



K- 5 Academic Standards in
Social Studies


June 2013

Word Tables of Standards ONLY

This Word version of the 2.17.12 social studies standards (DRAFT for Rulemaking 2.17.12) document contains the standards ONLY; no explanatory information is provided.

*The Bemidji Elementary Social Studies Curriculum Committee encourages all classroom teachers to incorporate both LOCAL and STATE content wherever applicable within the Minnesota K-5 Academic Standards in Social Studies. Examples have been added to the Benchmarks (last column on each page) and are **MARKED WITH A DOUBLE ASTERISK (**)** and **PRINTED IN BOLD ITALIC TEXT** throughout the Standards document.*

Grade Five: History of North America (up to 1800)

	<p>In grade five, the lead discipline is history supplemented by a strong secondary emphasis on citizenship and government. Students explore the history of North America in the period before 1800. They learn about complex societies that existed on the continent before 1500, and subsequent interactions between Indigenous peoples, Europeans and Africans during the period of colonization and settlement. They examine regional economies and learn that profit motivates entrepreneurs (such as early American fur traders). They trace the development of self-governance in the British colonies and identify major conflicts that led to the American Revolution. They analyze the debates that swirled around the creation of a new government and learn the basic principles of democracy that were set forth in the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Students become immersed in historical inquiry, learning to “think like a historian.” They weigh the costs and benefits of decisions (such as the decision of some colonists to sever ties with the British) and analyze the contributions of historically significant people to the development of American political culture.</p>
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Minnesota K-12 Academic Standards in Social Studies

Gr.	Strand	Sub-strand	Standard Understand that...	Code	Benchmark
5	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.	5.1.1.1.1	Simulate a historic event to show how civic engagement (voting, civil discourse about controversial issues and civic action) improves and sustains a democratic society, supports the general welfare, and protects the rights of individuals. <i>For example:</i> Historic events—Constitutional Convention, a town meeting.
				5.1.1.1.2	Identify a public problem in the school or community, analyze the issue from multiple perspectives, and create an action plan to address it. <i>For example:</i> Public problem—Students litter while walking to school; balls from the playground land in neighbors' yards.
		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.	5.1.2.2.1	Identify historically significant people during the period of the American Revolution; explain how their actions contributed to the development of American political culture. <i>For example:</i> Historically significant people might include George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, Mercy Otis Warren, Joseph Brandt, Elizabeth Freeman.

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5	1. Citizenship and Government	3. Rights and Responsibilities	5. Individuals in a republic have rights, duties and responsibilities.	5.1.3.5.1	<p>Explain specific protections that the Bill of Rights provides to individuals and the importance of these ten amendments to the ratification of the United States Constitution.</p> <p><i>For example:</i> Protections— speech, religion (First Amendment), bear arms (Second Amendment), protections for people accused of crimes (Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth Amendments).</p>
		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 (federal, state, local) and the three branches (legislative, executive, judicial) of government.	5.1.4.7.1	<p>Explain the primary functions of the three branches of government and how the leaders of each branch are selected, as established in the United States Constitution.</p> <p><i>For example:</i> Legislative branch makes laws; Congress is elected. Executive branch carries out laws; President is elected, cabinet members are appointed. Judicial branch decides if laws are broken; Supreme Court justices and federal judges are appointed. ** Discuss the similarities between federal and state level governments: president/vice president, governor/lt; governor, etc</p>
				5.1.4.7.2	Describe how governmental power is limited through the principles of federalism, the separation of powers, and checks and balances.

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5	1. Citizenship and Government	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 (federal, state, local) and the three branches (legislative, executive, judicial) of government.	5.1.4.7.3	Identify taxes and fees collected, and services provided, by governments during colonial times; compare these to the taxes and fees collected, and services provided, by the government today. <i>For example:</i> Property tax funds local government (schools, parks, city streets). Sales and income tax funds state government (State Patrol, Department of Natural Resources). Fees fund parks.
5	1. Citizenship and Government	4. Governmental Institutions and Political Processes	8. The primary purposes of rules and laws within the United States constitutional government are to protect individual rights, promote the general welfare and provide order.	5.1.4.8.1	Explain how law limits the powers of government and the governed, protects individual rights and promotes the general welfare. <i>For example:</i> Miranda v. Arizona, Ninth and Tenth Amendments, Civil Rights Act of 1964.
	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.	5.2.1.1.1	Apply a decision-making process to identify an alternative choice that could have been made for a historical event; explain the probable impact of that choice. <i>For example:</i> Decision-making processes—a decision tree, PACED decision-making process (Problem, Alternative, Criteria, Evaluation, Decision).

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5	2. Economics	2. Personal Finance	2. Personal and financial goals can be achieved by applying economic concepts and principles to personal financial planning, budgeting, spending, saving, investing, borrowing and insuring decisions.	5.2.2.2.1	Describe various uses of income and discuss advantages and disadvantages of each. <i>For example:</i> Uses of income—spend, save, pay taxes, contribute to others. Advantages of saving—earning interest and having enough money later to make a big purchase. Disadvantage—getting fewer goods and services now.
		4. Microeconomic Concepts	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.	5.2.4.6.1	Describe the concept of profit as the motivation for entrepreneurs; calculate profit as the difference between revenue (from selling goods and services) and cost (payments for resources used). <i>For example:</i> Entrepreneurs--European explorers and traders. Profit equals revenue minus cost.
	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	Create and use various kinds of maps, including overlaying thematic maps, of places in the North American colonies; incorporate the “TODALS” map basics, as well as points, lines and colored areas to display spatial information. <i>For example:</i> “TODALS” map basics—title, orientation, date, author, legend/ key and scale. Spatial information—cities, roads, boundaries, bodies of water, regions.

