



Standards  
 Social Studies  
 Grades K-12  
 Mille Lacs Indian Museum

					Title				
					Program Name				
					Workshops	Native	Four	Exhibit Hall	Seasonal
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	
		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	
		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	
	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	0.2.1.1.1 0.2.1.1.2			X X	X X	

			goals based on their analysis.						
K	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	1. Geospatial Skills	1. People use geographic representations and geospatial technologies to acquire, process and report information within a spatial context.	0.3.1.1.1 0.3.1.1.2			X X		
		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	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		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.	0.4.1.2.1			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.	0.4.2.4.1	X	X	X	X	X
	1	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	1.1.1.1.1				X

			participate in elections, apply inquiry and analysis skills, and take action to solve problems and shape public policy.						
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	
		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.)	1.1.4.7.1				X	
			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				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.	1.2.1.1.1			X	X	
		3. Fundamental Concepts	3. Because of scarcity individuals, organizations, and governments must evaluate trade-offs, make choices, and incur opportunity costs.	1.2.3.3.1				X	
			5. Individuals, businesses, and governments interact and make exchanges of goods and services in different ways and for different reasons.	1.2.3.5.1	X			X	
	3. Geography	1. Geospatial Skills	1. People use geographic representations and geospatial technologies to acquire, process and	1.3.1.1.1 1.3.1.1.2			X		

			report information within a spatial context.						
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	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.	1.4.1.1.1	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
		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	X	X	X
2	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.	2.1.1.1.1				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.	2.1.2.2.1			X	X	
		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	

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.	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	
			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	
	3. Geography	1. Geospatial Skills—The World in Spatial Terms	1. People use geographic representations and geospatial technologies to acquire, process and report information within a spatial context.	2.3.1.1.1 2.3.1.1.2 2.3.1.1.3 2.3.1.1.4			X		
		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
	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
			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
		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	X	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	
		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.)	3.1.4.7.1 3.1.4.7.2				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. 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.	3.2.2.2.1				X	
		3. Fundamental Concepts	5. Individuals, businesses, and governments interact and make exchanges of goods and services in different ways and for	3.2.3.5.1 3.2.3.5.2	X			X	

			different reasons.						
3	3. Geography	1. Geospatial Skills	1. People use geographic representations and geospatial technologies to acquire, process and report information within a spatial context.	3.3.1.1.1 3.3.1.1.2			X		
		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	X
			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		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
			3. Historical events have multiple causes and can lead to varied and unintended consequences.	3.4.1.3.1	X		X	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	
		3. World History	7. The emergence of domestication and agriculture facilitated the development of complex societies and caused far-reaching social and cultural effects. (8000 BCE-2000 BCE)	3.4.3.7.1			X	X	

3	4. History	3. World History	8. The development of interregional systems of communication and trade facilitated new forms of social organization and new belief systems. (Era: 2000 BCE- 600 CE)	3.4.3.8.1		X	X	
4	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.	4.1.1.1.1			X	
		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			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.	4.2.1.1.1		X	X	
		3. Fundamental Concepts	3. Because of scarcity individuals, organizations, and governments must evaluate trade-offs, make choices, and incur opportunity costs.	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		X	
	3. Geography	1. Geospatial Skills	1. People use geographic representations and geospatial technologies to acquire, process and report information within a	4.3.1.1.1 4.3.1.1.2		X		



		spatial context.								
4	3. Geography	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			X		X	
		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	X	X	
			4. People construct regions to identify, organize, and interpret areas of the Earth's surface, which simplifies the earth's complexity.	4.3.2.4.1 4.3.2.4.2			X			
		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	X	X	
			6. Geographic factors influence the distribution, functions, growth and patterns of cities and human settlements.	4.3.3.6.1			X	X	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	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
			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	4.4.2.4.1	X	X	X	X	X

			cultures throughout time.							
5	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.	5.1.1.1.1 5.1.1.1.2					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.	5.1.2.2.1			X	X		
		3. Rights and Responsibilities	5. Individuals in a republic have rights, duties, and responsibilities.	5.1.3.5.1			X	X	X	
		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.)	5.1.4.7.1 5.1.4.7.2 5.1.4.7.3					X	
			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	
	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		

5	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	
	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	X	X	X	X
		4. Human Environment Interaction	10. The meaning, use, distribution and importance of resources changes over time.	5.3.4.10.1			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.	5.4.1.1.1	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
			3. Historical events have multiple causes and can lead to varied and unintended outcomes.	5.4.1.3.1	X		X	X	X

