



Bemidji Area Schools
9-12 Academic Standards in
Social Studies
2013
Tables of Standards
United States History II

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:

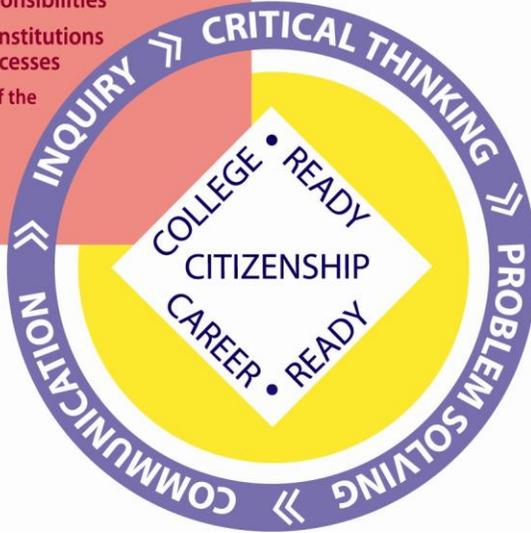
- 3.5 social studies credits encompassing at least United States history, geography, government and citizenship, world history, and economics- OR-
- 3.0 social studies credits encompassing at least United States history, geography, government and citizenship, and world history, and .5 credit of economics 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				
Strand 1: Citizenship & Government	Strand 2: Economics	Strand 3: Geography	Strand 4: History ■ U. S. History	Strand 4: History ■ 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	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.	9.1.2.3.2	Analyze how the following tools of civic engagement are used to influence the American political system: civil disobedience, initiative, referendum and recall.
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.	

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.	9.1.5.10.2	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.
			11. International political and economic institutions influence world affairs and United States foreign policy.	9.1.5.11.1	Describe how individuals, businesses, labor and other groups influence United States foreign policy.
			12. Governments are based on different political philosophies and purposes; governments establish and maintain relationships with varied types of other governments.	9.1.5.12.1	Compare the philosophies, structures and operations of different types of governments in other countries with those in the United States. <i>For example:</i> Different types of governments—monarchies, theocracies, dictatorships, representative governments.



Gr.	Strand	Sub-strand	Standard Understand that...	Code	Benchmark
9 10 11 12	2. Economics	4. Microeconomic Concepts	7. Resource markets and financial markets determine wages, interest rates and commodity prices.	9.2.4.7.1	<p>Explain the role of productivity, human capital, unions, demographics and government policies in determining wage rates and income in labor markets.</p> <p><i>For example:</i> Retiring baby-boomers will likely lead to labor shortages; increases in worker productivity lead to increases in the demand for labor and higher wages; minimum wage laws lead to higher wages but also cause labor surpluses.</p>

Gr.	Strand	Sub-strand	Standard Understand that...	Code	Benchmark
9 10 11 12	2. Economics	4. Microeconomic Concepts	8. Market failures occur when markets fail to allocate resources efficiently or meet other goals, and this often leads to government attempts to correct the problem.	9.2.4.8.1	<p>Identify and analyze market failures caused by a lack of competition, lack of resource mobility (barriers), and lack of perfect information; evaluate the rationale and effectiveness of government attempts to remedy these problems.</p> <p><i>For example:</i> Remedies—anti-trust laws, consumer protection laws, provision of consumer information, disclosure laws; Government agencies—Department of Justice, Securities Exchange Commission, Federal Trade Commission, Food and Drug Administration, Consumer Product Safety Commission.</p>
9 10 11 12	2. Economics	4. Microeconomic Concepts	8. Market failures occur when markets fail to allocate resources efficiently or meet other goals, and this often leads to government attempts to correct the problem.	9.2.4.8.2	<p>Identify and analyze market failures caused by poorly-defined or poorly-enforced property rights, externalities, and public goods; evaluate the rationale and effectiveness of government attempts to remedy these problems.</p> <p><i>For example:</i> Hunting licenses to control access to deer, fish and other wildlife populations; the creation of a tradable discharge permit market for sulfur to correct the negative externality of acid rains; provision of police and courts to enforce private property rights. Government attempts to remedy problems—legal system, agencies (Environmental Protection Agency, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources).</p>

