

6th Grade Social Studies Pacing Guide

Monday, April 20 – Catch up day

Tuesday, April 21 – Read pgs. 454-459 and 6 KT

Start studying on Seterra for the Middle East Countries Quiz

Wednesday, April 22 – Arabia and Iraq Section 3 Quiz Worksheet and Young Saudis Worksheet

Study on Seterra for the Middle East Countries Quiz

Thursday, April 23 – Read pgs. 460-463 and 5 KT

Study on Seterra for the Middle East Countries Quiz

Friday, April 24 – Hall of Leaders Worksheet

Study on Seterra for the Middle East Countries Quiz

See reverse side for the second week

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Monday, April 27 – Review Day on Zoom (watch Google Classroom for the time)

Study on Seterra for the Middle East Countries Quiz

Tuesday, April 28 – Test over Arabia and Iraq

Study on Seterra for the Middle East Countries Quiz

Wednesday, April 29 – Read pgs. 467-469

Watch introduction videos and answer questions on Google Classroom

Study on Seterra for the Middle East Countries Quiz

Thursday, April 30 – Read pgs. 470-477 and 5 KT

Study on Seterra for the Middle East Countries Quiz

Friday, May 1 – Isreal and Its Neighbors Section 1 Quiz Worksheet and Dead Sea Worksheet

Watch videos on Google Classroom to help complete the assignment

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Study on Seterra for the Middle East Countries Quiz

Vocab: Plate fossil fuel desalination urbanized majority civilization monotheism
Quran caliph mosque minority dictator fundamentalism Islamism jihad terrorism
entrepreneurship hijab consensus bureaucracy constitutional monarchy Baath Party
absolute monarch

Questions

1. Which major rivers flow through Iraq?

The Tigris and Euphrates Rivers flow through Iraq

2. Where are the largest oil reserves in Arabia and Iraq?

The largest oil reserves are in Saudi Arabia

3. Why is oil so important to Arabia and Iraq?

Oil is important to Arabia and Iraq because it is the region's main natural resource. It pays for everything else people need, especially water and food.

4. Which parts of Arabia and Iraq get seasonal precipitation?

The mountains of Yemen and Iraq get seasonal precipitation.

5. Why are populations growing in the region of Arabia and Iraq?

Arabia and Iraq have high birth rates, partly because of local customs and religious traditions practiced in parts of the region encourages large families.

6. What are some differences among Muslims in this region?

Some Muslims are Sunnis and some are Shias.

7. Which civilization first developed writing?

Sumer first developed writing.

8. Why did Sunni and Shia Muslims split?

Sunni and Shia Muslims split over different views of who should succeed Muhammad.

9. How did trade advance Muslim learning?

Trade advanced Muslim learning by bringing people and ideas from cultures around the world to the region.

10. What form of government does Saudi Arabia have?

Saudi Arabia has an absolute monarchy.

11. Are all Islamists fundamentalists?

No, not all Islamists are fundamentalists.

12. Why are there so many foreign workers in Arabia?

Oil income is available to pay foreign workers who do jobs local citizens do not want.

13. How is life changing for women in Arabia and Iraq?

Women are gaining access to education and opportunities to work and pursue careers.

14. What is government by consensus?

It is government by agreement. No force is used to direct people.

15. What kind of ruler was Saddam Hussein?

Saddam Hussein was a dictator.

16. In a government setting, what is a monarch?

He is someone who controls the government. He is a king.

17. Of Iraq, Yemen, and Kuwait, which is ruled by a monarch?

Kuwait

Essay – Choose 2 prompts to answer for the test. You will need at least 3 sentences for each answer. Make sure that you have enough information on each topic so that you are not repeating yourself.

1. Water and oil are both important to Arabia and Iraq. How are the region's supplies of these two resources related? How can the region use a wealth of one resource to take care of a shortage of the other?

Example: People live near oil pumps and refineries for work. There is not always drinkable water in these areas. Wealth from the oil pays for desalination plants. Desalination plants provide water where there is not enough drinkable water for the population.

