



Standards  
Social Studies  
Grades K-12  
Mill City Museum

Title					
Program Name					
Field to Table	Ethnic Cooking in	Kitchen Tested	The River that Powered Mpls.	The River that Boosted Mpls	Round the Mills

Grade	Standards									
	Strand	Sub-Strand	Standard	Code						
K	1. Citizenship and Government	2. Civic Values and Principles of Democracy	2. The civic identity of the United States is shaped by historical figures, places and events, and by key foundational documents and other symbolically important artifacts.	0.1.2.2.1	X	X		X	X	
	2. Economics	3. Fundamental Concepts	5. Individuals, businesses and governments interact and exchange goods, services and resources in different ways and for different reasons; interactions between buyers and sellers in a market determines the price and quantity exchanged of a good, service or resource.	0.2.3.5.1	X			X		
	3. Geography	2. Places and Regions	3. Places have physical characteristics (such as climate, topography, and vegetation) and human characteristics (such as culture, population, political and economic systems.)	0.3.2.3.1		X		X	X	
	4. History	1. Historical Thinking Skills	1. Historians generally construct chronological narratives to characterize eras and explain past events and change over time.	0.4.1.1.1	X					
2. Historical inquiry is a process in which multiple sources and different kinds of historical evidence are			0.4.1.2.1	X	X	X	X	X		

			analyzed to draw conclusions about how and why things happened in the past.									
K		2. Peoples, Cultures, and Change Over Time	4. The differences and similarities of cultures around the world are attributable to their diverse origins and histories, and interactions with other cultures throughout time.	0.4.2.4.1		X						
1	1. Government and Citizenship	2. Civic Values and Principles of Democracy	2. The civic identity of the United States is shaped by historical figures, places and events, and by key foundational documents and other symbolically important artifacts.	1.1.2.2.1	X	X		X	X			
	2. Economics	3. Fundamental Concepts	5. Individuals, businesses, and governments interact and make exchanges of goods and services in different ways and for different reasons.	1.2.3.5.1	X							
	3. Geography	2. Places and Regions	3. Places have physical characteristics (such as climate, topography, and vegetation) and human characteristics (such as culture, population, political and economic systems.)	1.3.2.3.1	X			X	X			
	4. History	1. Historical Thinking Skills		1. Historians generally construct chronological narratives to characterize eras and explain past events and change over time.	1.4.1.1.1	X	X	X	X	X		
				2. Historical inquiry is a process in which multiple sources and different kinds of historical evidence are analyzed to draw conclusions about how and why things happened in the past.	1.4.1.2.1 1.4.1.2.2	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X		
2. Peoples, Cultures, and Change Over Time				4. The differences and similarities of cultures around the world are attributable to their diverse origins and histories, and interactions with other cultures throughout time.	1.4.2.4.1 1.4.2.4.2		X X					

2	1. Government and Citizenship	2. Civic Values and Principles of Democracy	2. The civic identity of the United States is shaped by historical figures, places and events, and by key foundational documents and other symbolically important artifacts.	2.1.2.2.1	X	X	X	X	X	
	3. Geography	4. Human Environment Interaction	9. The environment influences human actions; and humans both adapt to, and change, the environment.	2.3.4.9.1	X	X		X	X	
	4. History	1. Historical Thinking Skills	1. Historians generally construct chronological narratives to characterize eras and explain past events and change over time.	2.4.1.1.1	X	X	X	X	X	
			2. Historical inquiry is a process in which multiple sources and different kinds of historical evidence are analyzed to draw conclusions about how and why things happened in the past.	2.4.1.2.1	X	X	X	X	X	
		2. Peoples, Cultures, and Change Over Time	4. The differences and similarities of cultures around the world are attributable to their diverse origins and histories, and interactions with other cultures throughout time.	2.4.2.4.1 2.4.2.4.2		X	X			
3	3. Geography	3. Human Systems	6. Geographic factors influence the distribution, functions, growth and patterns of cities and human settlements.	3.3.3.6.1				X	X	
	4. History	1. Historical Thinking Skills	1. Historians generally construct chronological narratives to characterize eras and explain past events and change over time.	3.4.1.1.1 3.4.1.1.2	X	X	X	X	X	X
			2. Historical inquiry is a process in which multiple sources and different kinds of historical evidence are analyzed to draw conclusions about how and why things happened in the past.	3.4.1.2.1 3.4.1.2.2 3.4.1.2.3	X	X	X	X	X	X

