## **Grade Six**

## **World History and Geography: Ancient Civilizations**

Students in grade six expand their understanding of history by studying the people and events that ushered in the dawn of the major Western and non-Western ancient civilizations. Geography is of special significance in the development of the human story. Continued emphasis is placed on the everyday lives, problems, and accomplishments of people, their role in developing social, economic, and political structures, as well as in establishing and spreading ideas that helped transform the world forever. Students develop higher levels of critical thinking by considering why civilizations developed where and when they did, why they became dominant, and why they

## 6.3 Students analyze the geographic, political, economic, religious, and social structures of the Ancient Hebrews.

- 1. Describe the origins and significance of Judaism as the first monotheistic religion based on the concept of one God who sets down moral laws for humanity.
- 2. Identify the sources of the ethical teachings and central beliefs of Judaism (the Hebrew Bible, the Commentaries): belief in God, observance of law, practice of the concepts of righteousness and justice, and importance of study; and describe how the ideas of the Hebrew traditions are reflected in the moral and ethical traditions of Western civilization.

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- 5. Know the life and moral teachings of Buddha and how Buddhism spread in India, Ceylon, and Central Asia.
- 6. Describe the growth of the Maurya empire and the political and moral achievements of the emperor Asoka.
- 7. Discuss important aesthetic and intellectual traditions (e.g., Sanskrit literature, including the *Bhagavad Gita*; medicine; metallurgy; and mathematics, including Hindu-Arabic numerals and the zero).

## 6.6 Students analyze the geographic, political, economic, religious, and social structures of the early civilizations of China.

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