Title
Program Name

Squirrel's World White-Tail Trail Cruisin' Giants

P is for Paper

Logging Camp Tour

Once Upon A Forest

Second Adventures

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Grade	Strand	Sub-Strand	Standard	Code					
	·	1.Civic Skills	1. Democratic government depends on informed and engaged citizens who exhibit civic skills and values, practice civic discourse, vote and participate in elections, apply inquiry and analysis skills, and take action to solve problems and shape public policy.	0.1.1.1.1	X			X	
К	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	
		4. Governmental Institutions and Political Processes	8. The primary purposes of rules and laws within the United States constitutional government are to protect individual rights, promote the general welfare and provide order.	0.1.4.8.1	Х			X	

К	2. Economics 4. History	Economic Reasoning Skills Historical Thinking Skills	1. People make informed economic choices by identifying their goals, interpreting and applying data, considering the short- and long-run costs and benefits of alternative choices and revising their goals based on their analysis. 1. Historians generally construct chronological narratives to characterize	0.2.1.1.1	X	x
		1.Civic Skills	eras and explain past events and change over time. 1. Democratic government			
	Government and Citizenship		depends on informed and engaged citizens who exhibit civic skills and values, participate in civic discourse, vote and participate in elections, apply inquiry and analysis skills, and take action to solve problems and shape public policy.	1.1.1.1.1	X	X
		4. Governmental Institutions and Political Processes	8. The primary purposes of rules and laws within the United States constitutional government are to protect individual rights, promote the general welfare, and provide order.	1.1.4.8.1	х	x
1	2.	1. Economic Reasoning Skills	1. People make informed economic choices by identifying their goals, interpreting and applying data, considering the short- and long-run costs and benefits of alternative choices, and revising their goals based on their analysis.	1.2.1.1.1	X	X
	Economics	3. Fundamental Concepts	3. Because of scarcity individuals, organizations, and governments must evaluate trade-offs, make choices, and incur opportunity costs.	1.2.3.3.1	х	Х
			5. Individuals, businesses, and governments interact and make exchanges of goods and services in different ways and for	1.2.3.5.1		Х

			different reasons.					
	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	Х			
1	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.	1.4.1.2.1 1.4.1.2.2				X
	4. Tilotory	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
	1. Government and Citizenship	4. Government Institutions and Political Processes	8. The primary purposes of rules and laws within the United States constitutional government are to protect individual rights, promote the general welfare, and provide order.	2.1.4.8.1		X		X
2		1. Economic Reasoning Skills	1. People make informed economic choices by identifying their goals, interpreting and applying data, considering the short- and long-run costs and benefits of alternative choices, and revising their goals based on their analysis.	2.2.1.1.1		X		Х
	2. Economics	3. Fundamental Concepts	3. Because of scarcity individuals, organizations, and governments must evaluate trade-offs, make choices, and incur opportunity costs.	2.2.3.3.1		Х		X
			5. Individuals, businesses, and governments interact and make exchanges of goods and services in different ways and for different reasons.	2.2.3.5.1 2.2.3.5.2		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
2	4. History	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			XX
	1. Government and Citizenship	1. Civic Skills	1. Democratic government depends on informed and engaged citizens who exhibit civic skills and values, participate in civic discourse, vote and participate in elections, apply inquiry and analysis skills, and take action to solve problems and shape public policy.	3.1.1.1.1		X	
3		2. Civic Values and Principles of Democracy	3. The United States is based on democratic values and principles that include liberty, individual rights, justice, equality, the rule of law, limited government, common good, popular sovereignty, majority rule, and minority rights.	3.1.2.3.1		x	x
	2. Economics	1. Economic Reasoning Skills	1. People make informed economic choices by identifying their goals, interpreting and applying data, considering the short- and long-run costs and benefits of alternative choices, and revising their goals based on their analysis.	3.2.1.1.1		X	X
		2. Personal Finance	2.Personal and financial goals can be achieved by applying economic concepts and principles to personal financial planning, budgeting, spending, saving, investing, borrowing, and insuring decisions.	3.2.2.2.1			X

