Ohio Social Studies

Grade 6

Adopted 2018

History	**1.** Multiple tier timelines can be used to show relationships among events and places. 6.H.1
	2. Early civilizations (India, Egypt, China and Mesopotamia) had unique governments, economic systems, social structures, religions, technologies and agricultural practices and products. The cultural practices and products of these early civilizations can be used to help understand the Eastern Hemisphere today. 6.H.2
Geography	**3.** Geographic tools can be used to gather, process and report information about people, places and environments. Cartographers decide which information to include and how it is displayed. 6.GE.3
	4. Latitude and longitude can be used to identify absolute location. 6.GE.4
	5. Regions can be determined, classified and compared using data related to various criteria including landform, climate, population, and cultural and economic characteristics 6.GE.5
	6. The variety of physical environments within the Eastern Hemisphere influences human activities. Likewise, human activities modify the physical environment. 6.GE.6
	7. Political, environmental, social and economic factors cause people, products and ideas to move from place to place in the Eastern Hemisphere in the past and today. 6.GE.7
	8. Diffusion of agricultural practices and products, technology, cultural practices and major world religions (Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam and Judaism) impacted the Eastern Hemisphere. 6.GE.8
Government	**9.** Different perspectives on a topic can be obtained from a variety of historic and contemporary sources and used to effectively communicate and defend a claim based on evidence. Sources should be examined for accuracy and credibility. 6.GO.9
	10. Governments can be categorized as monarchies, theocracies, dictatorships or democracies, but categories may overlap and labels may not accurately

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	represent how governments function. The extent of citizens' liberties and responsibilities varies according to limits on governmental authority. 6.GO.10
Economics	**11. Economists compare data sets to draw conclusions about relationships among them.** 6.E.11
	12. The choices made by individuals and governments have both present and future consequences. The evaluation of choices is relative and may differ across individuals and societies. 6.E.12
	13. The fundamental questions of economics include what to produce, how to produce and for whom to produce. 6.E.13
	14. When regions and/or countries specialize, global trade occurs. 6.E.14
	15. The interaction of supply and demand, influenced by competition, helps to determine price in a market. This interaction also determines the quantities of outputs produced and the quantities of productive resources (entrepreneurship, human resources, natural resources and capital) used. 6.E.15
	16. When selecting items to buy, individuals can weigh costs and benefits and compare the price and quality of available goods and services. 6.E.16