



Bemidji Area Schools

9-12 Academic Standards in

Social Studies

2013

**Tables of Standards**

**United States History I**

## Grades 9-12

Students in high school (grades 9-12) pursue in-depth study of social studies content that equips them with the knowledge and skills required for success in postsecondary education (i.e., freshman level courses), the skilled workplace and civic life. The amount of content in the standards for each discipline corresponds to the course credit graduation requirements identified in Minn. Stat. § 120B.024 which are as follows:

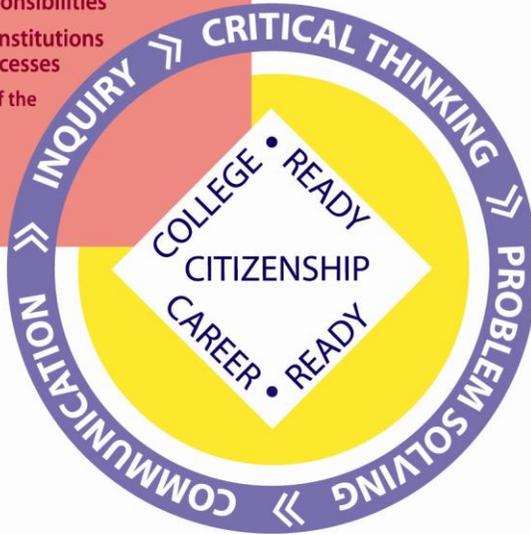
- 3.5 social studies credits encompassing at least United States history, geography, government and citizenship, world history, and economics- OR-
- 3.0 social studies credits encompassing at least United States history, geography, government and citizenship, and world history, and .5 credit of economics taught in a school's social studies, agriculture education, or business department.

Approximately one year (or two semesters) of content is provided for a survey of United States history, a year for a survey of world history, and a half-year (or one semester) each for geography, government and citizenship, and economics. Although the standards are organized by discipline, they may be delivered in an interdisciplinary context.

Social Studies Standards Grades 9 through 12				
<b>Strand 1:</b>  <b>Citizenship &amp; Government</b>	<b>Strand 2:</b>  <b>Economics</b>	<b>Strand 3:</b>  <b>Geography</b>	<b>Strand 4:</b>  <b>History</b> ■ U. S. History	<b>Strand 4:</b>  <b>History</b> ■ World History
0.5 credit recommended	0.5 credit recommended	0.5 credit recommended	1 credit recommended	1 credit recommended

# CITIZENSHIP & GOVERNMENT

- Civic Skills
- Civic Values and Principles of Democracy
- Rights and Responsibilities
- Governmental Institutions and Political Processes
- Relationships of the U.S. to Other Nations and Organizations



Gr.	Strand	Sub-strand	Standard Understand that...	Code	Benchmark
9 10 11 12	1. Citizenship and Government	2. Civic Values and Principles of Democracy	2. The United States is based on democratic values and principles that include liberty, individual rights, justice, equality, the rule of law, limited government, common good, popular sovereignty, majority rule and minority rights.	9.1.2.2.2	Identify the sources of governmental authority; explain popular sovereignty (consent of the governed) as the source of legitimate governmental authority in a representative democracy or republic.

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9 10 11 12	1. Citizenship and Government	2. Civic Values and Principles of Democracy	3. The United States is based on democratic values and principles that include liberty, individual rights, justice, equality, the rule of law, limited government, common good, popular sovereignty, majority rule and minority rights.	9.1.2.3.1	Define and provide examples of foundational ideas of American government which are embedded in founding era documents: natural rights philosophy, social contract, civic virtue, popular sovereignty, constitutionalism, representative democracy, political factions, federalism and individual rights.  <i>For example:</i> Documents—Mayflower Compact, English Bill of Rights, the Virginia Declaration of Rights, the Declaration of Independence, Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom, the Constitution, selected Federalist Papers (such as 10, 39, 51, 78), the Bill of Rights.
				9.1.2.3.3	Analyze the tensions between the government’s dual role of protecting individual rights and promoting the general welfare, the struggle between majority rule and minority rights, and the conflict between diversity and unity.
		3. Rights and Responsibilities	4. Individuals in a republic have rights, duties and responsibilities.	9.1.3.4.4	Explain the current and historical interpretations of the principles of due process and equal protection of the law; analyze the protections provided by the Fourteenth Amendment.