	2. Economics	3. Fundamental Concepts	5. Individuals, businesses, and governments interact	3.2.3.5.1	х	х
	Leonomics	Сопсерь	and make exchanges of goods and services in different ways and for different reasons.	3.2.3.5.2	X	X
		Historical Thinking Skills	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
3	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.	3.4.1.2.1 3.4.1.2.2 3.4.1.2.3	x	X
			3. Historical events have multiple causes and can lead to varied and unintended consequences.	3.4.1.3.1	Х	Х
		2. Peoples, Cultures, and Change Over Time	5. History is made by individuals acting collectively to address problems in their communities, state, nation, and world.	3.4.2.5.1	Х	Х
4	1. Government and Citizenship	4. Governmental Institutions and Political Processes	7. The United States government has specific functions that are determined by the way that power is delegated and controlled among various bodies: the three levels of government (federal, state, local) and the three branches (legislative, executive, judicial.)	4.1.4.7.1 4.1.4.7.2		
	2. Economics	1. Economic Reasoning Skills	1. People make informed economic choices by identifying their goals, interpreting and applying data, considering the short- and long-run costs and benefits of alternative choices, and revising their goals based on their analysis.	4.2.1.1.1	X	X

	2. Economics	3. Fundamental Concepts	3. Because of scarcity individuals, organizations, and governments must evaluate trade-offs, make choices, and incur opportunity costs.	4.2.3.3.1			X
			5. Individuals, businesses, and governments interact and make exchanges of goods and services in different ways and for different reasons.	4.2.3.5.1		×	X
		1. Geospatial Skills	2. Geographic inquiry is a process in which people ask geographic questions and gather, organize and analyze information to solve problems and plan for the future.	4.3.1.2.1 4.3.1.2.2	XX		
4	3. Geography	3. Human Systems	5. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface influence human systems (cultural, economic, and political systems.)	4.3.3.5.1	X		
	Geography		6. Geographic factors influence the distribution, functions, growth and patterns of cities and human settlements.	4.3.3.6.1			X
		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
			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 X
	4. History	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	1. Government and Citizenship	4. Governmental Institutions and Political Processes	8. The primary purposes of rules and laws within the United States constitutional government are to protect individual rights, promote the general welfare, and provide order.	5.1.4.8.1			X

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		1. Economic Reasoning Skills	1. People make informed economic choices by identifying their goals, interpreting and applying data, considering the short- and long-run costs and benefits of alternative choices, and revising their goals based on their analysis.	5.2.1.1.1		X	X
	2. Economics	2. Personal Finance	2. Personal and financial goals can be achieved by applying economic concepts and principles to personal financial planning, budgeting, spending, saving, investing, borrowing, and insuring decisions.	5.2.2.2.1			X
_		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
5		1. Geospatial Skills	1. People use geographic representations and geospatial technologies to acquire, process and report information within a spatial context.	5.3.1.1.1		Х	
	3. Geography		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	
		4. Human Environment Interaction	10. The meaning, use, distribution and importance of resources changes over time.	5.3.4.10.1		X	X
	4. History	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.	5.4.1.2.1 5.4.1.2.2			X

5	4. History	Historical Thinking Skills	3. Historical events have multiple causes and can lead to varied and unintended outcomes.	5.4.1.3.1				X
	1. Government and Citizenship	1. Civic Skills	1. Democratic government depends on informed and engaged citizens who exhibit civic skills and values, participate in civic discourse, vote and participate in elections, apply inquiry and analysis skills, and take action to solve problems and shape public policy.	6.1.1.1.1 6.1.1.1.2 6.1.1.1.3			X	x
		1. Economic Reasoning Skills	1. People make informed economic choices by identifying their goals, interpreting and applying data, considering the short- and long-run costs and benefits of alternative choices, and revising their goals based on their analysis.	6.2.1.1.1			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
		4. Microeconomic concepts	8. Market failures occur when markets fail to allocate resources efficiently or meet other goals, and this often leads to government attempts to correct the problem.	6.2.4.8.1				X
		1. Geospatial Skills	1. People use geographic representations and geospatial technologies to acquire, process and report information within a spatial context.	6.3.1.1.1			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
		4. Human Environment Interaction	10. The meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources changes over time.	6.3.4.10.1			Х	Х
6	4. History	1. Historical	2. Historical inquiry is a	6.4.1.2.1				X