2. How do traditional Islamic cultures in Arabia and Iraq view the role of women in society? How do these views differ from those held in most Western nations?

Examples to talk about - Traditional Islamic culture expects women to: conceal themselves from public view by..., avoiding public places because..., not mixing with unrelated men..., get permission from related males to travel anywhere because..., Western nations (like the United States) expect women to: _____.

3. How do the physical features of Arabia and Iraq, such as desert oases, affect where people live in Arabia and Iraq? Describe at least two ways that people get enough drinkable water to people in these areas.

Examples to talk about: scarcity of water in the region, people go to places with enough water such as desert oases, desalination, pipelines pump water from other countries, water conservation

Page 454

fundamentalism _____

Islamism _____

jihad _____

terrorism _____

entrepreneurship _____

hijab _____

Page 460

consensus _____

bureaucracy _____

absolute monarchy _____

constitutional monarchy _____

Baath Party _____

Page 470

Fertile Crescent _____

rain shadow _____

aquifer _____

Druze _____

Alawite _____

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Section Quiz

Directions Answer the following questions using what you learned in Section 3.

1. _____ What is the main reason countries in the region want to diversify their economies?
 - a. It will create more oil-industry jobs.
 - b. It will keep traditional customs.
 - c. It will bring more foreign workers.
 - d. It will strengthen their countries.

2. _____ Which individual or group practices terrorism?
 - a. al Qaeda
 - b. the Ottoman empire
 - c. Western engineers
 - d. Abd al-Wahhab

3. _____ What does the term *entrepreneurship* mean?
 - a. training new workers for jobs in the oil business
 - b. understanding how to run your own business
 - c. willingness to take the risk of starting a business
 - d. believing that men and women can share a business

4. _____ What is fundamentalism?
 - a. separating government from religion
 - b. a belief in one god
 - c. a belief that holy books should be taken literally
 - d. a way to expand the economy

5. _____ What does hijab do?
 - a. It covers a woman's face and body.
 - b. It gives a person rules for daily prayer.
 - c. It prohibits women from driving.
 - d. It shows that a person enjoys modern culture.

6. Complete the table below to show conflicts in today's Arabia and Iraq.

How is daily life in Arabia and Iraq affected by
regional traditions?
global culture?

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Enrichment: Young Saudis

Directions Read the selection below. Then answer the questions that follow and complete the activity.

Like youth everywhere, young people in Saudi Arabia are interested in each other. But in Saudi Arabia, getting to know each other is very different than it is here in the United States. That's because Saudi religious views are different from the religious views of most Americans. According to Saudi views, the Quran says that women are equal to men, but have different roles in society. Those roles lead to customs that try to shield women in many ways.

Boys and girls do not socialize together. There are no movie theaters and restaurants do not seat unmarried couples together. So, how can young people get to know each other? They communicate by phone or e-mail. Boys watch girls go in and out of malls. Young people also meet in public spaces in neighborhoods where foreign workers live and fewer rules are enforced.

Like those in America, many Saudi young people go to school and dream of future careers. Still, while girls train for many jobs, some are not open to women at all. For example, women cannot work as engineers. Women also work separately from men. Women work in shops or banks for female customers. Finally, because Saudi schools stress memorization over critical thinking, some Saudis worry that today's young people will not be prepared for tomorrow's jobs.

Saudi girls shop in women-only malls. Inside, girls take off their abayas, coverings that are part of hijab. Underneath, they often wear typical Western clothes like jeans and sneakers. Girls can also buy makeup at the mall, and can show their clothes and makeup to other girls at home. Some girls buy abayas that show their personality with decorations such as a logo sewn in beads.



1. What is the main idea affecting life for young people in Saudi Arabia? Where does it come from?

2. How are young people in Saudi Arabia and America the same?

3. **Activity** ~~Make a Venn diagram comparing~~ ^{Compare} young people in Saudi Arabia with young people in your community.

