



**Draft 2020 New Jersey Student Learning Standards– Social Studies**

**6.2 World History / Global Studies by the end of Grade 8**

**Era 1. The Beginnings of Human Society**

Hunter/gatherers adapted to their physical environments using resources, the natural world, and technological advancements. The agricultural revolution led to an increase in population, specialization of labor, new forms of social organization, and the beginning of societies. Archaeology provides historical and scientific explanations for how ancient people lived.

Core Idea	Performance Expectations
Relationships between humans and environments impact spatial patterns of settlement and movement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 6.2.8.GeoPP.1.a: Compare and contrast the social organization, natural resources, and land use of early hunters/gatherers and those who lived in early agrarian societies.</li><li>• 6.2.8.GeoPP.1.b: Use maps to examine the impact of the various migratory patterns of hunters/gatherers that moved from Africa to Eurasia, Australia and the Americas.</li></ul>
Historical events and developments are shaped by social, political, cultural, technological, and economic factors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 6.2.8.HistoryCC.1.a: Describe the influence of the agricultural revolution (e.g., the impact of food surplus from farming) on population growth and the subsequent development of civilizations.</li><li>• 6.2.8.HistoryCC.1.b: Determine the impact of technological advancements on hunter/gatherer and agrarian societies.</li><li>• 6.2.8.HistoryCC.1.c: Describe how the development of both written and unwritten languages impacted human understanding, development of culture, and social structure.</li></ul>
Chronological sequencing helps us track events over time as well as events that took place at the same time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 6.2.8.HistoryCC.1.d: Demonstrate an understanding of pre-agricultural and post-agricultural periods in terms of relative length of time.</li></ul>
Examining historical sources may answer questions, but it may also lead to questions in a spiraling process of inquiry.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 6.2.8.HistorySE.1.a: Explain how archaeological discoveries are used to develop and enhance understanding of life prior to written records.</li></ul>

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### Era 2. Early Civilizations and the Emergence of Pastoral Peoples: Early River Valley Civilizations

Early river valley civilizations (e.g., Mesopotamia, Egypt, Indus River [modern Pakistan and northwestern India], and, later, Yellow River Valley in China) developed due to favorable geographic conditions. They created centralized systems of government and advanced societies.

Core Idea	Performance Expectations
Political and civil institutions impact all aspects of people’s lives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6.2.8.CivicsPI.2.a: Explain how/why different early river valley civilizations developed similar forms of government and legal structures.</li> </ul>
Human rights can be protected or abused in various societies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6.2.8.CivicsHR.2.a: Determine the role of slavery in the economic and social structures of early river valley civilizations.</li> </ul>
Geospatial technologies and representations help us to make sense of the distribution of people, places and environments, and spatial patterns across Earth’s surface.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6.2.8.GeoSV.2.a: Compare and contrast physical and political maps of early river valley civilizations and their modern counterparts and determine the geopolitical impact of these civilizations, then and now (i.e., Mesopotamia and Iraq; Ancient Egypt and Modern Egypt; Indus River Valley and Modern Pakistan/India; Ancient China and Modern China).</li> </ul>
The physical and human characteristics of places and regions are connected to human identities and cultures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6.2.8.GeoHE.2.a: Determine the extent to which geography influenced settlement, the development of trade networks, technological innovations, and the sustainability of early river valley civilizations.</li> </ul>
Economic interdependence is impacted by increased specialization and trade.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6.2.8.GeoGE.2.a: Explain how technological advancements led to greater economic specialization, improved weaponry, trade, and the development of a class system in early river valley civilizations.</li> </ul>
Chronological sequencing helps us track events over time as well as events that took place at the same time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6.2.8.HistoryCC.2.a: Evaluate the importance and enduring legacy of the major achievements of the early river valley civilizations over time.</li> </ul>
Historical events and developments are shaped by social, political, cultural, technological, and economic factors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6.2.8.HistoryCC.2.b: Analyze the impact of religion on daily life, government, and culture in various early river valley civilizations.</li> <li>6.2.8.HistoryCC.2.c: Explain how the development of written language transformed all aspects of life in early river valley civilizations.</li> </ul>
Historians develop arguments using evidence from multiple relevant historical sources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6.2.8.HistoryCA.2.a: Analyze the factors that led to the rise and fall of various early river valley civilizations and determine whether there was a common pattern of growth and decline.</li> </ul>

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### Era 3. The Classical Civilizations of the Mediterranean World, India, and China (1000 BCE-600 CE)

Classical civilizations (i.e., Greece, Rome, India and China) developed and expanded into empires of unprecedented size and diversity by creating centralized governments and promoting commerce, a common culture, and social values. Cultural exchange and diffusion dramatically increased, and enduring world religions emerged, during the era of classical civilizations. Classical civilizations declined as a result of internal weaknesses and external invasions, but they left lasting legacies for future civilizations.

Core Idea	Performance Expectation
Governments have different structures which impact development (expansion) and civic participation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6.2.8.CivicsPI.3.a: Compare and contrast the methods (i.e., autocratic rule, philosophies, and bureaucratic structures) used by the rulers of Rome, China, and India to control and unify their expanding empires.</li> </ul>
The principles of the United States government are based on political philosophies, ideas, and experiences of earlier governments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6.2.8.CivicsDP.3.a: Compare and contrast the American legal system with the legal systems of classical civilizations and determine the extent to which these early systems influenced our current legal system.</li> <li>6.2.8.CivicsDP.3.b: Use evidence to describe the impact of Athenian democracy and the Roman Republic on the development of the United State Constitution.</li> <li>6.2.8.CivicsDP.3.c: Cite evidence of the influence of medieval English legal and constitutional practices (i.e., the Magna Carta, parliament, the development of habeas corpus, and an independent judiciary) on modern democratic thought and institutions.</li> </ul>
Human rights can be protected or abused in various societies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6.2.8.CivicsHR.3.a: Compare and contrast the rights and responsibilities of free men, women, slaves, and foreigners in the political, economic, and social structures of classical civilizations.</li> </ul>
Relationships between humans and environments impact spatial patterns of settlement and movement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6.2.8.GeoPP.3.a: Use geographic models to describe how the availability of natural resources influenced the development of the political, economic, and cultural systems of each of the classical civilizations and provided motivation for expansion.</li> <li>6.2.8.GeoPP.3.b: Explain how geography and the availability of natural resources led to both the development of Greek city-states and to their decline.</li> </ul>
Economic decision making involves setting goals, weighing costs and benefits, and identifying the resources available to achieve those goals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6.2.8.EconET.3.a: Identify the effect of inflation and debt on the American people. Evaluate the policies of state and national governments during this time.</li> </ul>

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Core Idea	Performance Expectation
People voluntarily exchange goods and services when all parties expect to gain as a result of the trade.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6.2.8.EconEM.3.a: Analyze the impact of expanding land and sea trade routes as well as a uniform system of exchange in the Mediterranean World and Asia.</li> </ul>
Economic interdependence is impacted by increased specialization and trade.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6.2.8.EconGE.3.a: Explain how classical civilizations used technology and innovation to enhance agricultural/ manufacturing output and commerce, to expand military capabilities, to improve life in urban areas, and to allow for greater division of labor.</li> </ul>
Historical events and developments are shaped by social, political, cultural, technological, and economic factors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6.2.8.HistoryCC.3.a: Determine the extent to which religion, economic issues, and conflict shaped the values and decisions of the classical civilizations.</li> </ul>
An individual’s perspective is impacted by their background and experiences.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6.2.8.HistoryUP.3.a: Compare and contrast social hierarchies in classical civilizations as they relate to power, wealth, and equality.</li> </ul>
Perspectives change over time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6.2.8.HistoryUP.3.b: Compare the status of groups in the Ancient World to those of people today and evaluate how individuals perceived the principles of liberty and equality then and now (i.e., political, economic, and social).</li> </ul>
Historical contexts and events shaped and continue to shape people’s perspectives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6.2.8.HistoryUP.3.c: Compare and contrast the tenets of various world religions that developed in or around this time period (i.e., Buddhism, Christianity, Confucianism, Hinduism, Islam, Judaism, Sikhism, and Taoism), their patterns of expansion, and their responses to the current challenges of globalization.</li> </ul>
Historians analyze claims within sources for perspective and validity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6.2.8.HistoryCA.3.a: Evaluate the importance and enduring legacy of the major achievements of Greece, Rome, India, and China over time.</li> <li>D6.2.8.HistoryCA.3.b: Determine common factors that contributed to the decline and fall of the Roman Empire, Gupta India, and Han China.</li> </ul>

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### Era 4. Expanding Exchanges and Encounters (500 CE-1450 CE)

The emergence of empires (i.e., Asia, Africa, Europe and the Americas) resulted from the promotion of interregional trade, cultural exchanges, new technologies, urbanization, and centralized political organization. The rise and spread of new belief systems unified societies, but they also became a major source of tension and conflict. While commercial and agricultural improvements created new wealth and opportunities for the empires, most people’s daily lives remained unchanged.

Core Idea	Performance Expectations
Political and civil institutions impact all aspects of people’s lives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6.2.8.CivicsPI.4.a: Analyze the role of religion and other means rulers used to unify and centrally govern expanding territories with diverse populations.</li> </ul>
The principles of the United States government are based on political philosophies, ideas, and experiences of earlier governments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6.2.8.CivicsDP.4.a: Cite evidence of the influence of medieval English legal and constitutional practices on modern democratic thought and institutions (i.e., the Magna Carta, parliament, the development of habeas corpus, and an independent judiciary).</li> </ul>
Cultural patterns and economic decisions influence environments and the daily lives of people in both nearby and distant places.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6.2.8.GeoHE.4.a: Explain how geography influenced the development of the political, economic, and cultural centers of each empire as well as the empires’ relationships with other parts of the world.</li> </ul>
The diffusion of ideas and cultural practices are impacted by the movement of people and advancements in transportation, communication, and technology.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6.2.8.GeoHE.4.b: Explain why the Arabian Peninsula’s physical features and location made it the epicenter of Afro-Eurasian trade and fostered the spread of Islam into Africa, Europe, and Asia.</li> <li>6.2.8.GeoHE.4.c: Assess how maritime and overland trade routes impacted urbanization, transportation, communication, and the development of international trade centers (i.e., the African caravan and Silk Road).</li> <li>6.2.8.GeoHE.4.d: Use maps to show how the interaction between the Islamic world and medieval Europe increased trade, enhanced technology innovation and impacted science, thought and the arts.</li> </ul>
The physical and human characteristics of places and regions are connected to human identities and cultures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6.2.8.GeoHE.4.c: Use geographic models to determine the impact of environmental modifications made by earlier civilizations on the current day environmental challenges.</li> <li>6.2.8.GeoHE.4.d: Explain how the geographies and climates of Asia, Africa, Europe, and the Americas influenced their economic development and interaction or isolation with other societies.</li> </ul>
The environmental characteristics of places and production of goods influences the spatial patterns of world trade.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6.2.8.GeoGI.4.a: Determine how Africa’s physical geography and natural resources presented challenges and opportunities for trade, development, and the spread of religion.</li> </ul>

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Economic interdependence is impacted by increased specialization and trade.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6.2.8.GeoSV.4.a: Analyze the immediate and long-term impact on China and Europe of the open exchange between Europe and the Yuan (Mongol) Dynasty.</li> </ul>
The production and consumption of goods and services influence economic growth, well-being and quality of life.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6.2.8.EconNE.4.a: Compare and contrast the Japanese and European systems of feudalism and the effectiveness of each in promoting social, economic, and political order.</li> </ul>
Historical events may have single, multiple, direct and indirect causes and effects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6.2.8.HistoryCC.4.a: Determine which events led to the rise and eventual decline of European feudalism.</li> <li>• 6.2.8.HistoryCC.4.f: Explain how and why the interrelationships among improved agricultural production, population growth, urbanization, and commercialization led to the rise of powerful states and kingdoms (i.e., Europe, Asia, Americas).</li> </ul>
Historical events and developments are shaped by social, political, cultural, technological, and economic factors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6.2.8.HistoryCC.4.a: Assess the demographic, economic, and religious impact of the plague on Europe.</li> <li>• 6.2.8.HistoryCC.4.b: Analyze the causes and outcomes of the Crusades from different perspectives, including the perspectives of European political and religious leaders, the crusaders, Jews, Muslims, and traders.</li> <li>• 6.2.8.HistoryCC.4.c: Determine the extent to which the Byzantine Empire influenced the Islamic world and western Europe.</li> <li>• 6.2.8.HistoryCC.4.d: Analyze the role of religion and economics in shaping each empire’s social hierarchy and evaluate the impact these hierarchical structures had on the lives of various groups of people.</li> <li>• 6.2.8.HistoryCC.4.g: Evaluate the importance and enduring legacy of the major achievements of the people living Asia, Africa (Islam), Europe and the Americas over time.</li> </ul>