Gr.	Strand	Sub-strand	Standard Understand that...	Code	Benchmark
9 10 11 12	1. Citizenship and Government	4. Governmental Institutions & Political Processes	6. 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.	9.1.4.6.1	Explain federalism and the provisions of the United States Constitution which delegate to the federal government the powers necessary to fulfill the purposes for which it was established; distinguish between those powers and the powers retained by the people and the states.  <i>For example:</i> Necessary and Proper Clause (“elastic clause”), Commerce Clause, Ninth and Tenth Amendments.
9.1.4.6.2				Explain the purposes, organization, functions and processes of the legislative branch as enumerated in Article I of the United States Constitution.	
9.1.4.6.3				Explain the purposes, organization, functions and processes of the executive branch as enumerated in Article II of the United States Constitution.	
9.1.4.6.4				Explain the purposes, organization, functions and processes of the judicial branch as enumerated in Article III of the United States Constitution.	
9.1.4.6.5				Describe the systems of enumerated and implied powers, separation of powers and checks and balances.	
9.1.4.6.6				Evaluate the importance of an independent judiciary, judicial review and the rule of law.	

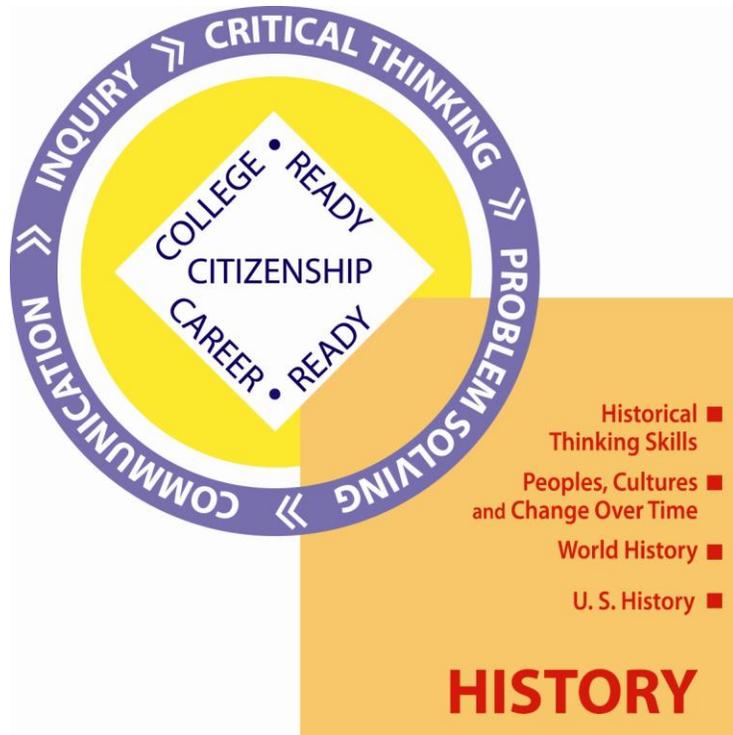
Gr.	Strand	Sub-strand	Standard Understand that...	Code	Benchmark
9 10 11 12	1. Citizenship and Government	5. Relationships of the United States to Other Nations and Organizations	10. The United States establishes and maintains relationships and interacts with indigenous nations and other sovereign nations, and plays a key role in world affairs.	9.1.5.10.1	Explain how tribal sovereignty establishes a unique relationship between American Indian Nations and the United States government.
9.1.5.10.2				Evaluate the effectiveness of diplomacy and other foreign policy tools used by the United States government and other nations in historical or contemporary times.	
9.1.5.10.3				Explain why governments interact in world affairs; describe how the United States government develops and carries out United States foreign policy, including treaty-making.	



Gr.	Strand	Sub-strand	Standard Understand that...	Code	Benchmark
9 10 11 12	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	<p>Make inferences and draw conclusions about the physical and human characteristics of places based on a comparison of maps and other geographic representations and geospatial technologies.</p> <p><i>For example:</i> Physical characteristics—landforms (Rocky Mountains), ecosystems (forest), bodies of water (Mississippi River, Hudson Bay), vegetation, weather and climate. Human characteristics—bridges (Golden Gate Bridge), Erie Canal, cities, political boundaries, population distribution, settlement patterns, language, ethnicity, nationality, religious beliefs.</p>