1 similarity and 1 difference
↓

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____



myWorld Activity Support **Caption Card**

Hall of Leaders

at the bottom
Directions ~~Work in teams to create an exhibit for a history museum about government in Arabia and Iraq. Divide up the leaders listed below among your team. For your leader or leadership group, research or draw an image. Then write a caption card about the leader or group. Refer back to the Case Study for information. Display your team's images in a virtual or printed "Hall of Leaders."~~ *Choose one leader*

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Hammurabi | Iraq's current president | Yemen's current president |
| King Faisal II of Iraq | Saddam Hussein | Kuwait's national assembly |
| Abbasid caliph | King Abdullah of Saudi Arabia | |

1. Circle your assigned leader or leadership group. Use the search term listed above to locate an image from a book or the Internet. Then answer these questions:

a. What type of government does your leader or group represent?

b. How does a ruler of this type govern?

c. About when did this leader or group of leaders rule? _____

d. What role did religion play in this type of government?

2. ~~On separate paper, write a caption card using your answers. Cut out your card and attach it to your image of the leader, or post the image and text in a virtual setting.~~

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Section Quiz

Directions Answer the following questions using what you learned in Section 1.

1. _____ What parts of the region fall within the Fertile Crescent?
 - a. the Great African Rift Valley
 - b. the Syrian Desert plateau
 - c. the Negev Desert
 - d. the Euphrates River Valley
2. _____ What happens in a rain shadow?
 - a. Very little rain falls all year.
 - b. A lot of rain falls in summer.
 - c. It rains a little every day.
 - d. Heavy rains fall for weeks.
3. _____ What are aquifers?
 - a. areas of moist air where it rains often
 - b. streams that have water in wet seasons
 - c. underground layers where water collects
 - d. factories for removing salt from sea water
4. _____ Which ethnic group makes up the majority in Israel?
 - a. Jews
 - b. Alawites
 - c. Kurds
 - d. Druze
5. _____ In which of the following do Christians make up more than a quarter of the population?
 - a. Syria
 - b. Palestinian Territories
 - c. Lebanon
 - d. Jordan
6. Complete the table below to show the important ideas about the physical and human geography of Israel and its neighboring nations.

Landforms and Bodies of Water	Climate Zones With Locations
Natural Resource Challenges	Main Ethnic and Religious Groups

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Enrichment: Dead Sea

Directions Read the selection below. Then answer the questions that follow, and complete the activity.

A Day at the Dead Sea Pretend you are visiting the Dead Sea for the day. Get the basic facts and then choose what to do.

- Actually a lake, the Dead Sea is below sea level.
- Fresh water enters the lake from the Jordan River, smaller streams, and about 4 inches (100 mm) of rain each year. This water also brings dissolved minerals into the lake.
- Heat causes a lot of evaporation. In addition, demand for irrigation reduces how much Jordan River water enters the lake. As a result, the lake loses water and gets saltier and saltier.
- The Dead Sea gets its name because the water is so salty that nothing can live in it—no plants or animals of any kind.

Get a Tan Believe it or not, the Dead Sea's low elevation and other factors reduce harmful rays from the sun to make it safer to sunbathe there than many other places.

Float Bring a book and just lean back. Salt makes the Dead Sea's water so dense that you float, even without a raft.

Mud Fight Enjoy a fun mud fight with friends and family. Coat your body with the Dead Sea's black mud. According to some people, the mud has healing effects on the body and the mind.

Medical Research Visit one of the many research clinics at the Dead Sea. Each has unique uses for Dead Sea resources to improve health problems, including a variety of skin conditions.

Shop for Cosmetics You can find the lake's minerals in a huge range of products for hair and skin care, for makeup, and more.

1. Why does the Dead Sea get saltier and saltier?

2. Where did the Dead Sea get its name?

3. **Activity** Write a journal entry about an imagined day at the Dead Sea. *At least 5 sentences. You may use the back of the Hall of Leaders Worksheet to write your entry.*

What interesting things did you do?

At least 5 sentences. You may use the back of the Hall of Leaders Worksheet to write your entry.