5	4. History	4. U.S. History	15. North America was populated by indigenous nations that had developed a wide range of social structures, political systems, and economic activities, and whose expansive trade networks extended across the continent. (Era: Before European Contact)	5.4.4.15.1			X		
			16. Rivalries among European nations fueled expanding global trade and, in North America, colonization and settlement, and the exploitation of indigenous land and peoples; colonial development produced distinct forms of local government, regional societies, and economies that included the importation of enslaved laborers. (Era: Settlement and Colonization, 1585 - 1763)	5.4.4.16.1 5.4.4.16.2 5.4.4.16.3 5.4.4.16.4 5.4.4.16.5				X	
			17. The divergence of colonial interests from those of England led to an independence movement that resulted in the American Revolution and the foundation of a new nation based on the ideals of self-government and liberty. (Era: Revolution and a New Nation, 1754-1800)	5.4.4.17.1 5.4.4.17.2 5.4.4.17.5 5.4.4.17.6 5.4.4.17.7				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	
		3. Rights and Responsibilities	5. Individuals in a republic have rights, duties, and responsibilities.	6.1.3.5.1			X	X	X

6	1. Government and Citizenship	3. Rights and Responsibilities	6. Citizenship and its rights and duties are established by law.	6.1.3.6.1				X	
		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.)	6.1.4.7.1 6.1.4.7.2 6.1.4.7.3 6.1.4.7.4 6.1.4.7.5 6.1.4.7.6 6.1.4.7.7				X	
			11. The United States establishes and maintains relationships and interacts with indigenous nations and other sovereign nations, and plays a key role in world affairs.	6.1.4.11.1				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.	6.2.1.1.1			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.	6.2.2.2.1				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				X	
3. Geography	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			

6	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	X
		4. Human Environment Interaction	10. The meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources changes over time.	6.3.4.10.1			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 what happened in the past, and how and why it happened.	6.4.1.2.1			X	X	X
		4. U.S. History	15. North America was populated by indigenous nations that had developed a wide range of social structures, political systems, and economic activities, and whose expansive trade networks extended across the continent. (Era: Before European Contact)	6.4.4.15.1			X		
			16. Rivalries among European nations and their search for new opportunities fueled expanding global trade networks and, in North America, colonization and settlement and the exploitation of indigenous peoples and lands; colonial development evoked varied responses by indigenous nations, and produced regional societies, economies that included imported slave labor, and distinct forms of local government. (Era: Colonization and Settlement, 1585-1763)	6.4.4.16.1				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
			22. Post- World War II United States was shaped by an economic boom, Cold War military engagements, politics and protests, and rights movements to improve the status of racial minorities, women, and America's indigenous peoples. (Era: Cold War, 1945-1989)	6.4.4.22.1 6.4.4.22.2 6.4.4.22.3					X
7	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.	7.1.1.1.1					X

7	1. Government and	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.	7.1.2.3.1				X	
		3. Rights and Responsibilities	5. Individuals in a republic have rights, duties, and responsibilities.	7.1.3.5.1			X	X	X
			6. Citizenship and its rights and duties are established by law.	7.1.3.6.1 7.1.3.6.2				X	
		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.)	7.1.4.7.1				X	
			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.	7.1.4.8.1 7.1.4.8.2				X	
		5. Relationships of the U.S. to other nations and organizations	11. The United States establishes and maintains relationships and interacts with American Indian nations and other sovereign nations, and plays a key role in world affairs.	7.1.5.11.1				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	X	



		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		
		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			
	7	2. Economics	4. Micro-economics	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	
		3. Geography	1. Geospatial Skills	1. People use geographic representations and geospatial technologies to acquire, process and report information within a spatial context.	7.3.1.1.1			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.	7.4.1.2.1			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.	7.4.2.4.1	X	X	X	X	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	
			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. (Era: Civil War and Reconstruction, 1850-1877)	7.4.4.19.1 7.4.4.19.2 7.4.4.19.3				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	
			22. Post- World War II United States was shaped by an economic boom, Cold War military engagements, politics and protests, and rights movements to improve the status of racial minorities, women, and America's indigenous peoples. (Era: Cold War, 1945-1989)	7.4.4.22.1 7.4.4.22.2 7.4.4.22.3 7.4.4.22.4 7.4.4.22.5 7.4.4.22.6				X	

8	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.	8.1.1.1.1					X		
		5. Relationships of the United States to other nations and organizations	13. Governments are based on different political philosophies and are established to serve various purposes.	8.1.5.13.1					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.	8.2.1.1.1				X	X		
	3. Geography	1. Geospatial Skills	1. People use geographic representations and geospatial technologies to acquire, process and report information within a spatial context.	8.3.1.1.1 8.3.1.1.2					X		
			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.	8.3.1.2.1				X		X	
		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	X	X	X	X		
		3. Human Systems	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	X	X	

