

SOCIAL STUDIES

Essential Discipline Goals

Demonstrate commitment to human dignity, justice, and democratic process.
Work cooperatively and accept group decisions while respecting individual rights.
Develop a common culture.

HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT WORLD (TO FALL OF ROME 476 A.D.) – GRADE 6

SS.HAW.10 Geography Components @

This lesson will serve as a refresher for students to review geography skills. The following indicators should be introduced/reviewed in this lesson and will be covered in depth in the content units where appropriate.

- SS.HAW.10.01 Use appropriate maps and other graphic representations to analyze geographic problems.
- SS.HAW.10.02 Construct and interpret graphs, charts, databases, and thematic maps using map elements including a title, symbols, cardinal and intermediate directions, compass rose, border, longitude and latitude, legends/key and scale.
- SS.HAW.10.03 Explain interrelationships among physical and human characteristics that shape the identity of places. **SSL ETM EL#5**
- SS.HAW.10.04 Analyze geographic characteristics that influence the location of human activities in world regions. **ETM EL#5**
- SS.HAW.10.05 Explain how physical and human characteristics give a place identity and meaning and how various perspectives and perceptions come to be associated with places and regions. **SSL ETM EL#8A**
- SS.HAW.10.06 Employ demographic and cultural characteristics to describe the distribution and structure of populations in places and regions. **ETM EL#7**
- SS.HAW.10.07 Analyze population growth and settlement patterns. **ETM EL#7 PFL-1.8.A**
- SS.HAW.10.08 Describe how and why people migrate and analyze consequences of the migration. **ETM EL#5**
- SS.HAW.10.09 Analyze the influence of transportation and communication on the movement of people, goods, and ideas from place to place. **ETM EL#7**
- SS.HAW.10.10 Evaluate ways, and reasons why, humans modify their natural environment to meet their wants and the consequences of the modifications. **VSC 3.B.1.c and VSC 3.D.1.a and VSC 3.D.1.b SSL ETM EL#8B**
- SS.HAW.10.11 Terms and concepts to review to achieve the indicators should include the following: Political Map, Physical Map, Thematic Map, Geography, Parallels, Degrees, Equator, Latitude, Longitude, Prime Meridian, Meridians, Map Elements: (Title, Key/Legend, Labels, Scale, Orientation, Grid), Globe, Compass Rose, Cardinal Directions, Coordinate, High Latitudes, Middle Latitudes, Low Latitudes, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, Arctic Circle, Antarctic Circle, Landform, Weather, Climate, Vegetation, Climate Region **VSC 6.A.1**

SS.HAW.20 Early Humans and the Rise of Civilizations

This unit will focus on the beginning of history and the movement of man from hunter-gatherers to farming as well as the Neolithic revolution and its effect on civilization. The rise of Sumerian city-states and the characteristics of a civilization are discussed. In addition to the Sumerians, Early Mesopotamian empires such as the Akkadians, Babylonians, Assyrians, and Neo-Babylonians are explored.