4	3. Geography	2. Places and Regions	3. Places have physical characteristics (such as climate, topography vegetation) and human characteristics (such as culture, population, political and economic systems).	4.3.2.3.1	X			X	X	
	3. Geography	4. Human Environment Interaction	9. The environment influences human actions; and humans both adapt to and change, the environment.	4.3.4.9.1	X			X	X	
			10. The meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources changes over time.	4.3.4.10.1 4.3.4.10.2				X	X	X
	4. History	1. Historical Thinking Skills	2. Historical inquiry is a process in which multiple sources and different kinds of historical evidence are analyzed to draw conclusions about how and why things happened in the past.	4.4.1.2.1	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. People, Cultures, and Change over Time		4. The differences and similarities of cultures around the world are attributable to their diverse origins and histories, and interactions with other cultures throughout time.	4.4.2.4.1		X					
5	2. Economics	4. Microeconomic Concepts	6. Profit provides an incentive for individuals and businesses; different business organizations and market structures have an effect on the profit, price, and production of goods and services.	5.2.4.6.1			X			
	3. Geography	1. Geospatial Skills	3. Places have physical characteristics (such as climate, topography and vegetation) and human characteristics (such as culture, population, political and economic systems).	5.3.1.3.1				X	X	
	3. Geography	4. Human Environment Interaction	10. The meaning, use, distribution and importance of resources changes over time.	5.3.4.10.1				X	X	

5	4. History	1. Historical Thinking Skills	1. Historians generally construct chronological narratives to characterize eras and explain past events and change over time.	5.4.1.1.1	X	X	X	X	X	
			2. Historical inquiry is a process in which multiple sources and different kinds of historical evidence are analyzed to draw conclusions about how and why things happened in the past.	5.4.1.2.1 5.4.1.2.2	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	
6	2. Economics	3. Fundamental Concepts	5. Individuals, businesses, and governments interact and make exchanges of goods and services in different ways and for different reasons.	6.2.3.5.1			X			
	3. Geography	3. Human Systems	6. Geographic factors influence the distribution, functions, growth, and patterns of cities and other human settlements	6.3.3.6.1				X	X	
	4. History	1. Historical Thinking Skills	2. Historical inquiry is a process in which multiple sources and different kinds of historical evidence are analyzed to draw conclusions about what happened in the past, and how and why it happened.	6.4.1.2.1	X	X	X	X	X	
		4. U.S. History	20. As the U.S. shifted from its agrarian roots into an industrial and global power, the rise of big business, urbanization, and immigration led to institutionalized racism, ethnic, and class conflict, and new efforts at reform. (Era: Development of an industrial United States, 1870-1920)	6.4.4.20.1 6.4.4.20.2 6.4.4.20.3 6.4.4.20.4 6.4.4.20.5					X X X X X	X X X X X
7	4. History	1. Historical Thinking Skills	2. Historical inquiry is a process in which multiple sources and different kinds of historical evidence are analyzed to draw conclusions about how and why things happened in the past.	7.4.1.2.1	X	X	X	X	X	
		2. Peoples, Cultures, and	4. The differences and similarities of cultures	7.4.2.4.1		X				

		Change Over Time	around the world are attributable to their diverse origins and histories, and interactions with other cultures throughout time.								
		4. U.S. History	20. As the U.S. shifted from its agrarian roots into an industrial and global power, the rise of big business, urbanization, and immigration led to institutionalized racism, ethnic, and class conflict, and new efforts at reform. (Development of an industrial United States, 1870-1920)	7.4.4.20.1 7.4.4.20.2 7.4.4.20.3 7.4.4.20.4 7.4.4.20.5 7.4.4.20.6 7.4.4.20.7 7.4.4.20.8					X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X	
8	3. Geography	2. Places and Regions	3. Places have physical characteristics (such as climate, topography and vegetation) and human characteristics (such as culture, population, political and economic systems).	8.3.2.3.1							X
		3. Human Systems	6. Geographic factors influence the distribution, functions, growth and patterns of cities and human settlements.	8.3.2.6.8					X	X	
	4. History	1. Historical Thinking Skills	2. Historical inquiry is a process in which multiple sources and different kinds of historical evidence are analyzed to draw conclusions about how and why things happened in the past.	8.4.1.2.1	X	X	X	X	X	X	
9 10 11 12	3. Geography	2. Places and Regions	3. Places have physical characteristics (such as climate, topography and vegetation) and human characteristics (such as culture, population, political and economic systems).	9.3.2.3.1							X
		3. Human Systems	6. Geographic factors influence the distribution, functions, growth and patterns of cities and human settlements.	9.3.3.6.1							X

9 10 11 12	4. History	1. Historical Thinking Skills	2. Historical inquiry is a process in which multiple sources and different kinds of historical evidence are analyzed to draw conclusions about how and why things happened in the past.	9.4.1.2.1 9.4.1.2.2	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X
		3. World History	11. Industrialization ushered in wide-spread population growth and migration, new colonial empires and revolutionary ideas about government and political power. (The Age of Revolutions: 1750-1922)	9.4.3.11.1 9.4.3.11.2 9.4.3.11.3 9.4.3.11.4 9.4.3.11.5 9.4.3.11.6 9.4.3.11.7 9.4.3.11.8						X X X X X X X X
	4. History	4. United States History	20. As the United States shifted from its agrarian roots into an industrial and global power, the rise of big business, urbanization and immigration led to institutionalized racism, ethnic and class conflict and new efforts at reform. (Development of an Industrial United States: 1870-1920)	9.4.4.20.1 9.4.4.20.2 9.4.4.20.3 9.4.4.20.4 9.4.4.20.5 9.4.4.20.6 9.4.4.20.7 9.4.4.20.8 9.4.4.20.9						X X X X X X X X X