			6. Geographic factors influence the distribution, functions, growth and patterns of cities and human settlements.	8.3.3.6.1			X	X	X
8	3. Geography	4. Human Environment Interaction	10. The meaning, use, distribution and importance of resources changes over time.	8.3.3.10.1 8.3.3.10.2			X	X	X
		3. Human Systems	5. The characteristics, distribution and migration of human populations on the earth's surface influence human systems (cultural, economic and political systems).	8.3.3.5.2			X	X	X
		3. Human Systems	6. Geographic factors influence the distribution, functions, growth and patterns of cities and human settlements.	8.3.3.6.2			X	X	X
		4. Human Environment Interaction	10. The meaning, use, distribution and importance of resources changes over time.	8.3.3.10.3			X	X	X
		3. Human Systems	5. The characteristics, distribution and migration of human populations on the earth's surface influence human systems (cultural, economic and political systems).	8.3.3.5.3			X	X	X
			6. Geographic factors influence the distribution, functions, growth and patterns of cities and human settlements.	8.3.3.6.3			X	X	X
		4. Human Environment Interaction	10. The meaning, use, distribution and importance of resources changes over time.	8.3.3.10.4			X	X	X
		3. Human Systems	5. The characteristics, distribution and migration of human populations on the earth's surface influence human systems (cultural, economic and political systems).	8.3.3.5.4			X	X	X

8	3. Geography	3. Human Systems	6. Geographic factors influence the distribution, functions, growth and patterns of cities and human settlements.	8.3.3.6.4			X	X	X
			8. Processes of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.	8.3.3.8.1			X		
		4. Human Environment Interaction	10. The meaning, use, distribution and importance of resources changes over time.	8.3.3.10.5			X	X	X
		3. Human Systems	5. The characteristics, distribution and migration of human populations on the earth's surface influence human systems (cultural, economic and political systems).	8.3.3.5.5			X	X	X
			6. Geographic factors influence the distribution, functions, growth and patterns of cities and human settlements.	8.3.3.6.5			X	X	X
		4. Human Environment Interaction	10. The meaning, use, distribution and importance of resources changes over time.	8.3.3.10.6			X	X	X
		3. Human Systems	5. The characteristics, distribution and migration of human populations on the earth's surface influence human systems (cultural, economic and political systems).	8.3.3.5.6			X	X	X
			6. Geographic factors influence the distribution, functions, growth and patterns of cities and human settlements.	8.3.3.6.6			X	X	X
		4. Human Environment Interaction	10. The meaning, use, distribution and importance of resources changes over time.	8.3.3.10.7			X	X	X

8	3. Geography	3. Human Systems	5. The characteristics, distribution and migration of human populations on the earth's surface influence human systems (cultural, economic and political systems).	8.3.3.5.7			X	X	X
			6. Geographic factors influence the distribution, functions, growth and patterns of cities and human settlements.	8.3.3.6.7			X	X	X
			7. The characteristics, distribution and complexity of the earth's cultures influence human systems (social, economic and political systems).	8.3.3.7.1			X		
			5. The characteristics, distribution and migration of human populations on the earth's surface influence human systems (cultural, economic and political systems).	8.3.3.5.8			X	X	X
			6. Geographic factors influence the distribution, functions, growth and patterns of cities and human settlements.	8.3.2.6.8			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.	8.4.1.2.1			X	X	X
		3. World History	14. Globalization, the spread of capitalism and the end of the Cold War have shaped a contemporary world still characterized by rapid technological change, dramatic increases in global population and economic growth coupled with persistent economic and social disparities and	8.4.3.14.1 8.4.3.14.2 8.4.3.14.3 8.4.3.14.4 8.4.3.14.5 8.4.3.14.6 8.4.3.14.7 8.4.3.14.8				X	

			cultural conflict. (The New Global Era: 1989 to Present)						
9 10 11 12	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.	9.1.1.1.1 9.1.1.1.2 9.1.1.1.3 9.1.1.1.4				X	
		2. Civic Values and Principles of Democracy	2. 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.	9.1.2.2.1 9.1.2.2.2				X	
			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.	9.1.2.3.1 9.1.2.3.2 9.1.2.3.3				X	
		3. Rights and Responsibilities	4. Individuals in a republic have rights, duties and responsibilities.	9.1.3.4.1 9.1.3.4.2 9.1.3.4.3 9.1.3.4.4 9.1.3.4.5				X	
			5. Citizenship and its rights and duties are established by law.	9.1.3.5.1 9.1.3.5.2				X	
		4. Governmental Institutions & Political Processes	6. 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	9.1.4.6.1 9.1.4.6.2 9.1.4.6.3 9.1.4.6.4 9.1.4.6.5 9.1.4.6.6 9.1.4.6.7				X	