		Thinking Skills	process in which multiple		ı			
		Trilliking Skills	sources and different kinds of historical evidence are analyzed to draw conclusions about what happened in the past, and how and why it happened.					
			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
		4. U.S. History	21. The economic growth, cultural innovation, and political apathy of the 1920s ended in Great Depression which spurred new forms of government intervention and renewed labor activism, followed by World War II and an economic resurgence. (Era: Great Depression and World War II, 1920-1945)	6.4.4.21.1 6.4.4.21.2 6.4.4.21.3 6.4.4.21.4				X X X
	1. Government and	3. Rights and Responsibilities	5. Individuals in a republic have rights, duties, and responsibilities.	7.1.3.5.1				Х
	Citizenship		6. Citizenship and its rights and duties are established by law.	7.1.3.6.1 7.1.3.6.2				X
7	2. Economics	1. Economic Reasoning Skills	1. People make informed economic choices by identifying their goals, interpreting and applying data, considering the short- and long-run costs and benefits of alternative choices, and revising their goals based on their analysis.	7.2.1.1.1				Х

		3. Fundamental Concepts	3. Because of scarcity individuals, organizations, and governments must evaluate trade-offs, make choices, and incur opportunity costs.	7.2.3.3.1		X
	2. Economics	4. Micro- economics	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.	7.2.4.5.1		х
7			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.	7.2.4.6.1		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.	7.4.2.4.1		Х
	4. History	4. U.S. History	18. Economic expansion and the conquest of indigenous and Mexican territory spurred the agricultural and industrial growth of the United States; led to increasing regional, economic, and ethnic divisions; and inspired multiple reform movements. (Era: Expansion and Reform, 1792-1861)	7.4.4.18.1 7.4.4.18.2 7.4.4.18.3		х
			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,	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		X X

7	4. History	4. U.S. History	ethnic, and class conflict, and new efforts at reform. (Development of an industrial United States, 1870-1920) 21. The economic growth, cultural innovation, and political apathy of the 1920s ended in Great Depression which spurred new forms of government intervention and renewed labor activism, followed by World War II and an economic resurgence. (Era: Great Depression and World War II, 1920-1945)	7.4.4.20.8 7.4.4.21.1 7.4.4.21.2 7.4.4.21.3 7.4.4.21.4		XX
	2. Economics	1. Economic Reasoning Skills 3. Fundamental Concepts	1. People make informed economic choices by identifying their goals, interpreting and applying data, considering the short-and long-run costs and benefits of alternative choices and revising their goals based on their analysis. 4. Economic systems differ in the ways that they address the three basic economic issues of allocation, production and	8.2.3.4.1 8.2.3.4.2		x
8	3. Geography	3. Human Systems	distribution to meet society's broad economic goals. 5. The characteristics, distribution and migration of human populations on the earth's surface influence human systems (cultural, economic and political systems).	8.3.3.5.1		x
			6. Geographic factors influence the distribution, functions, growth and patterns of cities and human settlements.	8.3.3.6.1		Х

9 10 11 12	2. Economics	1. Economic Reasoning Skills	1. People make informed economic choices by identifying their goals, interpreting and applying data, considering the short- and long-run costs and benefits of alternative choices and revising their goals based on their analysis.	9.2.1.1.1			X
		3. Fundamental Concepts	3. Because of scarcity, individuals, organizations and governments must evaluate trade-offs, make choices and incur costs.	9.2.3.3.1			X
		4. Microeconomic 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.	9.2.4.5.1 9.2.4.5.2 9.2.4.5.3 9.2.4.5.4 9.2.4.5.5 9.2.4.5.6			X X X
			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.	9.2.4.6.1 9.2.4.6.2			X
	3. Geography	3. Human Systems	7. The characteristics, distribution and complexity of the earth's cultures influence human systems (social, economic and political systems).	9.3.3.7.1 9.3.3.7.2 9.3.3.7.3			X X X

9 10+ 11 12	4. History	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
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