Gr.	Strand	Sub-strand	Standard Understand that...	Code	Benchmark
9 10 11 12	3. Geography	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.	9.3.2.4.1	Apply geographic models to explain the location of economic activities and land use patterns in the United States and the world.
9.3.2.4.2				Identify the primary factors influencing the regional pattern of economic activities in the United States and the world.	
9 10 11 12	3. Geography	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).	9.3.3.5.1	Describe the patterns of human population distribution in the United States and major regions of the world.
9.3.3.5.6				Analyze how transportation and communication systems have affected the development of systems of cities.	
9.3.3.5.7				Describe how changes in transportation and communication technologies affect the patterns and processes of urbanization of the United States.	
9.3.3.5.8				Describe the factors (transportation, government policies, economic development, and changing cultural values) that shape and change urban and suburban areas in the United States.	

Gr.	Strand	Sub-strand	Standard Understand that...	Code	Benchmark
9 10 11 12	3. Geography	3. Human Systems	8. Processes of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of the earth's surface.	9.3.3.8.3	Analyze the impact of colonialism on the emergence of independent states and the tensions that arise when the boundaries of political units do not correspond to the nationalities or ethnicities of the people living within them.
9 10 11 12	3. Geography	4. Human Environment Interaction	9. The environment influences human actions; and humans both adapt to and change, the environment.	9.3.4.9.1	Analyze the interconnectedness of the environment and human activities (including the use of technology), and the impact of one upon the other.
			10. The meaning, use, distribution and importance of resources changes over time.	9.3.4.10.1	Describe patterns of production and consumption of fossil fuels that are traded among nations.



Gr.	Strand	Sub-strand	Standard Understand that...	Code	Benchmark
9 10 11 12	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.	9.4.1.2.1	Pose questions about topics in history; suggest possible answers and write a thesis; locate and organize primary and secondary sources; analyze them for credibility and bias; corroborate information across the sources; use sources to support or refute the thesis; and present supported findings.
				9.4.1.2.2	Evaluate alternative interpretations of historical events; use historical evidence to support or refute those interpretations.

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9 10 11 12	4.History	3. World History	10. New connections between the hemispheres resulted in the “Columbian Exchange,” new sources and forms of knowledge, development of the first truly global economy, intensification of coerced labor, increasingly complex societies and shifts in the international balance of power. (Emergence of the First Global Age: 1450-1750)	9.4.3.10.3	Describe the impact of interactions and negotiations between African leaders and European traders on long-distance trade networks. (Emergence of the First Global Age: 1450-1750)
10. New connections between the hemispheres resulted in the “Columbian Exchange,” new sources and forms of knowledge, development of the first truly global economy, intensification of coerced labor, increasingly complex societies and shifts in the international balance of power. (Emergence of the First Global Age: 1450-1750)			9.4.3.10.4	Describe the interactions and negotiations between Americans (Mayans, Aztecs, Incas) and European explorers, as well as the consequences. (Emergence of the First Global Age: 1450-1750)	

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9 10 11 12	4.History	3. World History	10. New connections between the hemispheres resulted in the “Columbian Exchange,” new sources and forms of knowledge, development of the first truly global economy, intensification of coerced labor, increasingly complex societies and shifts in the international balance of power. (Emergence of the First Global Age: 1450-1750)	9.4.3.10.5	Assess the social and demographic impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe, the Americas and Africa. (Emergence of the First Global Age: 1450-1750)
9.4.3.10.6				Compare and contrast the forms of slavery and other non-free labor systems among African, European and Arab societies; analyze the causes and consequences of chattel slavery in the Atlantic. (Emergence of the First Global Age: 1450-1750)	
11. Industrialization ushered in widespread population growth and migration, new colonial empires and revolutionary ideas about government and political power. (The Age of Revolutions: 1750-1922)			9.4.3.11.2	Explain the causes and global consequences of the French Revolution and Napoleonic Era. (The Age of Revolutions: 1750-1922)	
			9.4.3.11.3	Describe the independence movements and rebellions in the Caribbean and Central and South America; analyze the social, political and economic causes and consequences of these events. (The Age of Revolutions: 1750-1922)  <i>For example:</i> Toussaint L’Ouverture in Haiti, Simon Bolivar in Venezuela.	