			(federal, state, local) and the three branches (legislative, executive, judicial) of government.	9.1.4.6.8 9.1.4.6.9					
9 10 11 12	1. Citizenship and Government	4. Governmental Institutions & Political Processes	7. 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.	9.1.4.7.1					X
		5. Relationships of the United States to Other Nations and Organizations	10. The United States establishes and maintains relationships and interacts with indigenous nations and other sovereign nations, and plays a key role in world affairs.	9.1.5.10.1 9.1.5.10.2 9.1.5.10.3					X
			12. Governments are based on different political philosophies and purposes; governments establish and maintain relationships with varied types of other governments.	9.1.5.12.1					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.	9.2.1.1.1				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.	9.2.2.2.1 9.2.2.2.2 9.2.2.2.3 9.2.2.2.4					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



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		
	3. Geography	1. Geospatial Skills	1. People use geographic representations and geospatial technologies to acquire, process and report information within a spatial context.	9.3.1.1.1 9.3.1.1.2			X		
			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.	9.3.1.2.1 9.3.1.2.2			X		X
		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	X	X	X	X
			4. People construct regions to identify, organize and interpret areas of the earth's surface, which simplifies the earth's complexity.	9.3.2.4.1 9.3.2.4.2 9.3.2.4.3 9.3.2.4.4			X		
		3. Human Systems	5. The characteristics, distribution and migration of human populations on the earth's surface influence human systems (cultural, economic and political systems).	9.3.3.5.1 9.3.3.5.2 9.3.3.5.3 9.3.3.5.4 9.3.3.5.5 9.3.3.5.6 9.3.3.5.7 9.3.3.5.8			X	X	X

9 10 11 12	3. Geography	3. Human Systems	6. Geographic factors influence the distribution, functions, growth and patterns of cities and human settlements.	9.3.3.6.1			X	X	X
			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		
			8. Processes of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of the earth's surface.	9.3.3.8.1 9.3.3.8.2 9.3.3.8.3			X		
		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	X	X
			10. The meaning, use, distribution and importance of resources changes over time.	9.3.4.10.1			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.	9.4.1.2.1 9.4.1.2.2			X	X	X
		3. World History	7. The emergence of domestication and agriculture facilitated the development of complex societies and caused far-reaching social and cultural effects. (Early Civilizations and the Emergence of Pastoral Peoples: 8000-2000 BCE)	9.4.3.7.1 9.4.3.7.2			X	X	
			8. The development of interregional systems of communication and trade facilitated new forms of social organization and new belief systems.	9.4.3.8.1 9.4.3.8.2 9.4.3.8.3			X	X	

			(Classical Traditions, Belief Systems and Giant Empires: 2000BC –600CE)						
9 10 11 12	4. History	3. World History	12. A rapidly evolving world dominated by industrialized powers, scientific and technological progress, profound political, economic, and cultural change, world wars and widespread violence and unrest produced a half century of crisis and achievement. (A Half Century of Crisis and Achievement: 1900-1950)	9.4.3.12.1 9.4.3.12.2 9.4.3.12.3 9.4.3.12.4 9.4.3.12.5				X	
		4. United States History	15. North America was populated by indigenous nations that had developed a wide range of social structures, political systems and economic activities, and whose expansive trade networks extended across the continent. (Before European Contact)	9.4.4.15.1 9.4.4.15.2			X		
			16. Rivalries among European nations and their search for new opportunities fueled expanding global trade networks and, in North America, colonization and settlement and the exploitation of indigenous peoples and lands; colonial development evoked varied responses by indigenous nations, and produced regional societies and economies that included imported slave labor and distinct forms of local government. (Colonization and Settlement: 1585-1763)	9.4.4.16.1 9.4.4.16.2 9.4.4.16.3 9.4.4.16.4 9.4.4.16.5 9.4.4.16.6 9.4.4.16.7			X		

9 10 11 12	4. History	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
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
9 10 11 12	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
	4. History	4. United States History	22. Post- World War II United States was shaped by an economic boom, Cold War military engagements, politics and protests, and rights movements to improve the status of racial minorities, women and America's indigenous peoples. (Post-World War II United States: 1945-1989)	9.4.4.22.1 9.4.4.22.2 9.4.4.22.3 9.4.4.22.4 9.4.4.22.5 9.4.4.22.6 9.4.4.22.7 9.4.4.22.8 9.4.4.22.9				X