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- SS.HAW.20.01 Determine the geographic locations of early human settlement and evaluate physical and human characteristics that encouraged settlement. **VSC 3.A.1 ETM EL#6, EL#8A PFL - 1.8.A @**
 SS.HAW.20.01.a Label and interpret a specialty map. **@**
 SS.HAW.20.01.b Locate and label the major river systems and state the importance of those river systems.
SSL ETM @
- SS.HAW.20.02 Compare the Neolithic Age to the Paleolithic Age VSC 5.A.1.a VSC 5.A.1.b.
 SS.HAW.20.02.a Explain how the domestication of plants and animals created a stable food supply and led to important changes in shelter, communities, jobs, and trade. **EL#8B PFL-1.8.D**
 SS.HAW.20.02.b Describe the development of agricultural techniques—such as irrigation systems—and other factors that led to the emergence of city-states in Mesopotamia. **EL#8B @**
- SS.HAW.20.03 Identify characteristics of civilization .VSC 2.A.1.b and VSC 2.A.1.c
- SS.HAW.20.04 Describe the geography, and the political, social and economic systems of Mesopotamia/Fertile Crescent. VSC 5.A.1.b and VSC 5.B.1.a and VSC 5.B.1.b and VSC 5.C.1.a **ETM EL#7 PFL-1.8.A, 1.8.B @**
 SS.HAW.20.04.a Identify how the physical setting contributed to the development of city-states in Mesopotamia. **EL#7**
 SS.HAW.20.04.b Identify the locations of the early empires of Sumerian, Akkadians, Babylonians, Assyrians, and Neo-Babylonians.
- SS.HAW.20.05 Analyze the cultural development and achievements of Mesopotamia/Fertile Crescent, including Hammurabi’s Code and Sumerian written law. **ETM @**
 SS.HAW.20.05.a Describe the major achievements of the Akkadian, Babylonian, Assyrian, and Neo-Babylonian Empires.
 SS.HAW.20.05.b Identify the achievements of Sargon I, Hammurabi and Nebuchadnezzar, including the importance of Hammurabi’s Code. **@**
 SS. HAW.20.05d Identify the achievements of the Phoenicians.
- SS.HAW.20.06 Terms and concepts to achieve the indicators should include the following: Cultural Diffusion, Neolithic Revolution, primary source, secondary source, history/pre-history, Archeologists, BCE / CE, BC/AD, Historians, Geographers, Timeline, Artifact, Stone Age, Paleolithic Age, Scarcity, Neolithic Age, Domesticate, Settlement, Agriculture, Hunter gatherer, Surplus, Mesopotamia, City-states, Irrigation System, Sumerians, Sumer, Tigris River, Euphrates River, Fertile Crescent, Limited Resources, Human Resources, Natural Resources, Capital Resources, Import, Export, Civilization, Culture, Social structure, Polytheism, Scribe, Ziggurat, Cuneiform, Empire, Babylonian Empire, Aqueduct, Hanging Gardens, Akkadian Empire, Assyrian Empire, Neo-Babylonian Empire, Hammurabi’s Code, Jerusalem, Egypt VSC 6.A.1.

SS.HAW.30 Ancient Egypt and the Near East

This unit focuses on the Ancient Egyptians, spanning the Old, Middle and New Kingdom. Social structure, daily life, and political structure will be discussed as well as the accomplishments and contributions of the Egyptians to society and its relationship to the Kingdom of Kush. The Ancient Hebrews and the origins of Judaism are explored as well as the Jewish Diaspora.

- SS.HAW.30.01 Compare the geographic locations of Egypt, Nubia/Kush and Canaan civilizations. **@**
 SS.HAW.30.01.a Locate on a map the borders of ancient Egypt, Nubia/Kush, and Israel. **@**
 SS.HAW.30.01.b Identify and label the physical geography, including the two major river systems (the Nile and Jordan), of ancient Egypt, Kush, and Canaan. **@**
- SS.HAW.30.02 Describe the political, social systems and economic systems of Egypt, Nubia/Kush.
ETM PFL-1.8.D, 1.8.E @
 SS.HAW.30.02.a Identify the three major periods of ancient Egyptian history: Old Kingdom, Middle Kingdom, and New Kingdom. **PFL-1.8.D, 1.8.E**
 SS.HAW.30.02.b Explain the social pyramid of ancient Egyptian society. **EL#7 PFL-1.8.D, 1.8.E**

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- SS.HAW.30.02.c Identify key aspects of daily life of various social classes in ancient Egyptian society. **EL#7**
PFL-1.8.D, 1.8.E
- SS.HAW.30.02.d Analyze the development of independent Kush economy, government, and culture. **PFL-1.8.D, 1.8.E**
- SS.HAW.30.02.e Analyze Ancient Egypt as an example of a command economy. **PFL-1.8.D, 1.8.E @**
- SS.HAW.30.03 Analyze the cultural development and achievements of Egypt and Nubia/Kush. **ETM**
- SS.HAW.30.04 Describe the major beliefs of Judaism and its influence on subsequent faiths VSC 2.A.1.b and VSC 2.A.1.c and VSC 2.B.2.a . **ETM @**
- SS.HAW.30.04.a Identify the Torah as the source of the basic laws of Judaism and a source of information on the history of the Hebrew people.
- SS.HAW.30.04.b Explain the significance of the important figures Abraham, Moses, David, and Solomon in the development of Judaism.
- SS.HAW.30.04.c Identify the central beliefs and teachings of Judaism.
- SS.HAW.30.05 Terms and concepts to achieve the indicators should include the following: Egyptian, Papyrus, Kush, Nomad, Nubia, Hebrew, Nile, Mediterranean Sea, Arabian Desert, Nubian Desert, Jordan River, Dead Sea, Delta, Red Sea, Canaan, Cataract, Silt, Settlement, Pharaoh, Pyramid, Old Kingdom, dynasty, Middle Kingdom, Absolute Monarchy, New Kingdom, Social class, Hieroglyph, Artisan, Peasant, mummification, economy, surplus, Canopic Jars, Archers, Judaism, Israel, Torah, Prophet, Abraham, Plague, Moses, Exodus, King David, Ten Commandments, King Solomon, Sabbath, Ethnic Group, Covenant, Jewish Diaspora, Synagogue, Monotheism, Rabbi, Talmud VSC 6.A.1.

