors of production have on the manufacture of goods and services within different cultures, regions, and communities. 6.E3.2
 - Key concepts include traditional economic systems, manorialism, guilds, taxation systems, and coerced labor
- 3 Analyze the influence of specialization and trade within diverse cultures and communities in regions studied. 6.E3.3

E5 The interconnected global economy impacts all individuals and groups in significant and varied ways. 6.E5

- 1 Describe the factors that influence trade between countries or cultures. 6.E5.1
- 2 Explain the effects of increasing economic interdependence within distinct groups. 6.E5.2

Geography

G1 The use of geographic representations and tools helps individuals understand their world. 6.G1

- 1 Use and construct maps, graphs, and other representations to explain relationships between locations of places and regions. 6.G1.1
 - Key concepts include major landforms and water bodies, countries, cities, ecosystems, climate, languages, religion, economic systems, governmental systems, population patterns, disease, trade routes, and settlement patterns

G2 Human-environment interactions are essential aspects of human life in all societies. 6.G2

- 1 Compare diverse ways people or groups of people have impacted, modified, or adapted to the environment of the Eastern Hemisphere. 6.G2.1
 - Key concepts include but are not limited to hunter-gatherer communities, human settlement, Neolithic Revolution, irrigation and farming, domestication of animals, and influence of climate and seasons

G3 Examining human population and movement helps individuals understand past, present, and future conditions on Earth's surface. 6.G3

- 1 Analyze how cultural and environmental characteristics affect the distribution and movement of people, goods, and ideas. 6.G3.1
 - Key concepts include but are not limited to language, land and sea transportation and trade routes
- 2 Analyze the influence of location, use of natural resources, catastrophic environmental events, and technological developments on human settlement and migration. 6.G3.2
 - Key concepts include but are not limited to development of early river civilization, pastoral societies, rise of cities, innovations in transportation, and collapse of empires

G4 Global interconnections and spatial patterns are a necessary part of geographic reasoning. 6.G4

- 1 Explain why environmental characteristics vary among different world regions. 6.G4.1
 - Key concepts include but are not limited to latitude, elevation, landforms, location, and human factors
- 2 6.G4.2 Describe how natural and human-made catastrophic events and economic activities in one place affect people living in nearby and distant places. 6.G4
 - Key concepts include but are not limited to disease, war, items exchanged, ideas spread along trade routes, and natural disasters

History

H1 The development of civilizations, societies, cultures, and innovations have influenced history and continue to impact the modern world. 6.H1

- 1 Compare the development and characteristics of historical cultures and civilizations from different global regions within designated time periods. 6.H1.1
- 2 ● Explain the causes and effects of interactions between cultures and civilizations. 6.H1.2
 - Key concepts include but are not limited to trade, competition, warfare, slavery, serfdom, innovations, and contributions.

H2 Cycles of conflict and cooperation have shaped relations among people, places, and environments. 6.H2

- 1 Evaluate the causes and effects of conflict and resolution among different societies and cultures. 6.H2.1
 - Key factors such as control and use of natural resources, political power, religious rivalry, acquisition of wealth, cultural diversity, and economic rivalry

H3 Economic, political, and religious ideas and institutions have influenced history and continue to shape the modern world. 6.H3

- 1 Analyze the impact of religious, government, and civic groups over time. 6.H3.1
- 2 Generate questions to examine the similarities and differences between major world religions and the role of religion in the formation of regions and their cultural, political, economic, and social identity. 6.H3.2
 - Key world religions such as Buddhism, Christianity, Confucianism, Hinduism, Islam, Judaism, Shintoism, Sikhism, and Taoism
- 3 Explain why communities, states, and nations have different motivations for their choices including individual rights, freedoms, and responsibilities. 6.H3.3

H4 Patterns of social and political interactions have shaped people, places, and events throughout history and continue to shape the modern world. 6.H4

- 1 Describe how different group identities such as racial, ethnic, class, gender, regional, and immigrant/migration status emerged and contributed to societal and regional development, characteristics, and interactions over time. 6.H4.1