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9 10 11 12	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)	9.4.4.15.1	Compare and contrast selected examples of diverse societies that existed in North America prior to contact with Europeans; analyze their life ways, social organizations, political institutions, and the effect of their religious beliefs on environmental adaptations. (Before European Contact)
9.4.4.15.2				Describe change over time in selected indigenous nations, including migration, trade and conflict. (Before European Contact)	
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	Analyze the consequences of the transatlantic Columbian Exchange of peoples, animals, plants and pathogens on North American societies and ecosystems. (Colonization and Settlement: 1585-1763)	

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9 10 11 12	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)	9.4.4.16.2	Compare and contrast the motivations for exploration, conquest and colonization in North America by different European nations. (Colonization and Settlement: 1585-1763)
9.4.4.16.3				Identify the varied economic, political and religious motives of free and indentured European immigrants who settled in North America. (Colonization and Settlement: 1585-1763)	
9.4.4.16.4				Explain the origin and growth of the Atlantic slave trade; describe its demographic, economic, and political impact on West Africa, Europe, and the Americas (North America, Caribbean, Central and South America), including the impact on enslaved Africans. (Colonization and Settlement: 1585-1763)	
9.4.4.16.5				Analyze the impact of European colonization within North America on indigenous nations; analyze the impact of indigenous nations on colonization. (Colonization and Settlement: 1585-1763)	
9.4.4.16.6				Compare and contrast the development of regional economies and labor systems in the British North American colonies (New England, Mid-Atlantic, and Southern colonies), including regional differences in the experiences of indentured servants, enslaved Africans and indigenous people. (Colonization and Settlement: 1585-1763)	

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9 10 11 12	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, settlement, and the exploitation of indigenous peoples and lands; colonial development evoked varied responses from indigenous nations, and produced regional societies, and economies that included imported slave labor and distinct forms of local government. (Colonization and Settlement: 1585-1763)	9.4.4.16.7	Describe the growth of colonial societies in British North America, including the evolution of representative forms of government, increased ethnic and religious pluralism, and changing concepts of racial identity, gender roles and family organization. (Colonization and Settlement: 1585-1763)  <i>For example:</i> The Great Awakening, 1720s to early 1760s; the difference in gender roles North and South; Pennsylvania as an example of both ethnic and religious diversity in the colonial period.
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)			9.4.4.17.1	Describe the political and military events that caused some North American colonies to break with Great Britain, wage war and proclaim a new nation in 1776. (Revolution and a New Nation: 1754-1800)  <i>For example:</i> Events—French and Indian War, Stamp Act.	

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9 10 11 12	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)	9.4.4.17.2	Analyze the American revolutionaries' justifications, principles and ideals as expressed in the Declaration of Independence; identify the sources of these principles and ideals and their impact on subsequent revolutions in Europe, the Caribbean, and Latin America. (Revolution and a New Nation: 1754-1800)
9.4.4.17.3				Develop a timeline of the major events and turning points of the American Revolution, including the involvement of other nations; analyze the reasons for American victory. (Revolution and a New Nation: 1754-1800)	
9.4.4.17.4				Analyze the arguments about the organization and powers of the federal government between 1783 and 1800, including the debates over the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights; explain the origins of the two-party political system and the significance of the election of 1800. (Revolution and a New Nation: 1754-1800)  <i>For example:</i> Ratification debates—Federalists/Anti-Federalists, full funding and assumption, Neutrality Proclamation and the Election of 1800).	

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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	Analyze the differential impact of technological change and innovation on regional economic development and labor systems. (Expansion and Reform: 1792-1861)  <i>For example:</i> Technological changes—the cotton gin, the factory system, steam transportation, the Erie Canal, early railroads, the telegraph.
9.4.4.18.2				Analyze how the expansion of United States territory and redefinition of borders affected the relationship of the United States with other nations, provided land for settlement, and resulted in political conflict. (Expansion and Reform: 1792-1861)  <i>For example:</i> Louisiana Purchase; multiple treaty negotiations with and wars against indigenous nations and Native alliances; negotiated annexation of Texas; United States-Mexican War.	

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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)	9.4.4.18.3	Analyze changes in the United States political system including the simultaneous expansion and constriction of voting rights and the development of new political parties. (Expansion and Reform: 1792-1861)  <i>For example:</i> The collapse of the first party system (Federalists and Democratic-Republicans), the emergence of the second party system (Democrats and Whigs), new third parties including Know-Nothing, Free Soil and Republican, extending right to vote to all white men while disenfranchising free Black men.
9.4.4.18.4				Describe the efforts of individuals, communities and institutions to promote cultural, religious and social reform movements. (Expansion and Reform: 1792-1861)	
9.4.4.18.5				Analyze the strategies, goals and impact of the key movements to promote political, cultural (including artistic and literary), religious and social reform. (Expansion and Reform: 1792-1861)  <i>For example:</i> The "Woman" movement, abolition movement, the Second Great Awakening.	

