**CORRELATION TO STATE STANDARDS AND THEMES**

Throughout this unit, objectives meet the standards from the Ohio Academic Content Standards, the five themes of geography, as well as Common Core Writing Standards.   
  
**Social Studies Ohio Academic Content Standards:**  
***Grade:*** 6  
***Strand:*** History  
***Topic:*** Early Civilizations -The eight features of civilizations include cities, well-organized central governments, complex religions, job specialization, social classes, arts and architecture, public works and writing. Early peoples developed unique civilizations. Several civilizations established empires with legacies influencing later peoples.  
***Content Statement:*** (#2) 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 today.  
  
**Additional Related Geography Content Statements for Grade 6:**  
**These statements will be accomplished through students learning about the five geography themes:**

**1. Location**

**2. Place**

**3. Human/Environment Interaction**

**4. Movement**

**5. Region**

***Strand:*** Geography  
***Topic:*** Places and Regions- A place is a location having distinctive characteristics, which give it meaning and character and distinguish it from other locations. A region is an area with one or more common characteristics, which give it a measure of homogeneity and make it different from surrounding areas. Regions and places are human constructs.  
***Content Statement:*** (#5) Regions can be determined, classified and compared using various criteria (e.g., landform, climate, population, cultural, economic).  
  
***Strand:*** Geography  
***Topic:*** Human Systems  
Human systems represent the settlement and structures created by people on Earth’s surface. The growth, distribution and movements of people are driving forces behind human and physical events. Geographers study patterns in cultures and the changes that result from human processes, migrations and the diffusion of new cultural traits.  
***Content Statement(s):***  
(#6) Variations among physical environments within the Eastern Hemisphere influence human activities. Human activities also alter the physical environment.  
(#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.  
  
**Common Core Writing Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects**  
  
**Text Types and Purposes**  
2. Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/experiments, or technical processes.   
a. Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories as appropriate to achieving purpose; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension  
b. Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples.   
c. Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.  
d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic.   
e. Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone.   
f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented.   
**Production and Distribution of Writing**  
4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.   
6. Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and present the relationships between information and ideas clearly and efficiently.   
**Research to Build and Present Knowledge**  
9. Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.