



Standards  
 Social Studies  
 Grades K-12  
 Split Rock Lighthouse

Title
Program Name
45 minute School Group Tour

Grade	Standards			Code	
	Strand	Sub-Strand	Standard		
K	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
	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.	0.4.1.2.1	X
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

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 X
2	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
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	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	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	

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
	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
	3. Geography	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
			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	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
	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
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
	3. Geography	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	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
		4. U.S. History	21. The economic growth, cultural innovation, and political apathy of the 1920s ended in Great Depression which spurred new forms of government intervention and renewed labor activism, followed by World War II and an economic resurgence. (Era: Great Depression and World War II, 1920-1945)	6.4.4.21.1 6.4.4.21.2 6.4.4.21.3 6.4.4.21.4	X X X X
7	2. Economics	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. 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 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)	7.4.4.21.1 7.4.4.21.2 7.4.4.21.3 7.4.4.21.4	X X X X

7	4. History	4. U.S. 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. (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 X X X X X
8	2. Economics	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
	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
			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
		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
		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
			6. Geographic factors influence the distribution, functions, growth and patterns of cities and human settlements.	8.3.3.6.1	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		

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).	8.3.3.5.2	X
			6. Geographic factors influence the distribution, functions, growth and patterns of cities and human settlements.	8.3.3.6.2	X
		4. Human Environment Interaction	10. The meaning, use, distribution and importance of resources changes over time.	8.3.3.10.3	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
			6. Geographic factors influence the distribution, functions, growth and patterns of cities and human settlements.	8.3.3.6.3	X
		4. Human Environment Interaction	10. The meaning, use, distribution and importance of resources changes over time.	8.3.3.10.4	X
		3. Human Systems	6. Geographic factors influence the distribution, functions, growth and patterns of cities and human settlements.	8.3.3.6.4	X
		4. Human Environment Interaction	10. The meaning, use, distribution and importance of resources changes over time.	8.3.3.10.5	
		3. Human Systems	6. Geographic factors influence the distribution, functions, growth and patterns of cities and human settlements.	8.3.3.6.5	X
		4. Human Environment Interaction	10. The meaning, use, distribution and importance of resources changes over time.	8.3.3.10.6	X

8	3. Geography	3. Human Systems	6. Geographic factors influence the distribution, functions, growth and patterns of cities and human settlements.	8.3.3.6.6	X
		4. Human Environment Interaction	10. The meaning, use, distribution and importance of resources changes over time.	8.3.3.10.7	X
		3. Human Systems	6. Geographic factors influence the distribution, functions, growth and patterns of cities and human settlements.	8.3.3.6.7	X
			6. Geographic factors influence the distribution, functions, growth and patterns of cities and human settlements.	8.3.2.6.8	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
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
		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
	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

9 10 11 12	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).	9.3.3.5.1	X
				9.3.3.5.2	X
				9.3.3.5.3	X
				9.3.3.5.4	X
			9.3.3.5.5	X	
			9.3.3.5.6	X	
			9.3.3.5.7	X	
			9.3.3.5.8	X	
			6. Geographic factors influence the distribution, functions, growth and patterns of cities and human settlements.	9.3.3.6.1	X
		4. Human Environment Interaction	10. The meaning, use, distribution and importance of resources changes over time.	9.3.4.10.1	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 X