



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

Museum Exhibit Title
Open House: If These Walls Could Talk

Grade	Standards				
	Strand	Sub-Strand	Standard	Code	
K	3. Geography	1. Geospatial Skills	1. People use geographic representations and geospatial technologies to acquire, process and report information within a spatial context.	0.3.1.1.2	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	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
		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.	0.4.2.4.1	X

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
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 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	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
	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
		2. Peoples, Cultures, and Change Over Time	4. The differences and similarities of cultures around the world are attributable to their diverse	2.4.2.4.2	X

			origins and histories, and interactions with other cultures throughout time.		
3	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	X
3	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	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.	5.4.1.2.2	X
6	1. Government and Citizenship	3. Rights and Responsibilities	6. Citizenship and its rights and duties are established by law.	6.1.3.6.1	X

	4. History	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. (Era: Development of an industrial United States, 1870-1920)	6.4.4.20.1 6.4.4.20.2	X X
6			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 6.4.4.21.4	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)	6.4.4.23.1	X

7	4. History	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
7			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	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)	7.4.4.22.4	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.	8.3.1.1.1	X

	4. History	3. World History	14. Globalization, the 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. (The New Global Era: 1989 to Present)	8.4.3.14.2 8.4.3.14.3 8.4.3.14.8	X X X
9 10 11 12	1. Citizenship and Government	3. Rights and Responsibilities	5. Citizenship and its rights and duties are established by law.	9.1.3.5.2	X
		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)	9.4.4.22.3 9.4.4.22.4	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 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
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