SS.HAW.40 Ancient India

Ancient India is explored in this unit. The settlement of Mohenjodaro (Mohenjo-Daro) is explored. The rise of Hinduism and Buddhism and the effect of this movement on India will be studied. The Mauryan and Gupta empires are discussed and the impact and achievements of these civilizations examined.

- SS.HAW.40.01 Determine the geographic locations of Ancient India. **@**
- SS.HAW.40.01.b Trace on a map the founding and spread of Hinduism and Buddhism. **@**
- SS.HAW.40.01.c Discuss the physical setting that supported the rise of civilization in India.
- SS.HAW.40.02 Describe the political, social systems and economic systems of Ancient India. **PFL-1.8.A, 1.8.E**
- SS.HAW.40.02.a Describe what daily life may have been like in the Indus-Sarasvati region. **ETM**
- SS.HAW.40.02.b Explain why **Mohenjodaro (Mohenjo-Daro)** is an important archeological site.
- SS.HAW.40.02.c Describe the expansion of the Mauryan Empire and the political and moral achievements of King Ashoka. (brief discussion and highlight key points instead of using chapter 17) **ETM**
- SS.HAW.40.03 Identify and describe the major traditions, customs, and beliefs of Hinduism and Buddhism and their expansion throughout Asia. **ETM**
- SS.HAW.40.03.a Describe five basic Hindu beliefs, such as Brahmanism, and their connection to daily life and social structures, such as the caste system. **ETM**
- SS.HAW.40.03.b Identify ways that five basic Hindu beliefs affect life in India.
- SS.HAW.40.03.c Describe the life and teachings of the Buddha and Buddhism's effect on life in India.
- SS.HAW.40.04 Analyze the cultural development and achievements of Ancient India. **ETM**
- SS.HAW.40.05 Terms and concepts to achieve the indicators should include the following: Subcontinent, Hindu Kush, Monsoon, Indus River, Plateau, Thar Desert, Glaciers, Arabian Sea, Ghats, Bay of Bengal, Ganges River, Himalaya Mountains, Mohenjo-Daro, Indus-Sarasvati Civilization, Citadel, Hinduism, Caste, Dharma, Untouchables, Brahman, Reincarnation, Karma, Pilgrimages, Samsara, Vedas, Sanskrit, Buddhism, Alms, Buddha, Nirvana, Prince Siddhartha, The Eightfold Path, Ascetic, The Four Noble Truths, Ashoka, Mauryan Empire, Gupta Empire, Golden Age VSC 6.A.1

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SS.HAW.50 Ancient China

The unit explores the early settlement and dynasties of China. The three Chinese philosophies of Confucianism, Taoism and Legalism, and their impact on culture in ancient China are discussed. The Han Dynasty is focused on as well as the Silk Road and the contributions of ancient China to the world.

