



**Standards
Social Studies
Grades 4-12
History Center**

Class Title
They Chose Minnesota

Grade	Standards			Code	
	Strand	Sub-Strand	Standard		
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. 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	X
		2. Places and Regions	4. People construct regions to identify, organize, and interpret areas of the Earth's surface, which simplifies the earth's complexity.	4.3.2.4.2	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
	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	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	X	
			3. Historical events have multiple causes and can lead to varied and unintended outcomes.	5.4.1.3.1	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	20. As the United State 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.	6.4.4.20.2	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)	6.4.4.22.3	X
				23. The end of the Cold War, shifting geopolitical dynamics, the intensification of the global economy, and rapidly changing technologies have given renewed urgency to debates over what should be America's identity, America's values, and America's role in the world. (Era: Post-Cold War United States, 1980-	6.4.4.23.1	X

			present)		
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
	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
		4. U.S. History	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)	7.4.4.20.2	X
8	3. Geography	1. Geospatial Skills	1. People use geographic representations and geospatial technologies to acquire, process and report information within a spatial context.	8.3.1.1.2	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 8.3.3.5.3	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
		3. World History	14. Globalization, the	8.4.3.14.2	X

			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 cultural conflict.	8.4.3.14.8	
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)	9.4.4.20.2	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. (Post-World War II United States: 1945-1989)	9.4.4.22.4	X
	4. History		23. The end of the Cold War, shifting geopolitical dynamics, the intensification of the global economy and rapidly changing technologies have given renewed urgency to debates about the United States' identity, values and role in the world. (The United States in a New Global Age: 1980-present)	9.4.4.23.3	X