

# Social Studies Grade 6 – 2015-2016

## Course Objectives:

At the heart of the Social Studies (SS) curriculum is the preparation for students to be citizens of tomorrow by helping them to better understand the interconnectedness of their nation and the world they live in, and appreciate the complexities of human experience. Drawing on the social life that is of meaning and interest to learners, the study of SS seeks to ignite pupils' curiosity to inquire into real world issues that concern their lives. Through inquiry and applied learning experiences, SS helps students to attain relevant knowledge and understandings of these issues, develop critical and reflective thinking skills, and appreciate multiple perspectives. SS seeks to inculcate in pupils, a deeper understanding of the values that define their society, nurture concern for their surrounding environments and demonstrate empathy in their relationships with others. The curriculum therefore envisions the SS student as an informed, concerned and participative citizen who is competent in quality decision making with an impassioned spirit to contribute responsibly in the world he/she lives in.

## Resources:

1. The library
2. The internet
3. The community
4. Teacher's resources

## Main Topics Covered:

### Semester 1:

Cluster 1: A Sense of Place		Cluster 2: People, Culture and Society	
<p><b>What is Social Studies? –</b> Social and Environmental Education</p> <p><b>Big Idea:</b> Understanding what Social Studies is as a subject and its relevance to day-to-day life.</p> <p><b>Underlying concepts:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Understand the importance of Social Studies as a subject.</li> <li>- The elements of Social Studies: Place, Human Interaction, History and World Connections.</li> <li>- How different nations are made up of different, interconnected elements (place, physical environment, human interaction, history), which contribute to its unique nature.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Place, Region and Environment</b></p> <p><b>Case Study: Kalimantan, Sulawesi and Papua New Guinea –</b> Social and Environmental Education</p> <p><b>Big Idea:</b> How a place's physical properties influence the way people live in the area and how humans adapt to the environment around them.</p> <p><b>Underlying concepts:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Geographical concepts of place/location, region and environment.</li> <li>- Differentiate between physical and manmade features.</li> <li>- The formation and properties of different physical features.</li> <li>- <b>Case Study:</b> Exploring the natural wonders of Kalimantan, Sulawesi and Papua New Guinea.</li> <li>- The way humans interact with their environment, and vice versa. (natural disasters, environment exploitation)</li> </ul>	<p><b>What makes a society?</b></p> <p><b>Special Focus: Think Choose and Act–</b> Social Education</p> <p><b>Big Idea:</b> Why a society needs to be organized into a government and how effective one government system is over another. The nature of democracy and the electoral process.</p> <p><b>Underlying concepts:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The roles and responsibilities as children, students and citizens.</li> <li>- Societal structures at a micro level (i.e. family) and government structures and functions.</li> <li>- The different government structures and evaluate its effectiveness in developing a society.</li> <li>- <b>Special Focus—Think Choose and Act:</b> the electoral processes of our nation and evaluate its effectiveness in selecting a ruler.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Culture and Traditions—</b>Social and Personal Development</p> <p><b>Big Idea:</b> How cultures are products of intermixing of other cultures and how a particular culture is sustained and passed through generations.</p> <p><b>Underlying concepts:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How cultures are formed as part and parcel of a society, and that each society has its own unique culture.</li> <li>- The different cultures and traditions that are found in the Indonesian archipelago. (dance, food, music, celebrations, religious rituals)</li> <li>- How a nation's culture is not exclusively its own, but rather a collaboration of many different cultures.</li> <li>- How their own cultures are subject to influence by other cultures (i.e. globalisation and westernization)</li> <li>- Compare and contrast other cultures found in Indonesia/ other parts of the world to their own, and learn to appreciate and critically evaluate these differences.</li> </ul>

Semester 2:		
Cluster 3: Exploring Indonesia Overtime		Cluster 4: Our Nation Today
<p><b>Ancient Civilisations and the Emergence of a Society</b> – Social Education and History</p> <p><b>Big Idea:</b> How civilisations developed and to what extent is our present society directly influenced by the events from the ancient past.</p> <p><b>Underlying concepts:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The factors that lead to a formation of a civilisation</li> <li>- How physical features of a place contribute to the development of settlements.</li> <li>- The communities of early settlers of prehistoric Indonesia and migratory patterns (Austronesians)</li> <li>- The development of nomadic cultures to sophisticated civilisations with a ruling system, as well as</li> <li>- The influence of other civilisations on early Indonesian civilisations. ( i.e. early empires—Kutai, Tarumanegara, Srivijaya and Majaphait)</li> <li>- The development of certain cultural practices such as religion and architecture (i.e. Hinduism. Buddhism and eventually Islam)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Colonialism and Independence – Social Education and History</b></p> <p><b>Big Idea:</b> How colonialism influenced our culture and society and the struggle for an independent nation.</p> <p><b>Underlying concepts:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How and why Europeans first came to Southeast Asia</li> <li>- The way Europeans explored, conquered and settled in Southeast Asia.</li> <li>- The economic, political, and social impacts of colonial rule and learn about how the European industrial revolution affected Southeast Asia.</li> <li>- The reasons behind a growing nationalism and Indonesia’s struggle for independence.</li> <li>- The challenges our new nation faced after colonialism.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Global Connections – Social and Global Education</b></p> <p><b>Big Idea:</b> How nations are connected to one another and how they work together to address current global issues.</p> <p><b>Underlying concepts:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Current issues surrounding our nation today (i.e. inflation, overpopulation and development)</li> <li>- The connections Indonesia shares with the rest of the world (trade, tourism, peacekeeping)</li> <li>- Important international organisations/ agreements which Indonesia participates in.</li> <li>- The effects of globalisation on the way our society operates.</li> </ul>
Assessment		
Assessment		Weighting (%)
• Formative assessment (teacher observation / class work / homework)		20
• Summative assessment (projects and activities)		50
• Tests and Quizzes		30
		100