- SS.HAW.50.01 Analyze the geographic location of ancient China. **@**
SS.HAW.50.01.a Identify and evaluate the influence of geographic features on China's history. **@**
- SS.HAW.50.02 Describe the political, social systems and economic systems of ancient China. **ETM**
SS.HAW.50.02.b Compare the areas controlled by the early Chinese dynasties (, Qin, Han).
- SS.HAW.50.03 Describe the major traditions, customs, and beliefs of Confucianism and Daoism (Taoism) and their emergence in the context of the early imperial dynasties in China. **ETM**
SS.HAW.50.03.a Identify the political and cultural issues that led to the emergence of the philosophies of Confucianism, Daoism, and Legalism. **ETM**
SS.HAW.50.03.b Compare and contrast the fundamental teachings of Confucius, Laozi (Lao-tzu) (Taoism), and Han Feizi (Legalism).
SS.HAW.50.03.c Describe ways in which Confucian, Taoist, and Legalist principles affected political rule in China.
- SS.HAW.50.04 Analyze how China became unified under the early Chinese dynasties (Qin, Han).
SS.HAW.50.04.a Identify the policies and achievements of Emperor Shihuangdi in unifying northern China under the Qin dynasty.
SS.HAW.50.04.b Evaluate the rule of Qin Shihuangdi.
- SS.HAW.50.05 Analyze the political and cultural achievements of Ancient China in the Han Empire. **ETM EL#7**
SS.HAW.50.05.a Identify the expansion of the empire under the Han dynasty. **EL#6 @**
SS.HAW.50.05.b Identify the political contributions of the Han dynasty to the development of the imperial bureaucratic state.
SS.HAW.50.05.c Describe inventions and discoveries in the fields of warfare, government, agriculture, industry, art, medicine, and science made during the Han Empire.
SS.HAW.50.05.d Analyze the major causes of the decline of the Han Empire.
- SS.HAW.50.06 Analyze the significance of trans-Eurasian "silk roads."
PFL - 1.8.A, 1.8.B, 1.8.D, 1.8.E, 2.8.A, 2.8.B, 2.8.C, 5.8.D, 5.8.E
SS.HAW.50.06.a Cite the locations of the trans-Eurasian "silk roads" in the period of the Han dynasty and the Roman Empire. **@**
SS.HAW.50.06.b Describe the difficulties of travel along the Silk Road.
SS.HAW.50.06.c Cite the significance of the trans-Eurasian "silk roads" in the period of the Han dynasty
ETM PFL - 1.8.A, 1.8.B, 1.8.D, 1.8.E, 2.8.A, 2.8.B, 2.8.C, 5.8.D, 5.8.E
SS.HAW.50.06.c.1 Analyze the relationship between the availability of natural, capital, and human resources, and the production of goods and services as it pertains to the Silk Road.
PFL - 1.8.A, 1.8.B, 1.8.D, 1.8.E, 2.8.A, 2.8.B, 2.8.C, 5.8.D, 5.8.E
SS.HAW. 50.06.c.2 Describe the characteristics of a market & traditional economy, including competition, consumer choice, and the role of government. **PFL - 1.8.A, 1.8.B, 1.8.D, 1.8.E, 2.8.A, 2.8.B, 2.8.C, 5.8.D, 5.8.E @**
SS.HAW. 50.06.c.3 Analyze effects of supply and demand on the production, consumption, and distribution of goods and services. **PFL - 1.8.A, 1.8.B, 1.8.D, 1.8.E, 2.8.A, 2.8.B, 2.8.C, 5.8.D, 5.8.E @**
- SS.HAW.50.07 Terms and concepts to achieve the indicators should include the following: East China Sea, Gobi Desert, North China Plain, South China Sea, Tibetan Plateau, Yellow Sea, Huang He River Valley, Yangtze River, Clan, Ancestor, Oracle bones, , Civil servant, Confucianism - Confucius, Yin, Taoism – Lao Tze., Yang, Legalism – Han Feizi, War Lord, Mandate of Heaven, Feudalism, Philosophy, Qin Shihuangdi, The Great Wall, Isolation, Terra-Cotta, Han Dynasty, Calligraphy, Silk Road, Market Economy, Command Economy,

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SS.HAW.60 Ancient Greece

This unit discusses the development of Ancient Greece. Included is the rise of Greek city states, political systems developed, daily life and contributions to the ancient and modern world. Alexander the Great and the Hellenistic period are also covered.

