



Standards
Social Studies
Grades K-12
Northwest Fur Co.

					Title			
					Program Name			
					A Child's World (K-2)	Portage into the Past (3-7)	History Mystery (8-12)	Winter Program (4-12)
Grade	Standards							
	Strand	Sub-Strand	Standard	Code				
K	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.	0.2.1.1.1	X			
				0.2.1.1.2	X			
		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			
	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	X			
				0.3.1.1.2	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			

K	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 analyzed to draw conclusions about how and why things happened in the past.	0.4.1.2.1	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.	0.4.2.4.1	X			
1	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			
		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			
	3. Geography	1. Geospatial Skills	1. People use geographic representations and geospatial technologies to acquire, process and report information within a spatial context.	1.3.1.1.1 1.3.1.1.2	X X			
2. Places and Regions		3. Places have physical characteristics (such as climate, topography, and vegetation) and human characteristics (such as	1.3.2.3.1	X				

			culture, population, political and economic systems.)					
1	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			
			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	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			
		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 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			
	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			
			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 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. 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	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 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		
			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		
			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		
		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		

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		
			9. Hemispheric networks intensified as a result of innovations in agriculture, trade across longer distances, the consolidation of belief systems and the development of new multi-ethnic empires while diseases and climate changes cause sharp, periodic fluctuations in global population. (Post-Classical and Medieval Civilizations and Expanding Zones of Exchange: 600 –1450 CE)	3.4.3.9.1		X		
4	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		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 spatial context.	4.3.1.1.1 4.3.1.1.2		X X		X X

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		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
			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 X		X 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
		3. Human Systems	6. Geographic factors influence the distribution, functions, growth and patterns of cities and human settlements.	4.3.3.6.1		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
			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	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
		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		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		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		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		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
		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	1. Historians generally construct chronological narratives to characterize eras and explain past events and change over time.	5.4.1.1.1		X		X

5	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		X X
			3. Historical events have multiple causes and can lead to varied and unintended outcomes.	5.4.1.3.1		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)	5.4.4.15.1		X		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		X		X	
			5.4.4.16.2		X		X	
			5.4.4.16.3		X		X	
		5.4.4.16.4		X		X		
5.4.4.16.5			X		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 X X X X		X X X X X			

6	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. 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		X
		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
		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		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		X
		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. Human Environment Interaction	10. The meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources changes over time.	6.3.4.10.1		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 what happened in the past, and how and why it happened.	6.4.1.2.1		X		X

6	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)	6.4.4.15.1		X		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		X
			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 X X		X X 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	6.4.4.19.1 6.4.4.19.2 6.4.4.19.3		X X X		X X X

			government, a renewed push into indigenous nations' territory and continuing conflict over racial relations. (Era: Civil War and Reconstruction, 1850-1877)						
7	1. Government and Citizenship	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		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		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		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		X

7	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		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	
		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	
		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		X		X
					7.4.4.18.2 7.4.4.18.3		X X		X 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 X X		X X X

8	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. 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.	8.2.3.4.1 8.2.3.4.2			X X	X X
		5. Macro-economics	12. International trade, exchange rates and international institutions affect individuals, organizations and governments throughout the world.	8.2.5.12.1			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 X	X 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
		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

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	X
		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 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
		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
		4. Human Environment Interaction	10. The meaning, use, distribution and importance of resources changes over time.	8.3.3.10.3			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
		3. Human Systems	6. Geographic factors influence the distribution, functions, growth and patterns of cities and human settlements.	8.3.3.6.3			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
		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

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
		3. Human Systems	8. Processes of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.	8.3.3.8.1			X	X
		4. Human Environment Interaction	10. The meaning, use, distribution and importance of resources changes over time.	8.3.3.10.5			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
		3. Human Systems	6. Geographic factors influence the distribution, functions, growth and patterns of cities and human settlements.	8.3.3.6.5			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
		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
		3. Human Systems	6. Geographic factors influence the distribution, functions, growth and patterns of cities and human settlements.	8.3.3.6.6			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

8	3. Geography	3. Human Systems	6. Geographic factors influence the distribution, functions, growth and patterns of cities and human settlements.	8.3.3.6.7			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	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
			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
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	X

