

Grade 6

- Describe, by using examples, government in terms of the people and institutions that make, apply, and enforce rules and laws including the resolution of disputes about rules and laws.
- Describe basic spatial units of measurement and use them to calculate area and estimate and calculate distances between locations on a map in miles, kilometers, time, and cost.
- Identify and discuss similarities and differences in cultural landscapes found in different places in the world.
- Discuss the attachments people have for a particular place and region as well as their sense of belonging in certain places and regions.
- Discuss how people define regions in terms of physical and cultural criteria and how they use the concept of regions in their study of Earth.
- Explain how industrialization, population, and urbanization define places and regions.
- Describe Earth's human systems including the urban, agricultural, political, economic, communication, and transportation systems.
- Discuss the relationship between physical features and location of human systems including the distribution of population in coastal areas, river valleys, and mountain ranges.
- Employ demographic and cultural characteristics, including age, gender, ethnicity, and language, to describe populations.
- Define the major components of culture and write a description of their culture.
- Identify and explain the importance of the nature and location of transportation and communication networks to economic activity.
- Explain how natural hazards and disasters affect the way people live and discuss what types of natural disasters may occur in their community, region, state, nation, and the world.
- Identify and discuss, using historical and contemporary examples, connections between the location of human systems and natural resources.
- Use maps and narratives to place historic and contemporary events in a spatial context.
- Discuss the relationships among population growth, technology, and resource use.
- Interpret data presented in time lines in order to determine when events took place.
- Identify and discuss the main ideas in historical narratives, their purpose, and the point of view from which they were constructed.
- Examine historical data related to ideas, events, and people from a given time frame in order to reconstruct a chronology and identify examples of cause and effect.
- Demonstrate an understanding that people, artifacts, and documents represent links to the past and that they are sources of data from which historical accounts are constructed.
- Examine historical documents, artifacts, and other materials and classify them as primary or secondary sources of historical data.
- Understand the significance of the past to themselves and to society.
- Display historical perspective by describing the past through the eyes and experiences of those who were there, as related through their memories, literature, diaries, letters, debates, arts, maps, and artifacts.
- Discuss the importance of individuals and groups that have made a difference in history and the significance of character and actions for both good and ill.
- Frame useful questions in order to obtain, examine, organize, evaluate, and interpret historical information.
- Use basic research skills to investigate and prepare a report on a historical person or event.
- Employ the techniques of historical analysis, interpretation, and comprehension identified in curriculum standard 16 as well as the themes described on page 32 to gain an understanding of local, New Hampshire, and United States history.
- Demonstrate a basic understanding of the origin, development, and distinctive characteristics of major ancient, classical, and agrarian civilizations including the Mesopotamian, ancient Hebrew, Egyptian, Nubian (Kush), Greek Roman, Gupta Indian, Han Chinese, Islamic, Byzantine, Olmec, Mayan, Aztec, and Incan civilizations.

- Discuss the connections among civilizations from earliest times as well as the continuing growth in interaction among the world's people including the impact of changes in transportation and communication.
- Demonstrate a basic understanding of the distinctive characteristics of major contemporary societies and cultures of Africa, the Americas, Asia, Europe, and the Middle East.
- Demonstrate an understanding of major landmarks in the human use of the environment from Paleolithic times to the present including the agricultural transformation at the beginning; the industrial transformation in recent centuries; and the current technological revolution.
- Explain how the world is divided into different nations with their own governments.
- Describe the major ways nations interact with one another including trade; diplomacy; international meetings and exchanges; treaties and agreements; and use of military force.
- Explain why it is important for nations to work together to resolve problems.
- Explain that individuals and households undertake a variety of activities, including producing, consuming, saving, and investing, in order to satisfy their economic needs and wants.
- Explain, by using examples, that productivity is measured in terms of output (goods and services) produced per unit of input (productive resources) over some period of time.
- Explain, by using examples, the difference between private and public goods and services.
- Demonstrate the use of barter and money in everyday settings.
- Explain how barter and money are used in market economies to facilitate the exchange of resources, goods, and services.
- Describe how supply, demand, and competition affect prices in market economies.
- Explain, by using examples, that the strategies employed to satisfy needs and wants vary in different economic systems.
- Identify and compare basic economic systems-traditional, command, and market-according to who determines what goods and services are produced, distributed, exchanged, and consumed.
- Explain how international trade links countries around the world and how such trade influences the economic welfare of nations.
- Discuss how the exchange of goods and services around the world has created economic interdependence between and among people in different places.