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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)	9.4.4.18.6	Evaluate the responses of both enslaved and free Blacks to slavery in the Antebellum period. (Expansion and Reform: 1792-1861)  <i>For example:</i> Frederick Douglass, Harriet Tubman, Nat Turner, tool breaking, purchasing relatives.
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	Compare and contrast the regional economies, societies, cultures and politics of the North, South and West leading up to the Civil War. (Civil War and Reconstruction: 1850-1877)	
			9.4.4.19.2	Describe the recurring antebellum debates over slavery and state's rights, popular sovereignty, and political compromise; analyze how the American political system broke down in the 1850s and culminated in southern Secession, the establishment of the Confederate States of America, and the Union response. (Civil War and Reconstruction: 1850-1877)	
			9.4.4.19.3	Describe the course of the Civil War, identifying key political and military leaders, issues, events and turning points on battlefields and home fronts, in South, North and West. (Civil War and Reconstruction: 1850-1877)	

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9 10 11 12	4. History	4. United States History	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)	9.4.4.19.4	Describe significant individuals, groups and institutions involved in the struggle for rights for African-Americans; analyze the stages and processes by which enslaved African-Americans were freed and emancipation was achieved during the war. (Civil War and Reconstruction: 1850-1877)
9.4.4.19.5				Describe how the political policies, innovations and technology of the Civil War era had a lasting impact on United States society. (Civil War and Reconstruction: 1850-1877)	
9.4.4.19.6				Outline the federal policies of war-time and post-war United States; explain the impact of these policies on Southern politics, society, the economy, race relations and gender roles. (Civil War and Reconstruction: 1850-1877)	
9.4.4.19.7				Describe the content, context, and consequences of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments; evaluate the successes and failures of the Reconstruction, including the election of 1876, in relation to freedom and equality across the nation. (Civil War and Reconstruction: 1850-1877)	

Gr.	Strand	Sub-strand	Standard Understand that...	Code	Benchmark
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)	9.4.4.20.1	Explain how technological innovation, heavy industrialization, and intensified boom-bust cycles of an unregulated capitalist economy led to changes in the nature of work, economic scale and productivity, the advent of the modern corporation, and the rise of national labor unions. (Development of an Industrial United States: 1870-1920)
9.4.4.20.2				Analyze how immigration and internal migration changed the demographic and settlement patterns of the United States population. (Development of an Industrial United States: 1870-1920)	
9.4.4.20.3				Analyze how the shift to mechanized farming and industrial production changed patterns in social organization, consumption and popular culture, and domestic life, including the rapid growth of cities in diverse regions of the country. (Development of an Industrial United States: 1870-1920)	
9.4.4.20.4				Explain changes in federal Indian policy, especially in the areas of removal, sovereignty, land ownership, education and assimilation; describe the impact of the federal policies and responses by indigenous nations. (Development of an Industrial United States: 1870-1920)	

Gr.	Strand	Sub-strand	Standard Understand that...	Code	Benchmark
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)	9.4.4.20.5	Describe "Jim Crow" racial segregation and disenfranchisement in the South, the rise of "scientific racism," the spread of racial violence across the nation, the anti-Chinese exclusion movement in the West, and the debates about how to preserve and expand freedom and equality. (Development of an Industrial United States: 1870-1920)
9.4.4.20.6				Describe the major political and social reform movements of the Progressive Era; analyze their impact on individuals, communities and institutions. (Development of an Industrial United States: 1870-1920)	
9.4.4.20.7				Evaluate the effectiveness of political responses to the problems of industrialism, monopoly capitalism, urbanization and political corruption. (Development of an Industrial United States: 1870-1920)	
9.4.4.20.8				Explain how the United States became a world power via trade and the imperialist acquisition of new territories. (Development of an Industrial United States: 1870-1920)	
9.4.4.20.9				Describe the implications of United States involvement in World War I on domestic and foreign policy. (Development of an Industrial United States: 1870-1920)	