**Name**. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**SLO: Pretest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Posttest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Edulastic: Pretest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Posttest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Standards | | Q1 | | Q2 | | Q3 | | Q4 | |
| World Religions | | | | | | | | | |
| **6.GE.C.8** | **Human Systems:** Modern cultural practices and products show the influence of tradition and diffusion, including the impact of major world religions (Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, and Judaism) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ancient Civilizations | | | | | | | | | |
| **6.HI.A.1** | **Historical Thinking Skills:** Events can be arranged in order of occurrence using the conventions to B.C. and A.D, or B.C.E. and C.E. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **6.HI.B.2** | **Historical Thinking Skills:** Early civilizations (India, Egypt, China, and Mesopotamia) with unique governments, economic systems, social structures, religions, technologies and agricultural practices and products flourished as a result of favorable geographic characteristics. The cultural practices and products of these early civilizations can be used to help understand the Eastern Hemisphere. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Government | | | | | | | | | |
| **6.GO.A.9** | **Civic Participation and Skills:** Different perspectives on a topic can be obtained from a variety of historic and contemporary sources. Sources can be examined for accuracy. | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **6.GO.B.10** | **Roles of Systems of Government:** Governments can be categorized as monarchies, theocracies, dictatorships or democracies, but categories may overlap and labels may not accurately represent how governments function. The extent of citizens’ liberties and responsibilities varies according to limits on governmental authority. | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Economics | | | | | | | | | |
| **6.EC.A.11** | **Economic Decision Making and Skills:** Economists compare data sets to draw conclusions about relationships among them. | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **6.EC.A.12** | **Economic Decision Making and Skills**: The choices people make have both present and future consequences. The evaluation of choices is relative and may differ across individuals and societies. | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **6.EC.B.13** | **Scarcity:** The fundamental questions of economics include what to produce, how to produce and for whom to produce. | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **6.EC.B.14** | **Scarcity:** When regions and/or countries specialize, global trade concerns. | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **6.EC.C.15** | **Markets:** The interaction of supply and demand, influenced by competition, helps to determine price in a market. This interaction determines the quantities of outputs produced and the quantities of inputs (human and natural resources and capital) used. | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **6.EC.D.16** | **Financial Literacy**: When selecting items to but, individuals can compare the price and quality of available goods and services. | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Geography | | | | | | | | | |
| **6.GE.A.3** | **Spatial Thinking and Skills:** Globes and other 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. | X | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |
| **6.GE.A.4** | **Spatial Thinking and Skills:** Latitude and longitude can be used to identify absolute location. | X | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |
| **6.GE.B.5** | **Places and Regions:** Regions can be determined, classified and compared using various criteria (e.g., landform, climate, population, cultural, or economic). | X | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |
| **6.GE.C.6** | **Human Systems:** Variations among physical environments with the Eastern Hemisphere influence human activities. Human activities also alter the physical environment. | X | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |
| **6.GE.C.7** | **Human Systems**: 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. | X | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |