

# Benchmark Results

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Benchmark#	Description	Remarks/Example	Idea/Standard	Subject	Grade	Body Of Knowledge/ Strand	Cognitive Complexity Rating
SS.6.C.1.1	Identify democratic concepts developed in ancient Greece that served as a foundation for American constitutional democracy.	Examples are polis, civic participation and voting rights, legislative bodies, written constitutions, rule of law.	Demonstrate an understanding of the origins and purposes of government, law, and the American political system.	32	6	Civics and Government	N/A
SS.6.C.1.2	Identify how the government of the Roman Republic contributed to the development of democratic principles (separation of powers, rule of law, representative government, civic duty).		Demonstrate an understanding of the origins and purposes of government, law, and the American political system.	32	6	Civics and Government	N/A
SS.6.C.2.1	Identify principles (civic participation, role of government) from ancient Greek and Roman civilizations which are reflected in the American political process today, and discuss their effect on the American political process.		Evaluate the roles, rights, and responsibilities of United States citizens, and determine methods of active participation in society, government, and the political system.	32	6	Civics and Government	N/A
SS.6.E.1.1	Identify the factors (new resources, increased productivity, education, technology, slave economy, territorial expansion) that increase economic		Understand the fundamental concepts relevant to the development of a market economy.	32	6	Economics	N/A

	growth.						
SS.6.E.1.2	Describe and identify traditional and command economies as they appear in different civilizations.		Understand the fundamental concepts relevant to the development of a market economy.	32	6	Economics	N/A
SS.6.E.1.3	Describe the following economic concepts as they relate to early civilization: scarcity, opportunity cost, supply and demand, barter, trade, productive resources (land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship).		Understand the fundamental concepts relevant to the development of a market economy.	32	6	Economics	N/A
SS.6.E.2.1	Evaluate how civilizations through clans, leaders, and family groups make economic decisions for that civilization providing a framework for future city-state or nation development.		Understand the fundamental concepts relevant to the institutions, structure, and functions of a national economy.	32	6	Economics	N/A
SS.6.E.3.1	Identify examples of mediums of exchange (currencies) used for trade (barter) for each civilization, and explain why international trade requires a system for a medium of exchange between trading both inside and among various regions.		Understand the fundamental concepts and interrelationships of the United States economy in the international marketplace.	32	6	Economics	N/A
SS.6.E.3.2	Categorize products that were traded among civilizations, and give examples of barriers to trade of those products.		Understand the fundamental concepts and interrelationships of the United States economy in the international marketplace.	32	6	Economics	N/A

SS.6.E.3.3	Describe traditional economies (Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush) and elements of those economies that led to the rise of a merchant class and trading partners.		Understand the fundamental concepts and interrelationships of the United States economy in the international marketplace.	32	6	Economics	N/A
SS.6.E.3.4	Describe the relationship among civilizations that engage in trade, including the benefits and drawbacks of voluntary trade.		Understand the fundamental concepts and interrelationships of the United States economy in the international marketplace.	32	6	Economics	N/A
SS.6.G.1.1	Use latitude and longitude coordinates to understand the relationship between people and places on the Earth.		Understand how to use maps and other geographic representations, tools and technology to report information.	32	6	Geography	N/A
SS.6.G.1.2	Analyze the purposes of map projections (political, physical, special purpose) and explain the applications of various types of maps.		Understand how to use maps and other geographic representations, tools and technology to report information.	32	6	Geography	N/A
SS.6.G.1.3	Identify natural wonders of the ancient world.	Examples are Seven Natural Wonders of Africa, Himalayas, Gobi Desert.	Understand how to use maps and other geographic representations, tools and technology to report information.	32	6	Geography	N/A
SS.6.G.1.4	Utilize tools geographers use to study the world.	Examples are maps, globes, graphs, charts and geo-spatial tools	Understand how to use maps and other geographic representations,	32	6	Geography	N/A

		such as GPS (global positioning system), GIS (Geographic Information Systems), satellite imagery, aerial photography, online mapping resources.	tools and technology to report information.				
SS.6.G.1.5	Use scale, cardinal, and intermediate directions, and estimation of distances between places on current and ancient maps of the world.		Understand how to use maps and other geographic representations, tools and technology to report information.	32	6	Geography	N/A
SS.6.G.1.6	Use a map to identify major bodies of water of the world, and explain ways they have impacted the development of civilizations.	Examples are major rivers, seas, oceans.	Understand how to use maps and other geographic representations, tools and technology to report information.	32	6	Geography	N/A
SS.6.G.1.7	Use maps to identify characteristics and boundaries of ancient civilizations that have shaped the world today.	Examples are Phoenicia, Carthage, Crete, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Kush.	Understand how to use maps and other geographic representations, tools and technology to report information.	32	6	Geography	N/A
SS.6.G.2.1	Explain how major physical characteristics, natural resources, climate, and absolute and relative locations have influenced settlement, interactions, and the economies of ancient civilizations of the world.		Understand physical and cultural characteristics of places.	32	6	Geography	N/A
SS.6.G.2.2	Differentiate between continents, regions,	Examples are city-states, provinces,	Understand physical and	32	6	Geography	N/A

	countries, and cities in order to understand the complexities of regions created by civilizations.	kingdoms, empires.	cultural characteristics of places.				
SS.6.G.2.3	Analyze the relationship of physical geography to the development of ancient river valley civilizations.	Examples are Tigris and Euphrates [Mesopotamia], Nile [Egypt], Indus and Ganges [Ancient India], and Huang He [Ancient China].	Understand physical and cultural characteristics of places.	32	6	Geography	N/A
SS.6.G.2.4	Explain how the geographical location of ancient civilizations contributed to the culture and politics of those societies.	Examples are Egypt, Rome, Greece, China, Kush.	Understand physical and cultural characteristics of places.	32	6	Geography	N/A
SS.6.G.2.5	Interpret how geographic boundaries invite or limit interaction with other regions and cultures.	Examples are China limits and Greece invites.	Understand physical and cultural characteristics of places.	32	6	Geography	N/A
SS.6.G.2.6	Explain the concept of cultural diffusion, and identify the influences of different ancient cultures on one another.	Examples are Phoenicia on Greece and Greece on Rome.	Understand physical and cultural characteristics of places.	32	6	Geography	N/A
SS.6.G.2.7	Interpret choropleths or dot-density maps to explain the distribution of population in the ancient world.		Understand physical and cultural characteristics of places.	32	6	Geography	N/A
SS.6.G.3.1	Explain how the physical landscape has affected the development of agriculture and industry in the ancient world.	Examples are terracing, seasonal crop rotations, resource development.	Understand the relationships between the Earth's ecosystems and the populations that dwell within them.	32	6	Geography	N/A
SS.6.G.3.2	Analyze the impact of human populations on	Examples are desertification,	Understand the relationships	32	6	Geography	N/A

	the ancient world's ecosystems.	deforestation, abuse of resources, erosion.	between the Earth's ecosystems and the populations that dwell within them.				
SS.6.G.4.1	Explain how family and ethnic relationships influenced ancient cultures.		Understand the characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations.	32	6	Geography	N/A
SS.6.G.4.2	Use maps to trace significant migrations, and analyze their results.	Examples are prehistoric Asians to the Americas, Aryans in Asia, Germanic tribes throughout Europe.	Understand the characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations.	32	6	Geography	N/A
SS.6.G.4.3	Locate sites in Africa and Asia where archaeologists have found evidence of early human societies, and trace their migration patterns to other parts of the world.		Understand the characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations.	32	6	Geography	N/A
SS.6.G.4.4	Map and analyze the impact of the spread of various belief systems in the ancient world.	Examples are Buddhism, Christianity, Judaism.	Understand the characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations.	32	6	Geography	N/A
SS.6.G.5.1	Identify the methods used to compensate for the scarcity of resources in the ancient world.	Examples are water in the Middle East, fertile soil, fuel.	Understand how human actions can impact the environment.	32	6	Geography	N/A
SS.6.G.5.2	Use geographic terms and tools to explain why ancient civilizations developed networks of highways, waterways, and other transportation linkages.		Understand how human actions can impact the environment.	32	6	Geography	N/A
SS.6.G.5.3	Use geographic tools	Examples	Understand how	32	6	Geography	N/A

	and terms to analyze how famine, drought, and natural disasters plagued many ancient civilizations.	are flooding of the Nile, drought in Africa, volcanoes in the Mediterranean region, famine in Asia.	human actions can impact the environment.				
SS.6.G.6.1	Describe the Six Essential Elements of Geography (The World in Spatial Terms, Places and Regions, Physical Systems, Human Systems, Environment, The Uses of Geography) as the organizing framework for understanding the world and its people.		Understand how to apply geography to interpret the past and present and plan for the future.	32	6	Geography	N/A
SS.6.G.6.2	Compare maps of the world in ancient times with current political maps.		Understand how to apply geography to interpret the past and present and plan for the future.	32	6	Geography	N/A
SS.6.W.1.1	Use timelines to identify chronological order of historical events.		Utilize historical inquiry skills and analytical processes.	32	6	World History	N/A
SS.6.W.1.2	Identify terms (decade, century, epoch, era, millennium, BC/BCE, AD/CE) and designations of time periods.		Utilize historical inquiry skills and analytical processes.	32	6	World History	N/A
SS.6.W.1.3	Interpret primary and secondary sources.	Examples are artifacts, images, auditory sources, written sources.	Utilize historical inquiry skills and analytical processes.	32	6	World History	N/A
SS.6.W.1.4	Describe the methods of historical inquiry and how history relates to the other social sciences.	Examples are archaeology, geography, political science, economics.	Utilize historical inquiry skills and analytical processes.	32	6	World History	N/A

SS.6.W.1.5	Describe the roles of historians and recognize varying historical interpretations (historiography).		Utilize historical inquiry skills and analytical processes.	32	6	World History	N/A
SS.6.W.1.6	Describe how history transmits culture and heritage and provides models of human character.		Utilize historical inquiry skills and analytical processes.	32	6	World History	N/A
SS.6.W.2.1	Compare the lifestyles of hunter-gatherers with those of settlers of early agricultural communities.		Describe the emergence of early civilizations (Nile, Tigris-Euphrates, Indus, and Yellow Rivers, Meso and South American).	32	6	World History	N/A
SS.6.W.2.2	Describe how the developments of agriculture and metallurgy related to settlement, population growth, and the emergence of civilization.		Describe the emergence of early civilizations (Nile, Tigris-Euphrates, Indus, and Yellow Rivers, Meso and South American).	32	6	World History	N/A
SS.6.W.2.3	Identify the characteristics of civilization.	Examples are urbanization, specialized labor, advanced technology, government and religious institutions, social classes.	Describe the emergence of early civilizations (Nile, Tigris-Euphrates, Indus, and Yellow Rivers, Meso and South American).	32	6	World History	N/A
SS.6.W.2.4	Compare the economic, political, social, and religious institutions of ancient river civilizations.	Examples are Nile, Tigris-Euphrates, Indus, Huang He.	Describe the emergence of early civilizations (Nile, Tigris-	32	6	World History	N/A



			Euphrates, Indus, and Yellow Rivers, Meso and South American).				
SS.6.W.2.5	Summarize important achievements of Egyptian civilization.	Examples are agriculture, calendar, pyramids, art and architecture, hieroglyphic writing and record-keeping, literature such as The Book of the Dead, mummification.	Describe the emergence of early civilizations (Nile, Tigris-Euphrates, Indus, and Yellow Rivers, Meso and South American).	32	6	World History	N/A
SS.6.W.2.6	Determine the contributions of key figures from ancient Egypt.	Examples are Narmer, Imhotep, Hatshepsut, Ramses the Great, Akhenaten, Tutankhamun.	Describe the emergence of early civilizations (Nile, Tigris-Euphrates, Indus, and Yellow Rivers, Meso and South American).	32	6	World History	N/A
SS.6.W.2.7	Summarize the important achievements of Mesopotamian civilization.	Examples are cuneiform writing, epic literature such as Gilgamesh, art and architecture, technology such as the wheel, sail, and plow.	Describe the emergence of early civilizations (Nile, Tigris-Euphrates, Indus, and Yellow Rivers, Meso and South American).	32	6	World History	N/A
SS.6.W.2.8	Determine the impact of key figures from ancient Mesopotamian civilizations.	Examples are Abraham, Hammurabi, Nebuchadnezzar, Cyrus, Zoroaster.	Describe the emergence of early civilizations (Nile, Tigris-Euphrates, Indus, and Yellow Rivers, Meso and South American).	32	6	World History	N/A

