

**Master  
Virtual History  
Standards Correlations**

State	Website	State Standard #	KMI Concept	Sections
Maryland	<a href="http://www.mdk12.org/share/vsc/vsc_social_studies_gr38.doc">http://www.mdk12.org/share/vsc/vsc_social_studies_gr38.doc</a>	Social Studies-6 <sup>th</sup> Grade Voluntary State Curriculum <b>Social Studies:</b> Document Date: 6/20/06	<b>Geography</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• geography of Egypt</li> <li>• regional geography</li> <li>• location on a map</li> <li>• the importance of the Nile River, Mediterranean Sea, the desert and other key geographic features on the growth of the Egyptian civilization</li> </ul>	<b>GEOGRAPHY --</b> <b>A. Using Geographic Tools</b> 1. Use geographic tools to locate places and describe the human and physical characteristics in early world history <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Use maps to compare geographic locations of civilizations from world history to:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mesopotamia</li> <li>• Africa including Egypt, Nubia/Kush and sub-Saharan Africa</li> <li>• Indus River Valley</li> <li>• Northern China</li> <li>• Greeks and Romans</li> <li>• Mesoamerican, such as the Incas, Mayans and Aztecs</li> </ul> </li> </ol> Use photographs and thematic maps, to identify and describe physical and human characteristics of early civilizations  <b>B. Geographic Characteristics of Places and Regions</b>  1. Examine how physical and human characteristics shape the identity of places and regions and influence the development of civilizations in world history <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Identify and describe physical characteristics that influenced human settlement</li> <li>b. Explain how physical characteristics of a place influenced human activities, such as agriculture, transportation, art and architecture and economic activity in the ancient world</li> <li>c. Explain how human perceptions of and interactions with the environment changed over time in due to technologies, such as road building, dam construction, and agricultural improvements</li> </ol> <b>C. Movement of People, Goods and Ideas</b>  1. Describe and analyze population growth, migration and settlement patterns in early world history <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Identify reasons why people migrate, such as economic opportunity, climate, and political reasons</li> <li>b. Explain how the development of transportation and communication networks influenced the movement of people, goods and ideas from place to place, such as trade routes in Africa, Asia and Europe, and the spread of Islam</li> <li>c. Describe how economic systems and cultural</li> </ol>

**Virtual History  
Standards Correlations  
(Continued)**

				<p>diffusion help to shape patterns of human settlement and interaction</p> <p>D. Modifying and Adapting to the Environment</p> <p>1. Analyze why and how people modify their natural environment and the impact of those modifications</p> <p>a. Describe ways people modified their environment to meet their needs, such as cultivating lands, building roads, dams, and aqueducts</p> <p>Analyze how people in early world history perceived and reacted to environmental concerns, such as flooding, drought, and depletion of natural resources and evaluate the consequences of those actions</p>
			<p><b>Science &amp; Technology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the evolution of technology (e.g. irrigation, papermaking, metallurgy, and more)</li> <li>• the relationship between technological advances and cultural changes</li> <li>• the relationship between science and religion in ancient Egyptian culture</li> </ul>	<p><b>Economics</b></p> <p>A. Scarcity and Economic Decision-making</p> <p>3. Analyze how technological changes affected consumption and production in early world history</p> <p>a. Give examples of how technology changed consumption and provided greater access to goods and services</p> <p>b. Examine why technology has changed production such as the development of the printing press</p> <p>History</p> <p>A. Individuals and Societies Change Over Time</p> <p>1. Analyze how the rise of the earliest communities led to the emergence of agricultural societies</p> <p>a. Describe characteristics and innovations of hunting and gathering societies, such as nomadic lifestyles, inventors of tools, adaptation to animal migration and vegetation cycles and the shift from food gathering to food-producing activities</p> <p>b. Explain how and why towns and cities grew from early human settlements, including the need for security and government</p> <p>B. Emergence, Expansion and Changes in Nations and Empires</p> <p>1. Analyze how civilizations emerged in the river valley areas</p> <p>a. Describe the characteristics of a civilization, such as social hierarchy, government, writing system,</p>

**Virtual History  
Standards Correlations  
(Continued)**

				<p>specialization in an area of trade and the establishment of cities</p> <p>b. Compare major cultural, political and economic achievements of river valley civilizations, such as the Tigris and Euphrates River Valley, the Huang River Valley, the Indus River Valley and the Nile River Valley including Egypt, Nubia and Kush</p>
			<p><b>Culture</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• meeting basic human needs of food, clothing and shelter</li> <li>• family life</li> <li>• religious beliefs</li> <li>• the arts</li> <li>• recreation</li> </ul>	<p><b>A. Elements of Culture</b></p> <p>1. Describe characteristics that historians use to organize people into cultures</p> <p>a. Describe how location and environment influenced early world cultures</p> <p>b. Describe and compare elements of culture such as art, music, religion, government, social structure, education, values, beliefs and customs, from civilizations in early world history</p> <p>c. Describe the social, political, and religious character of societies in early world history</p>
			<p><b>Time, Continuity and Change</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Age of Pyramids</li> <li>• planning and design of villages over time</li> <li>• contemporary world cultures</li> <li>• Egyptology and archeology today</li> </ul>	<p><b>5.0 HISTORY-</b></p> <p><b>A. Individuals and Societies Change Over Time</b></p> <p>1. Analyze how the rise of the earliest communities led to the emergence of agricultural societies</p> <p>c. Describe characteristics and innovations of hunting and gathering societies, such as nomadic lifestyles, inventors of tools, adaptation to animal migration and vegetation cycles and the shift from food gathering to food-producing activities</p> <p>d. Explain how and why towns and cities grew from early human settlements, including the need for security and government</p> <p><b>B. Emergence, Expansion and Changes in Nations and Empires</b></p> <p>1. Analyze how civilizations emerged in the river valley areas</p> <p>c. Describe the characteristics of a civilization, such as social hierarchy, government, writing system, specialization in an area of trade and the establishment of cities</p> <p>d. Compare major cultural, political and economic achievements of river valley civilizations, such as the Tigris and Euphrates River Valley, the Huang River</p>

