

Spark World Civilizations Grade 6 : SEMESTER 1

Unit: Paleolithic Era

Lesson: The Paleolithic Era	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 6.1.1 – Describe the hunter-gatherer societies, including the development of tools and the use of fire.• 6.1.2 – Identify the locations of human communities that populated the major regions of the world and describe how humans adapted to a variety of environments.
Lesson: The Upper Paleolithic Era and the Neolithic Revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 6.1.2 identify the locations of human communities that populated the major regions of the world and describe how humans adapted to a variety of environments.• 6.1.3 Discuss the climatic changes and human modifications of the physical environment that gave rise to the domestication of plants and animals and new sources of clothing and shelter.

Unit: Geographic Studies

Lesson: The rise of three great civilizations, including Mesopotamia	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 6.2.1 Locate and describe the major river systems and discuss the physical settings that supported permanent settlement and early civilizations.• 6.2.2 Trace the development of agricultural techniques that permitted the production of economic surplus and the emergence of cities as centers of culture and power.• 6.2.3 Understand the relationship between religion and the social and political order in Mesopotamia and Egypt.
Lesson: Code of Hammurabi	

Lesson: Ancient Egypt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.2.3 Understand the relationship between religion and the social and political order in Mesopotamia and Egypt. • 6.2.5 Discuss the main features of Egyptian art and architecture. • 6.2.6 Describe the role of Egyptian trade in the eastern Mediterranean and Nile valley.
Lesson: Queen Hatshepsut and Ramses the Great	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.2.7 Understand the significance of Queen Hatshepsut and Ramses the Great.
Lesson: Kingdom of Kush	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.2.8 Identify the location of the Kush civilization and describe its political, commercial, and cultural relations with Egypt.
Lesson: The Development of Written Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.2.9 Trace the evolution of language and its written forms.

Unit: The Ancient Hebrews

Lesson: The Significance of Judaism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will examine human characteristics, including language and population. • Students will recognize that locations change over time. • Students will describe the importance and role of location in geographic studies.
Lesson: North America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.3.1 Describe the origins and significance of Judaism as the first monotheistic religion based on the concept of one god who sets down morals laws for humanity.

Lesson: Jewish Law and Its Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.3.2 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.
Lesson: Important People in Judaism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.3.3 Explain the significance of Abraham, Moses, Naomi, Ruth, David, and Yohanan ben Zaccai in the development of the Jewish religion. 6.3.4 Discuss the locations of the settlements and movements of Hebrew peoples, including the Exodus and their movement to and from Egypt, and outline the significance of the Exodus to the Jewish and other people.
Lesson: Judaism Survives and Spreads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.3.5 Discuss how Judaism survived and developed despite the continuing dispersion of much of the Jewish population from Jerusalem and the rest of Israel after the destruction of the second Temple in AD 70.

Spark World Civilizations Grade 6 : SEMESTER 2

Unit: Early Civilizations of Ancient Greece

Lesson: Greek City States and Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 6.4.1 Discuss the connections between geography and the development of city-states in the region of the Aegean Sea, including patterns of trade and commerce among Greek city-states and within the wider Mediterranean region.
Lesson: Development of Athenian Democracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 6.4.2 Trace the transition from tyranny and oligarchy to early democratic forms of government and back to dictatorship in ancient Greece, including the significance of the invention of the idea of citizenship (e.g., from Pericles' Funeral Oration).• 6.4.3 State the key differences between Athenian, or direct, democracy and representative democracy.
Lesson: The Lasting Influence of Ancient Greece	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 6.4.4 Explain the significance of Greek mythology to the everyday life of people in the region and how Greek literature continues to permeate our literature and language today, drawing from Greek mythology and epics, such as Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, and from Aesop's Fables• 6.4.8 Describe the enduring contributions of important Greek figures in the art and sciences (e.g., Hypatia, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Euclid, Thucydides).
Lesson: The Persian Empire and War	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 6.4.5 Outline the founding, expansion, and political organization of the Persian Empire.• 6.4.6 Compare and contrast life in Athens and Sparta, with emphasis on their roles in the Persian and Peloponnesian Wars.•

Unit: Early Civilizations of India

Lesson: Ancient India	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 6.5.1. Locate and describe the major river system and discuss the physical setting that supported the rise of this civilization. (India)• 6.5.2. Discuss the significance of the Aryan invasions.• 6.5.4. Outline the social structure of the caste system.
Lesson: Accomplishments of India	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 6.5.7. 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).
Lesson: The Main Religions of India	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 6.5.3. Explain the major beliefs and practices of Brahmanism in India and how they evolved into early Hinduism.• 6.5.5. Know the life and moral teachings of Buddha and how Buddhism spread in India, Ceylon, and Central Asia.
Lesson: The Mauryan Empire	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 6.5.6. Describe the growth of the Maurya empire and the political and moral achievements of the emperor Ashoka.

Unit: Early Civilizations of China

Lesson: Ancient Chinese Civilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 6.6.1. Locate and describe the origins of Chinese civilization in the Huang-He Valley during the Shang Dynasty.• 6.6.2. Explain the geographic features of China that made governance and the spread of ideas and goods difficult and served to isolate the country from the rest of the world. .
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Lesson: Confucius and Lao-Tzu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.6.3. Know about the life of Confucius and the fundamental teachings of Confucianism and Taoism. • 6.6.4. Identify the political and cultural problems prevalent in the time of Confucius and how he sought to solve them.
Lesson: The First Emperor of China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.6.6. Detail the political contributions of the Han Dynasty to the development of the imperial bureaucratic state and the expansion of the empire. • 6.6.7. Cite the significance of the trans-Eurasian “silk roads” in the period of the Han Dynasty and Roman Empire and their locations. • 6.6.8. Describe the diffusion of Buddhism northward to China during the Han Dynasty.
Lesson: The Han Dynasty	

Unit: The Development of Rome

Lesson: The Roman Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.7.1. Identify the location and describe the rise of the Roman Republic, including the importance of such mythical and historical figures as Aeneas, Romulus and Remus, Cincinnatus, Julius Caesar, and Cicero. • 6.7.2. Describe the government of the Roman Republic and its significance (e.g., written constitution and tripartite government, checks and balances, civic duty).
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<p>Lesson: Rome becomes an Empire</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.7.1. Identify the location and describe the rise of the Roman Republic, including the importance of such mythical and historical figures as Aeneas, Romulus and Remus, Cincinnatus, Julius Caesar, and Cicero. • 6.7.3. Identify the location of and the political and geographic reasons for the growth of Roman territories and expansion of the empire, including how the empire fostered economic growth through the use of currency and trade routes. • 6.7.4. Discuss the influence of Julius Caesar and Augustus in Rome's transition from republic to empire.
<p>Lesson: The Jews and Christianity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.7.5. Trace the migration of Jews around the Mediterranean region and the effects of their conflict with the Romans, including the Romans' restrictions on their right to live in Jerusalem. • 6.7.6. Note the origins of Christianity in the Jewish Messianic prophecies, the life and teachings of Jesus of Nazareth as described in the New Testament, and the contribution of St. Paul the Apostle to the definition and spread of Christian beliefs (e.g., belief in the Trinity, resurrection, salvation). • 6.7.7. Describe the circumstances that led to the spread of Christianity in Europe and other Roman territories.

Lesson: Roman Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 6.7.1. Identify the location and describe the rise of the Roman Republic, including the importance of such mythical and historical figures as Aeneas, Romulus and Remus, Cincinnatus, Julius Caesar, and Cicero.● 6.7.8. Discuss the legacies of Roman art and architecture, technology and science, literature, language, and law.
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