

7 <sup>th</sup> Grade Social Studies		HCCMS Table of Specificity		
UNIT: Unit 2-SW Asia Today				
STANDARDS:		SS7H2, SS7G5, SS7G7, SS7G8, SS7CG4, SS7CG5		
KNOWLEDGE OF:	TERMS	FACTS	RULES & PRINCIPLES	PROCESSES & PROCEDURES
	<p>Locations: Euphrates River, Jordan River, Tigris River, Suez Canal, Persian Gulf, Strait of Hormuz, Arabian Sea, Red Sea, Gaza, Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Kuwait</p> <p>Terms: Holocaust, anti-Semitism, Zionism, natural resources, population distribution, ethnic group, religious group, literacy rate, standard of living; systems of government: unitary, confederation, federal; forms of government: autocratic, oligarchic, and democratic-parliamentary and presidential; monarchy, theocracy</p> <p>People: Arabs, Persians, Kurds, Israelis, Shia Muslims, Sunni Muslims</p>	<p>1. Conflicts over land and religion and change have shaped and continue to shape the political boundaries of the Middle East.</p> <p>2. Location, climate, and physical characteristics affect where people live, the kind of work they do and how they travel.</p> <p>3. There were several reasons for the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948.</p> <p>4. The U.S. has maintained an interest in the Middle East which includes the Persian Gulf conflict, and the invasions of Iraq and Afghanistan</p> <p>5. Oil has affected the development of the Middle East.</p> <p>6. Ethnic groups and religious groups are not the same.</p> <p>7. The prominent religions of the region are Christianity, Judaism, and Islam.</p> <p>8. Sunni and Shia Muslims are divided over the way the leaders are chosen.</p> <p>9. Literacy rate and standard of living are interrelated.</p> <p>10. The religions of Arabs, Persians, and Kurds are diverse.</p> <p>11. Governmental systems distribute power in different ways.</p> <p>12. The role of the citizen is based on the type of governmental system in the country.</p> <p>13. Israel is a parliamentary democracy, Saudi Arabia is a monarchy, and Iran is a theocracy.</p>	<p>1. When there is conflict between or within societies, change is the result.</p> <p>2. The culture of a society is the product of the religion, beliefs, customs, traditions, and government of that society.</p> <p>3. As a society increases in complexity and interacts with other societies, the complexity of the government also increases.</p> <p>4. Location affects a society's economy, culture, and development.</p>	<p>1. Students will locate selected nations and physical features of SW Asia and examine how location, climate, and physical characteristics have affected where people live, the types of work they do, and how they travel.</p> <p>2. Conflict and change have shaped and continue to shape the political boundaries of the region.</p> <p>3. Examination of culture will lead to a deeper understanding of the prominent religions in the region.</p> <p>4. Examination of governance of the region will reveal the role that religion plays in governance and international relations.</p>
COMPREHENSION/TRANSLATION		Students will be able describe the similarities and differences in the religions of Christianity, Islam, and Judaism and be will be able to explain how these religions have influenced the cultures of the region.		
APPLICATION		Students will be able to demonstrate the importance of religion in Southwest Asia and how religion has played an important part in Southwest Asia's history.		
ANALYSIS & SYNTHESIS		1. Students will be able to differentiate the three religions of Southwest Asia according to history. 2. Students will be able to explain the differences of the three religions above and how these differences have contributed to conflict in Southwest Asia. 3. Students will be able to compare and contrast the three main religions of Southwest Asia.		

