

Minnesota Social Studies Standards

All About Minnesota								
lesson					Supplements			
Introduction	Part 1	Part 2	Part 3	Conclusion	Vocabulary	Hist Context	Hist Analysis	Reflection

Social Studies Standards														
Grade	Strand	Sub	Standard	Code										
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	X					
4		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			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	X					
4			6. Geographic factors influence the distribution, functions, growth and patterns of cities and human settlements.	4.3.3.6.1			X							
4		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	X	X					
4			10. The meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources changes over time.	4.3.4.10.1 4.3.4.10.2			X							
4	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	X	X		X	X	X	

5	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	X	X	X					
5			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					
5		4. Human Environment Interaction	10. The meaning, use, distribution and importance of resources changes over time.	5.3.4.10.1			X							
5	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	X			X		
5			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	X			X	X	X
5		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					
6	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	X	X	X					
6		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	X	X					
6		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	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
6		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				