SS.6.W.2.9	Identify key figures and basic beliefs of the Israelites and determine how these beliefs compared with those of others in the geographic area.	Examples are Abraham, Moses, monotheism, law, emphasis on individual worth and responsibility.	Describe the emergence of early civilizations (Nile, Tigris-Euphrates, Indus, and Yellow Rivers, Meso and South American).	32	6	World History	N/A
SS.6.W.2.10	Compare the emergence of advanced civilizations in Meso and South America with the four early river valley civilizations.	Examples are Olmec, Zapotec, Chavin.	Describe the emergence of early civilizations (Nile, Tigris-Euphrates, Indus, and Yellow Rivers, Meso and South American).	32	6	World History	N/A
SS.6.W.3.1	Analyze the cultural impact the ancient Phoenicians had on the Mediterranean world with regard to colonization (Carthage), exploration, maritime commerce (purple dye, tin), and written communication (alphabet).		Recognize significant events, figures, and contributions of classical civilizations (Phoenicia, Greece, Rome, Axum).	32	6	World History	N/A
SS.6.W.3.2	Explain the democratic concepts (polis, civic participation and voting rights, legislative bodies, written constitutions, rule of law) developed in ancient Greece.		Recognize significant events, figures, and contributions of classical civilizations (Phoenicia, Greece, Rome, Axum).	32	6	World History	N/A
SS.6.W.3.3	Compare life in Athens and Sparta (government and the status of citizens, women and children, foreigners,		Recognize significant events, figures, and contributions of	32	6	World History	N/A

	helots).		classical civilizations (Phoenicia, Greece, Rome, Axum).				
SS.6.W.3.4	Explain the causes and effects of the Persian and Peloponnesian Wars.		Recognize significant events, figures, and contributions of classical civilizations (Phoenicia, Greece, Rome, Axum).	32	6	World History	N/A
SS.6.W.3.5	Summarize the important achievements and contributions of ancient Greek civilization.	Examples are art and architecture, athletic competitions, the birth of democracy and civic responsibility, drama, history, literature, mathematics, medicine, philosophy, science, warfare.	Recognize significant events, figures, and contributions of classical civilizations (Phoenicia, Greece, Rome, Axum).	32	6	World History	N/A
SS.6.W.3.6	Determine the impact of key figures from ancient Greece.	Examples are Aristophanes, Aristotle, Hippocrates, Herodotus, Homer, Pericles, Plato, Pythagoras, Socrates, Solon, Sophocles, Thales, Themistocles, Thucydides.	Recognize significant events, figures, and contributions of classical civilizations (Phoenicia, Greece, Rome, Axum).	32	6	World History	N/A
SS.6.W.3.7	Summarize the key achievements, contributions, and figures associated with The Hellenistic Period.	Examples are Alexander the Great, Library of Alexandria, Archimedes, Euclid, Plutarch, The Septuagint,	Recognize significant events, figures, and contributions of classical civilizations	32	6	World History	N/A

		Stoicism, Ptolemy I.	(Phoenicia, Greece, Rome, Axum).				
SS.6.W.3.8	Determine the impact of significant figures associated with ancient Rome.	Examples are Augustus, Cicero, Cincinnatus, Cleopatra, Constantine the Great, Diocletian, Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus, Hadrian, Hannibal, Horace, Julius Caesar, Ovid, Romulus and Remus, Marcus Aurelius, Scipio Africanus, Virgil, Theodosius, Attila the Hun.	Recognize significant events, figures, and contributions of classical civilizations (Phoenicia, Greece, Rome, Axum).	32	6	World History	N/A
SS.6.W.3.9	Explain the impact of the Punic Wars on the development of the Roman Empire.		Recognize significant events, figures, and contributions of classical civilizations (Phoenicia, Greece, Rome, Axum).	32	6	World History	N/A
SS.6.W.3.10	Describe the government of the Roman Republic and its contribution to the development of democratic principles (separation of powers, rule of law, representative government, civic duty).		Recognize significant events, figures, and contributions of classical civilizations (Phoenicia, Greece, Rome, Axum).	32	6	World History	N/A
SS.6.W.3.11	Explain the transition from Roman Republic to empire and Imperial Rome, and compare Roman life and culture		Recognize significant events, figures, and contributions of	32	6	World History	N/A

	under each one.		classical civilizations (Phoenicia, Greece, Rome, Axum).				
SS.6.W.3.12	Explain the causes for the growth and longevity of the Roman Empire.	Examples are centralized and efficient government, religious toleration, expansion of citizenship, the legion, the extension of road networks.	Recognize significant events, figures, and contributions of classical civilizations (Phoenicia, Greece, Rome, Axum).	32	6	World History	N/A
SS.6.W.3.13	Identify key figures and the basic beliefs of early Christianity and how these beliefs impacted the Roman Empire.	Examples are Christian monotheism, Jesus as the son of God, Peter, Paul.	Recognize significant events, figures, and contributions of classical civilizations (Phoenicia, Greece, Rome, Axum).	32	6	World History	N/A
SS.6.W.3.14	Describe the key achievements and contributions of Roman civilization.	Examples are art and architecture, engineering, law, literature, technology.	Recognize significant events, figures, and contributions of classical civilizations (Phoenicia, Greece, Rome, Axum).	32	6	World History	N/A
SS.6.W.3.15	Explain the reasons for the gradual decline of the Western Roman Empire after the Pax Romana.	Examples are internal power struggles, constant Germanic pressure on the frontiers, economic policies, over dependence on slavery and mercenary soldiers.	Recognize significant events, figures, and contributions of classical civilizations (Phoenicia, Greece, Rome, Axum).	32	6	World History	N/A
SS.6.W.3.16	Compare life in the		Recognize	32	6	World	N/A

