



Standards  
 Social Studies  
 Grades K-12  
 Forest History Center

					Title						
					Program Name						
					Once Upon A Forest	Second Adventures	P is for Paper	Squirrel's World	White-Tail Trail	Cruisin' Giants	Logging Camp Tour
Grade	Standards										
	Strand	Sub-Strand	Standard	Code							
K	1. Citizenship and Government	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
		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	X						X



			different reasons.										
1	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								
	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 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	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. 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.	2.2.1.1.1		X						X	
		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		X							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	

2	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
	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								X X
3	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					
		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

3	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.	3.2.3.5.1 3.2.3.5.2			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.	3.4.1.1.1 3.4.1.1.2								X
		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 X
			3. Historical events have multiple causes and can lead to varied and unintended consequences.	3.4.1.3.1			X					X
		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			X					X
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



5	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.	5.2.1.1.1					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.	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
	3. Geography	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					X		
			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	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.	5.4.1.2.1 5.4.1.2.2							X X





		Thinking Skills	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.												
		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			
			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 X			
7	1. Government and Citizenship	3. Rights and Responsibilities	5. Individuals in a republic have rights, duties, and responsibilities.	7.1.3.5.1								X			
			6. Citizenship and its rights and duties are established by law.	7.1.3.6.1 7.1.3.6.2						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.	7.2.1.1.1							X				







<p>9 10+ 11 12</p>	<p>4. History</p>	<p>3. World History</p>	<p>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)</p>	<p>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</p>							<p>X</p>
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