**Virtual History  
Standards Correlations  
(Continued)**

				Valley, the Indus River Valley and the Nile River Valley including Egypt, Nubia and Kush
			<p><b>Economics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• production (what and how)</li> <li>• acquisition and distribution of goods and services</li> <li>• consumption of goods and services (how and by whom)</li> <li>• local and regional trade</li> </ul>	<p><b>Economics</b></p> <p>A. Scarcity and Economic Decision-making</p> <p>3. Analyze how technological changes affected consumption and production in early world history</p> <p>c. Give examples of how technology changed consumption and provided greater access to goods and services</p> <p>d. Examine why technology has changed production such as the development of the printing press</p> <p>B. Economic Systems and the Role of Government in the Economy</p> <p>1. Describe the types of economic systems in early world societies</p> <p>a. Describe how various early world societies answer the basic question of what, how, and for whom to produce</p> <p>b. Describe examples of tradition in economies such as the economic roles of men and women in tribal societies</p> <p>c. Describe examples of command in economies, such as the feudal system</p> <p>3. Describe the importance of medium of exchange in early world history</p> <p>a. Explain how societies used mediums of exchange to facilitate trade and help their economies grow</p>
			<p><b>Government and Civics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• organization of Egyptian government (nature of centralized governments)</li> <li>• individual roles in Egyptian government, i.e. advisors, scribes,</li> </ul>	<p><b>Political Science</b></p> <p>A. The Foundations and Function of Government</p> <p>1. Examine the necessity and purpose of government in early world history</p> <p>a. Identify and compare forms of government and various distributions of power, such as those found in ancient civilizations, dynastic China, absolute and constitutional monarchies</p> <p>B. Individual and Group Participation in the Political</p>

**Virtual History  
Standards Correlations  
(Continued)**

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• priests, etc.</li> <li>• revolts and revolutions</li> <li>• the role and rights of Egyptian citizens of various classes</li> </ul>	<p>System</p> <p>1. Analyze the methods used by individuals and groups to shape governmental policy and actions in early world history</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Compare methods used in early world history to change governments, such as coups, elections and revolts</li> <li>b. Examine the role of citizens in Greek city-states and the Roman Republic/Empire</li> <li>c. Examine how religion shaped and influenced government policy</li> </ol> <p>2. Analyze the importance of civic participation as a citizen of early world history</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Analyze the usefulness of various sources of information used to make political decisions</li> <li>b. Explain why common people did not have a voice in ancient civilizations</li> </ol> <p>C. Protecting Rights and Maintaining Order</p> <p>2. Evaluate how ancient governments around the world protected or failed to protect the rights of individuals and groups</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Explain how the Roman Republic and the rule of the Senate affected individuals and groups</li> <li>b. Compare power and authority of rulers in Ancient Egypt, India, Persia and China v. the protection of citizens in Greek city-states</li> <li>c. Examine the balance between providing for the common good of the manor v. the rights of the individual serfs</li> </ol>
			<p><b>Global Connections</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• advancement of other civilizations during the ancient Egyptian era</li> <li>• regional politics</li> <li>• diplomacy and warfare</li> <li>• trade</li> </ul>	<p><b>HISTORY</b></p> <p>A. Individuals and Societies Change Over Time</p> <p>1. Analyze how the rise of the earliest communities led to the emergence of agricultural societies</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>e. Describe characteristics and innovations of hunting and gathering societies, such as nomadic lifestyles, inventors of tools, adaptation to animal migration and vegetation cycles and the shift from food gathering to</li> </ol>

**Virtual History  
Standards Correlations  
(Continued)**

				<p>food-producing activities</p> <p>f. Explain how and why towns and cities grew from early human settlements, including the need for security and government</p> <p>B. Emergence, Expansion and Changes in Nations and Empires</p> <p>1. Analyze how civilizations emerged in the river valley areas</p> <p>e. Describe the characteristics of a civilization, such as social hierarchy, government, writing system, specialization in an area of trade and the establishment of cities</p> <p>f. Compare major cultural, political and economic achievements of river valley civilizations, such as the Tigris and Euphrates River Valley, the Huang River Valley, the Indus River Valley and the Nile River Valley including Egypt, Nubia and Kush</p>
--	--	--	--	---