- SS.HAW.60.01 Identify, describe and analyze the geographic locations of Ancient Greece and Aegean city-states. **@**
- SS.HAW.60.01.a Label and identify the most important Greek city-states, the Persian Empire, and Macedonia. **@**
- SS.HAW.60.01.b Describe the connections between geography and the development of city-states in the region of the Aegean Sea. **EL#7 @**
- SS.HAW.60.01.c Explain how rivalries among Greek city-states over control of farmland often led to wars. **EL#8A EL#8B**
- SS.HAW.60.01.d Describe the patterns of trade and commerce among Greek city-states and within the wider Mediterranean region.
ETM PFL-1.8.A, 1.8.B, 1.8.D, 1.8.E, 2.8.A, 2.8.B, 2.8.C, 2.8.D, 3.8.D @
- SS.HAW.60.02 Describe, compare and analyze the economic, political and social systems of Ancient Greece and/or Aegean city-states VSC 5.C.1.a, VSC 5.C.1.b, VSC 5.B.2.a, VSC 5.B.2.b, VSC 4.B.1.a, VSC 4.B.1.b, VSC 3.C.1.a, VSC 3.B.1.a, VSC 3.B.1.a, VSC 3.B.1.b.
ETM PFL- 1.8.A, 1.8.B, 1.8.D, 1.8.E, 2.8.A, 2.8.B, 2.8.C, 2.8.D, 3.8.D, 5.8.D
- SS.HAW.60.02.a Trace the transition from tyranny and oligarchy to early democratic forms of government and back to tyranny in ancient Greece. **@**
- SS.HAW.60.02.b Explain the reasons for the failure of monarchy, oligarchy, and tyranny in ancient Greece. **@**
- SS.HAW.60.02.c Describe Athenian and Spartan government, economy, education, and treatment of women and slaves. **ETM**
- SS.HAW.60.02.d Compare and contrast life in Athens and Sparta.
- SS.HAW.60.02.e Evaluate the achievements and limitations of political and social institutions that developed in Athens, Sparta, and other Aegean city-states. **SSL ETM**
- SS.HAW.60.02.e.1 Compare and contrast the key differences between direct democracy and representative democracy. **@**
- SS.HAW.60.02.e.2 Analyze the relationships among maintaining order under the rule of law, protecting individual rights, and providing for the common good. **SSL @**
- SS.HAW.60.02.e.3 Analyze the concept of citizenship and explain how the concept has changed at different times and in different places. **SSL @**
- SS.HAW.60.03 Analyze the cultural development and achievements of Ancient Greece and the Aegean city-states. VSC 2.A.1.b**ETM**
- SS.HAW.60.03.a Identify the contributions to modern language and literature of Greece. **ETM**
- SS.HAW.60.03.b Describe the contributions of important Greek figures in medicine, mathematics, and the sciences. **EL#6**
- SS.HAW.60.03.c Identify political practices of our democracy that came from the Greeks. **@**
- SS.HAW.60.03.d Describe architectural features of modern buildings that can be traced to the Greeks.
- SS.HAW.60.03.e Identify and evaluate Greek contributions to modern life. **@**
- SS.HAW.60.03.f Describe the artistic achievements of Athens in architecture, sculpture, and drama.
- SS.HAW.60.03.g Explain the significance of Socrates.
- SS.HAW.60.04 Describe the impact of Alexander the Great's conquests on Greek, Egyptian, Persian, and South Asian cultures and the diffusion of Hellenistic Culture. **ETM EL#7**
- SS.HAW.60.05 Terms and concepts to achieve the indicators should include the following: Colonies, Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea, Asia Minor, Macedonia, Mt. Olympus, Crete, Aegean Sea, Peloponnesus, Ionian Sea, Adriatic

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Sea, City-states, Monarchy, Oligarchy, Tyranny, Citizen, Democracy, Assembly, Aristocrat, Athens, Sparta, Helots, Agora, Persian Empire, King Darius, Persian Wars, Xerxes, Acropolis, Parthenon, Philosopher, Olympics, Plato, Theater (Comedy & Tragedy), Aristotle, Socrates, Peloponnesian War, King Philip, Alexander the Great, Hellenistic, Phalanx, Geometry, Hippocrates, Astronomy, Homer, Epic, Iliad and Odyssey. VSC 6.A.1

SS.HAW.70 Ancient Rome

This unit covers the Roman world; beginning with the development of the Republic through the creation of the empire and its fall. Other topics discussed are the rise of Christianity and the contributions of Rome to the ancient and modern world. Causes and effects of the fall of Rome are also discussed.

