



Standards Social Studies Grades K-12 History Center

Museum Exhibit Title
Minnesota's Greatest Generation

Grade	Standards			Code	
	Strand	Sub-Strand	Standard		
K	1. Citizenship and Government	2. Civic Values and Principles of Democracy	2. The civic identity of the United States is shaped by historical figures, places and events, and by key foundational documents and other symbolically important artifacts.	0.1.2.2.1	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.	0.2.1.1.1	X
	3. Geography	1. Geospatial Skills	1. People use geographic representations and geospatial technologies to acquire, process and report information within a spatial context.	0.3.1.1.2	X
	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

1	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.	1.1.1.1.1	X
	2. Economics	3. Fundamental Concepts	3. Because of scarcity individuals, organizations, and governments must evaluate trade-offs, make choices, and incur opportunity costs.	1.2.3.3.1	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	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.	1.4.1.2.2	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	3. Fundamental Concepts	5. Individuals, businesses, and governments interact and make exchanges of goods and services in different ways and for different reasons.	2.2.3.5.2	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.	2.3.1.1.4	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	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.	3.1.1.1.1	X
		4. Governmental Institutions and Political Processes	7. The United States government has specific functions that are determined by the way that power is delegated and controlled among various bodies: the three levels of government (federal, state, local) and the three branches (legislative, executive, judicial.)	3.1.4.7.1	X
		3. Human Systems	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	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

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
			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 determine the price and quantity exchanged of a good, service or resource.	4.2.3.5.1	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 5.4.1.2.2	X X
			3. Historical events have multiple causes and can lead to varied and unintended outcomes.	5.4.1.3.1	X

6	4. History	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
			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)	6.4.4.22.1 6.4.4.22.3	X 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-present)	6.4.4.23.2	X
7	1. Citizenship and Government	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. History	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)	7.4.4.21.2 7.4.4.21.3 7.4.4.21.4	X X 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)	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	X X 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
9 10 11 12	1. Citizenship and Government	1. Civic Skills	1. Democratic government depends on informed and engaged citizens who exhibit civic skills and values, practice civic discourse, vote and participate in elections, apply inquiry and analysis skills and take action to solve problems and shape public policy.	9.1.1.1.3	X
		5. Relationship 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.	9.1.5.10.2 9.1.5.10.3	X X
			11. International political and economic institutions influence world affairs and	9.1.5.11.1 9.1.5.11.2	X X

			United States Foreign policy.		
	4. History	3. World History	12. A rapidly evolving world dominated by industrialized powers, scientific and technological progress, profound political, economic, and cultural change, world wars and widespread violence and unrest produced a half century of crisis and achievement. (A Half Century of Crisis and Achievement: 1900-1950)	9.4.3.12.3 9.4.3.12.4 9.4.3.12.5	X X X
			4. United States History	21. The economic growth, cultural innovation and political apathy of the 1920s ended in the Great Depression which spurred new forms of government intervention and renewed labor activism, followed by World War II and an economic resurgence. (Great Depression and World War II: 1920-1945)	9.4.4.21.1 9.4.4.21.2 9.4.4.21.4 9.4.4.21.5 9.4.4.21.6
9 10 11 12				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)	9.4.4.22.1 9.4.4.22.3