



Standards  
 Social Studies  
 Grades K-12  
 Historic Fort Snelling

<b>Title</b>
Program Name
Historic Fort Snelling Living History Tours

Grade	Standards				
	Strand	Sub-Strand	Standard	Code	
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	<b>X</b>
	3. Geography	2. Places and Regions	3. Places have physical characteristics (such as climate, topography, and vegetation) and human characteristics (such as culture, population, political and economic systems.)	0.3.2.3.1	<b>X</b>
	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.	0.4.2.4.1	<b>X</b>

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	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	2. Peoples, Cultures, and Change Over Time	4. The differences and similarities of cultures around the world are attributable to their diverse origins and histories, and interactions with other cultures throughout time.	1.4.2.4.1 1.4.2.4.2	X
2	2. Economics	3. Fundamental Concepts	3. Because of scarcity individuals, organizations, and governments must evaluate trade-offs, make choices, and incur opportunity costs.	2.2.3.3.1	X
			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

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	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
		3. Fundamental Concepts	5. Individuals, businesses, and governments interact and make exchanges of goods and services in different ways and for different reasons.	3.2.3.5.1 3.2.3.5.2	X X
	3. Geography	3. Human Systems	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	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

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	
		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	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	
			6. Geographic factors influence the distribution, functions, growth and patterns of cities and human settlements.	4.3.3.6.1	X	
		4. Human Environment Interaction	9. The environment influences human actions; and humans both adapt to and change, the environment.	4.3.4.9.1	X	
			10. The meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources changes over time.	4.3.4.10.1 4.3.4.10.2	X X	
	4. History	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	
	5	3. Geography	1. Geospatial Skills	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

5		4. Human Environment Interaction	10. The meaning, use, distribution and importance of resources changes over time.	5.3.4.10.1	X
	4. History	1. Historical Thinking Skills	3. Historical events have multiple causes and can lead to varied and unintended outcomes.	5.4.1.3.1	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
			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 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

6		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
	3. Geography	3. Human Systems	6. Geographic factors influence the distribution, functions, growth, and patterns of cities and other human settlements	6.3.3.6.1	X
		4. Human Environment Interaction	10. The meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources changes over time.	6.3.4.10.1	X
	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
			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 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)	6.4.4.19.1 6.4.4.19.2 6.4.4.19.3	X X X
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
	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. 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
	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.	7.4.2.4.1	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 7.4.4.18.2 7.4.4.18.3	X X X
8	1. Citizenship and Government	5. Relationships of the United States to other nations and organizations	12. International political and economic institutions influence world affairs and United States foreign policy.	8.1.5.12.1	X
	3. Geography	2. Places and Regions	3. Places have physical characteristics (such as climate, topography and vegetation) and human characteristics (such as culture, population, political and economic systems).	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

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
		3. Human Systems	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	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
			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		
9 10 11 12	1. Citizenship and Government	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 X X

9 10 11 12	2. Economics	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
			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
		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
	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
		3. Human Systems	6. Geographic factors influence the distribution, functions, growth and patterns of cities and human settlements.	9.3.3.6.1	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 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

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
	4. History	3. World History	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
		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
			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

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 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 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 X X X X X X