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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	<p>Locate and identify the physical and human characteristics of places in the North American colonies.</p> <p><i>For example:</i> Physical characteristics—landforms (Appalachian Mountains), ecosystems (forest), bodies of water (Potomac River, Chesapeake Bay), soil, vegetation, weather and climate. Human characteristics— structures (Faneuil Hall), cities (Richmond, Philadelphia, New York City), political boundaries, population distribution, settlement patterns, language, ethnicity, nationality, religious beliefs. ** Past and present Minnesota geography and population statistics (including ranking amongst states)</p>
		4. Human Environment Interaction	10. The meaning, use, distribution and importance of resources changes over time.	5.3.4.10.1	<p>Explain how geographic factors affected land use in the North American colonies.</p> <p><i>For example:</i> Geographic factors— climate, landforms, availability of natural resources.</p>

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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	<p>Explain the construct of an era; interpret the connections between three or more events in an era depicted on a timeline or flowchart.</p> <p><i>For example:</i> Eras—Before 1620; Colonization and Settlement: 1585-1763; Revolution and a New Nation: 1754-1800. Events—the peopling of North America, the settlement of North American colonies, the events of the American Revolution. **</p> <p><i>Learn how Minnesota became part of the United States.</i></p>
			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	<p>Pose questions about a topic in history, examine a variety of sources related to the questions, interpret findings and use evidence to draw conclusions that address the questions.</p>
				5.4.1.2.2	<p>Explain a historical event from multiple perspectives.</p> <p><i>For example:</i> Event—Boston Massacre; Perspectives—British soldiers, American colonists.</p>
			3. Historical events have multiple causes and can lead to varied and unintended outcomes.	5.4.1.3.1	<p>Analyze multiple causes and outcomes of a historical event.</p> <p><i>For example:</i> Historical event—the Columbian Exchange, the Seven Years' War.</p>

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5	4. History	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)	5.4.4.15.1	Describe complex urban societies that existed in Mesoamerica and North America before 1500. (Before European Contact) <i>For example:</i> Maya, Aztec, Anasazi, Hohokam, Cahokia, Hopewell.
			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)	5.4.4.16.1	Identify various motivations of Europeans for exploration and settlement in Asia, Africa and the Americas from the fifteenth to early seventeenth centuries. (Colonization and Settlement: 1585-1763) <i>For example:</i> Motivations—the search for a route to Asia, rivalries for resources, religious competition.

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5	4. History	4. United States History	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)	5.4.4.16.2	Describe early interactions between indigenous peoples, Europeans and Africans, including the Columbian Exchange; identify the consequences of those interactions on the three groups. (Colonization and Settlement: 1585-1763)
				5.4.4.16.3	Identify the role of Europeans and West Africans in the development of the Atlantic slave trade. (Colonization and Settlement: 1585-1763)
				5.4.4.16.4	Compare and contrast life within the English, French and Spanish colonies in North America. (Colonization and Settlement: 1585-1763)
				5.4.4.16.5	Describe ways that enslaved people and people in free black communities resisted slavery and transferred, developed and maintained their cultural identities. (Colonization and Settlement: 1585-1763)

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5	4. History	4. United States History	17. The divergence of colonial interests from those of England led to an independence movement that resulted in the American Revolution and the foundation of a new nation based on the ideals of self-government and liberty. (Revolution and a New Nation: 1754-1800)	5.4.4.17.1	Identify major conflicts between the colonies and England following the Seven Years War; explain how these conflicts led to the American Revolution. (Revolution and a New Nation: 1754-1800) <i>For example:</i> Conflicts related to the Proclamation Line of 1763, imperial policy shifts aimed at regulating and taxing colonists (Sugar Act, Stamp Act, Townshend Acts, Tea Act, "Coercive" Acts, Quebec Act), "taxation without representation," the Boston Tea Party, the Quartering Act.
				5.4.4.17.2	Describe the development of self-governance in the British colonies and explain the influence of this tradition on the American Revolution. (Revolution and a New Nation: 1754-1800) <i>For example:</i> Colonial charters, Mayflower Compact, colonial assemblies.
				5.4.4.17.3	Identify the major events of the American Revolution culminating in the creation of a new and independent nation. (Revolution and a New Nation: 1754-1800) <i>For example:</i> Lexington and Concord, Saratoga, Yorktown, Treaty of Paris.
				5.4.4.17.4	Compare and contrast the impact of the American Revolution on different groups within the 13 colonies that made up the new United States. (Revolution and a New Nation: 1754-1800) <i>For example:</i> Groups—Women, Patriots, Loyalists, indigenous people, enslaved Africans, free blacks.

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5	4. History	4. United States History	17. The divergence of colonial interests from those of England led to an independence movement that resulted in the American Revolution and the foundation of a new nation based on the ideals of self-government and liberty. (Revolution and a New Nation: 1754-1800)	5.4.4.17.5	Describe the purposes of the founding documents and explain the basic principles of democracy that were set forth in the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. (Revolution and a New Nation: 1754-1800) <i>For example:</i> Consent of the governed, social contract, inalienable rights, individual rights and responsibilities, equality, rule of law, limited government, representative democracy.
				5.4.4.17.6	Describe the successes and failures of the national government under the Articles of Confederation and why it was ultimately discarded and replaced with the Constitution. (Revolution and a New Nation: 1754-1800)
				5.4.4.17.7	Describe the major issues that were debated at the Constitutional Convention. (Revolution and a New Nation: 1754-1800) <i>For example:</i> Distribution of political power, rights of individuals, rights of states, slavery, the "Great Compromise."