9 10 11 12	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.	9.2.2.2.1 9.2.2.2.2 9.2.2.2.3 9.2.2.2.4			X X X X	X X X 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	X
			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 X X	X X 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 X X X	X X X 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 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 X	X X X

9 10 11 12	2. Economics	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.	9.2.4.8.1 9.2.4.8.2 9.2.4.8.3			X X X	X X X	
		5. Macro-economics		9. Economic performance (the performance of an economy toward meeting its goals) can be measured, and is affected by, various long-term factors.	9.2.5.9.1 9.2.5.9.2 9.2.5.9.3			X X X	X X X
				10. The overall levels of output, employment and prices in an economy fluctuate in the short run as a result of the spending and production decisions of households, businesses, governments and others.	9.2.5.10.1 9.2.5.10.2			X X	X X
				11. The overall performance of an economy can be influenced by the fiscal policies of governments and the monetary policies of central banks.	9.2.5.11.1 9.2.5.11.2 9.2.5.11.3 9.2.5.11.4			X X X X	X X X X
				12. International trade, exchange rates and international institutions affect individuals, organizations and governments throughout the world.	9.2.5.12.1 9.2.5.12.2			X X	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.	9.3.1.1.1 9.3.1.1.2			X 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	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	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 X X 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).	9.3.3.5.1			X	X
				9.3.3.5.2			X	X
				9.3.3.5.3			X	X
				9.3.3.5.4			X	X
				9.3.3.5.5			X	X
		9.3.3.5.6			X	X		
		9.3.3.5.7			X	X		
		9.3.3.5.8			X	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	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			X	X	
			9.3.3.7.2			X	X	
9.3.3.7.3				X	X			
3. Human Systems	8. Processes of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of the earth's surface.	9.3.3.8.1			X	X		
		9.3.3.8.2			X	X		
		9.3.3.8.3			X	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		

9 10 11 12	3. Geography	4. Human Environment Interaction	10. The meaning, use, distribution and importance of resources changes over time.	9.3.4.10.1			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.	9.4.1.2.1 9.4.1.2.2			X X	X X
		3. World History	6. Environmental changes and human adaptation enabled human migration from Africa to other regions of the world. (The Beginnings of Human History:200,000-8000BCE)	9.4.3.6.1			X	X
			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	X X
			8. The development of interregional systems of communication and trade facilitated new forms of social organization and new belief systems. (Classical Traditions, Belief Systems and Giant Empires: 2000BC –600CE)	9.4.3.8.1 9.4.3.8.2 9.4.3.8.3			X X X	X X X

9 10 11 12	4. History	3. World History	9. Hemispheric networks intensified as a result of innovations in agriculture, trade across longer distances, the consolidation of belief systems and the development of new multi-ethnic empires while diseases and climate change caused sharp, periodic fluctuations in global population. (Post-Classical and Medieval Civilizations and Expanding Zones of Exchange: 600-1450)	9.4.3.9.1 9.4.3.9.2 9.4.3.9.3 9.4.3.9.4 9.4.3.9.5 9.4.3.9.6 9.4.3.9.7			X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X
			10. New connections between the hemispheres resulted in the “Columbian Exchange,” new sources and forms of knowledge, development of the first truly global economy, intensification of coerced labor, increasingly complex societies and shifts in the international balance of power. (Emergence of the First Global Age: 1450-1750)	9.4.3.10.1 9.4.3.10.2 9.4.3.10.3 9.4.3.10.4 9.4.3.10.5 9.4.3.10.6 9.4.3.10.7 9.4.3.10.8 9.4.3.10.9			X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X
			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	X X X X X X X X

9 10 11 12	4. History	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 X	X 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 X X X X X X	X X X X X X 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. (Revolution and a New Nation, 1754-1800)	9.4.4.17.1 9.4.4.17.2 9.4.4.17.3 9.4.4.17.4			X X X X	X X X 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			X	X
				9.4.4.18.2			X	X
				9.4.4.18.3			X	X
				9.4.4.18.4			X	X
				9.4.4.18.5			X	X
				9.4.4.18.6			X	X
		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			X	X
			9.4.4.19.2			X	X	
			9.4.4.19.3			X	X	
			9.4.4.19.4			X	X	
			9.4.4.19.5			X	X	
			9.4.4.19.6			X	X	
			9.4.4.19.7			X	X	