	Roman Republic for patricians, plebeians, women, children, and slaves.		significant events, figures, and contributions of classical civilizations (Phoenicia, Greece, Rome, Axum).			History	
SS.6.W.3.17	Explain the spread and influence of the Latin language on Western Civilization.	Examples are education, law, medicine, religion, science.	Recognize significant events, figures, and contributions of classical civilizations (Phoenicia, Greece, Rome, Axum).	32	6	World History	N/A
SS.6.W.3.18	Describe the rise and fall of the ancient east African kingdoms of Kush and Axum and Christianity's development in Ethiopia.		Recognize significant events, figures, and contributions of classical civilizations (Phoenicia, Greece, Rome, Axum).	32	6	World History	N/A
SS.6.W.4.1	Discuss the significance of Aryan and other tribal migrations on Indian civilization.		Recognize significant events, figures, and contributions of classical Asian civilizations (China, India).	32	6	World History	N/A
SS.6.W.4.2	Explain the major beliefs and practices associated with Hinduism and the social structure of the caste system in ancient India.	Examples are Brahman, reincarnation, dharma, karma, ahimsa, moksha.	Recognize significant events, figures, and contributions of classical Asian civilizations (China, India).	32	6	World History	N/A
SS.6.W.4.3	Recognize the political		Recognize	32	6	World	N/A

	and cultural achievements of the Mauryan and Gupta empires.		significant events, figures, and contributions of classical Asian civilizations (China, India).			History	
SS.6.W.4.4	Explain the teachings of Buddha, the importance of Asoka, and how Buddhism spread in India, Ceylon, and other parts of Asia.	Examples are The Four Noble Truths, Three Qualities, Eightfold Path.	Recognize significant events, figures, and contributions of classical Asian civilizations (China, India).	32	6	World History	N/A
SS.6.W.4.5	Summarize the important achievements and contributions of ancient Indian civilization.	Examples are Sanskrit, Bhagavad Gita, medicine, metallurgy, and mathematics including Hindu-Arabic numerals and the concept of zero.	Recognize significant events, figures, and contributions of classical Asian civilizations (China, India).	32	6	World History	N/A
SS.6.W.4.6	Describe the concept of the Mandate of Heaven and its connection to the Zhou and later dynasties.		Recognize significant events, figures, and contributions of classical Asian civilizations (China, India).	32	6	World History	N/A
SS.6.W.4.7	Explain the basic teachings of Laozi, Confucius, and Han Fei Zi.	Examples are filial piety, the role of kinship in maintaining order, hierarchy in Chinese society.	Recognize significant events, figures, and contributions of classical Asian civilizations (China, India).	32	6	World History	N/A
SS.6.W.4.8	Describe the contributions of classical and post classical China.	Examples are Great Wall, Silk Road, bronze casting, silk-making, movable type,	Recognize significant events, figures, and contributions of	32	6	World History	N/A

		gunpowder, paper-making, magnetic compass, horse collar, stirrup, civil service system, The Analects.	classical Asian civilizations (China, India).				
SS.6.W.4.9	Identify key figures from classical and post classical China.	Examples are Shi Huangdi, Wu-ti, Empress Wu, Chengho.	Recognize significant events, figures, and contributions of classical Asian civilizations (China, India).	32	6	World History	N/A
SS.6.W.4.10	Explain the significance of the silk roads and maritime routes across the Indian Ocean to the movement of goods and ideas among Asia, East Africa, and the Mediterranean Basin.		Recognize significant events, figures, and contributions of classical Asian civilizations (China, India).	32	6	World History	N/A
SS.6.W.4.11	Explain the rise and expansion of the Mongol empire and its effects on peoples of Asia and Europe including the achievements of Ghengis and Kublai Khan.		Recognize significant events, figures, and contributions of classical Asian civilizations (China, India).	32	6	World History	N/A
SS.6.W.4.12	Identify the causes and effects of Chinese isolation and the decision to limit foreign trade in the 15th century.		Recognize significant events, figures, and contributions of classical Asian civilizations (China, India).	32	6	World History	N/A