- SS.HAW.70.01 Identify the growth of the Roman Empire on a map including the following: **@**
- SS.HAW.70.01.a Locate the city of Rome and the boundaries of the Roman Empire.
 - SS.HAW.70.01.b Identify key geographic features of the Roman Empire.
 - SS.HAW.70.01.c Identify the geographic boundaries of the empire at its height.
- SS.HAW.70.02 Describe causes and consequences of the unification of the Mediterranean basin under Roman rule.
- SS.HAW.70.02.a Explain why the city of Rome was ideally located to control a large empire. **@**
 - SS.HAW.70.02.b Describe the rise of the Roman Republic.
 - SS.HAW.70.02.c Describe the major events in Roman expansion between 509 B.C.E. and 476 C.E. and the political and geographic reasons for the expansion of the empire.
 - SS.HAW.70.02.d Analyze the positive and negative effects of military expansion on Roman society.
 - SS.HAW.70.02.e Identify the influence of key leaders on Rome's transition from republic to empire.
 - SS.HAW.70.02.f Analyze the influence of transportation and communication on the movement of people, goods, and ideas from place to place [Movement] **EL#8A PFL - 1.8.A @**
- SS.HAW.70.03 Describe the social structure, significance of citizenship, and the development of political institutions in the Roman Republic. **ETM**
- SS.HAW.70.03.a Describe the differences between patricians and plebeians in the Roman Republic. **ETM**
 - SS.HAW.70.03.b Identify the political rights earned by plebeians in their struggles with patricians. **@**
 - SS.HAW.70.03.c Explain how the government of the Roman Republic was reorganized to become more democratic and identify those rights that have come to us in modern times. **@**
 - SS.HAW.70.03.d Analyze the relationships among maintaining order under the rule of law, protecting individual rights, and providing for the common good. **@**
- SS.HAW.70.04 Describe the major achievements of the Roman Era, such as legal, artistic, architectural, technological, and literary.
- SS.HAW.70.04.a Describe aspects of daily life in the Roman Empire, including the growth of the economy through trade and the use of Roman currency. **PFL- 1.8.A, 1.8.E, 5.8.D**
 - SS.HAW.70.04.b Compare key differences between life in ancient Rome and modern times. **ETM @**
 - SS.HAW.70.04.c Describe common Roman art forms and identify items from modern life that utilize similar designs and techniques.
 - SS.HAW.70.04.d Explain how Roman engineering achievements in science, technology, architecture, and engineering have been incorporated into modern life. **EL#6**
 - SS.HAW.70.04.e Describe the influence of Latin on modern languages and identify examples of English words derived from Latin terms. **ETM @**
 - SS.HAW.70.04.f Identify the relationship between Roman law and philosophy and modern thought.
- SS.HAW.70.05 Describe the major traditions, customs, and beliefs of Christianity and its emergence in the context of the Roman Empire. **ETM**

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- SS.HAW.70.05.a Describe key events in the development of Christianity and its spread throughout the Roman Empire. **ETM**
- SS.HAW.70.05.b Explain why Roman authorities thought Christianity posed a threat to the empire. **@**
- SS.HAW.70.05.c Identify the role of Rome in maintaining and spreading Christianity.
- SS.HAW.70.06 Summarize the factors that led to the decline of the Roman Empire.
- SS.HAW.70.06.a Describe the internal weaknesses of the Roman Empire and identify reasons for the fall of the empire in the West. **PFL - 3.8.D**
- SS.HAW.70.06.b Describe the rise of the Byzantine Empire, including the establishment of a new capital in the East by Constantine. **ETM**
- SS.HAW.70.07 Describe, compare and analyze the geographic, economic, political and social systems of ancient Greece and Rome.
- ETM PFL - 1.8.A, 1.8.B, 1.8.D, 1.8.E, 3.8.D, 3.8.E, 5.8.D, 5.8.E @**
- SS.HAW.70.07.a Analyze the concept of citizenship and explain how the concept has changed at different times and in different places. **EL#7 @**
- SS.HAW.70.08 Terms and concepts to achieve the indicators should include the following: Italian Peninsula, Latins, Sicily, Adriatic Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Gladiator, Alps, Rome, Mythology, Circus Maximus, Colosseum, Etruscans, Republic, Veto, Patricians, Twelve Tables, Patricians, Plebeians, Constitution, Senate, Tribune, Consul, Civil war, Octavian / Augustus, Punic Wars, Julius Caesar, Pax Romana, Hannibal, Legion, Forum, Paterfamilias, Christianity, Disciple, Jesus, Missionary, Messiah, Persecution, Constantine, Greco-Roman, Marcus Aurelius, Aqueduct, Barbarians, Pantheon, Constantinople