



Standards - Social Studies
 Grades K-12
 Oliver H. Kelley Farm

*Farm Animals in the Making of Minnesota
 **Farming in the changing Community (Middle School)
 ***Farming in the Changing Community (High School)

Title				
Program Name				
What is a Farm?	Family Roles	Farm Animals...*	Farming...Community-MS**	Farming...Community-HS***

Grade	Standards								
	Strand	Sub-Strand	Standard	Code					
K	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				
	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				
1	2. 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		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			
	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			

1	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.	1.4.2.4.1 1.4.2.4.2	X			
2	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	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			
	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.	2.4.1.2.1	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.	2.4.2.4.1 2.4.2.4.2	X			
3	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		
		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		
	3. Geography	3. Human Systems	8. Processes of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of the earth's surface.	3.3.3.8.1			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		
			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		
3. Historical events have multiple causes and can lead to varied and unintended consequences.			3.4.1.3.1			X			
4	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	X	
		3. Fundamental Concepts	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	X	
	3. Geography	3. Human Systems	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	

4	3. Geography	4. Human Environment Interaction	10. The meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources changes over time.	4.3.4.10.1 4.3.4.10.2					X 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
	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
6	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
	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
	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					X

6	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)	6.4.4.18.1 6.4.4.18.2 6.4.4.18.3				X	
			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		
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				X	
		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				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.	7.2.4.6.1				X	

7	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					X
			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	
8	3. Geography	3. Human Systems	6. Geographic factors influence the distribution, functions, growth and patterns of cities and human settlements.	8.3.3.6.1					X
9 10 11 12	1. Citizenship and Government	4. Governmental Institutions & Political Processes	8. Public policy is shaped by governmental and non-governmental institutions and political processes.	9.1.4.8.1 9.1.4.8.2					X X
	2. Economics	3. Fundamental Concepts	4. Economic systems differ in the ways that they address the three basic economic issues of allocation, production and distribution to meet society's broad economic goals.	9.2.3.4.1 9.2.3.4.2 9.2.3.4.3					X

9 10 11 12	2. Economics	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 X	
			7. Resource markets and financial markets determine wages, interest rates and commodity prices.	9.2.4.7.1 9.2.4.7.2 9.2.4.7.3					X X	
	3. Geography	4. Human Environment Interaction	9. The environment influences human actions; and humans both adapt to and change, the environment.	9.3.4.9.1					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.	9.4.1.2.1 9.4.1.2.2						X
		4. United States 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. (Expansion and Reform: 1792-1861)	9.4.4.18.1 9.4.4.18.2 9.4.4.18.3 9.4.4.18.4 9.4.4.18.5 9.4.4.18.6					X X	

9 10 11 12	4. History	4. United States History	19. Regional tensions around economic development, slavery, territorial expansion and governance resulted in a civil war and a period of Reconstruction that led to the abolition of slavery, a more powerful federal government, a renewed push into indigenous nations' territory and continuing conflict over racial relations. (Civil War and Reconstruction: 1850-1877)	9.4.4.19.1 9.4.4.19.2 9.4.4.19.3 9.4.4.19.4 9.4.4.19.5 9.4.4.19.6 9.4.4.19.7						X
			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	