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9 10 11 12	2. Economics	4. Microeconomic Concepts	8. Market failures occur when markets fail to allocate resources efficiently or meet other goals, and this often leads to government attempts to correct the problem.	9.2.4.8.3	<p>Identify measures of income distribution, wealth distribution and poverty and explain how these affect, and are affected by, the economy; evaluate the effectiveness of, and incentives created by, government income redistribution programs.</p> <p><i>For example:</i> Measures—Gini coefficient, poverty line, wealth of richest twenty percent divided by wealth of poorest twenty percent. Effects—a different income or wealth distribution would result in a different allocation of resources. Government programs—Social Security, basic welfare, unemployment compensation.</p>
9 10 11 12	2. Economics	5. Macroeconomic Concepts	11. The overall performance of an economy can be influenced by the fiscal policies of governments and the monetary policies of central banks.	9.2.5.11.4	<p>Evaluate the impact of at least two United States Supreme Court decisions on the United States economy.</p> <p><i>For example:</i> Cases that define corporations as persons, child labor laws, commerce clause cases, anti-trust cases.</p>



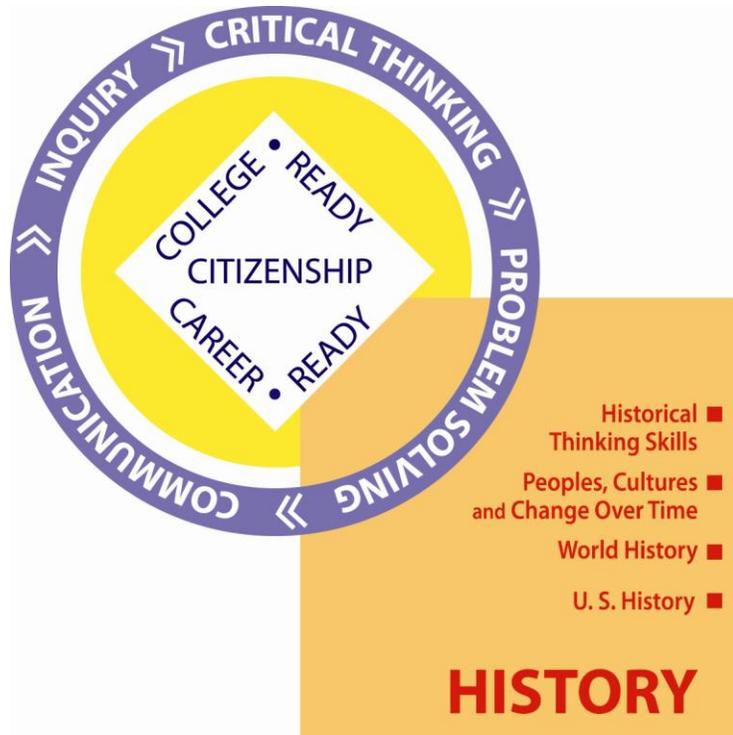
Gr.	Strand	Sub-strand	Standard Understand that...	Code	Benchmark
9 10 11 12	3. Geography	1. Geospatial Skills	1. People use geographic representations and geospatial technologies to acquire, process and report information within a spatial context.	9.3.1.1.2	Apply geographic information from a variety of print and electronic sources to interpret the past and present and plan for the future; provide rationale for using specific technologies for each application. <i>For example:</i> Technologies—aerial photographs, satellite-produced imagery, and geographic information systems (GIS). Applications—determine obstacles that needed to be overcome in building the Suez and Panama Canals; gauge the extent of water pollution in a harbor complex in South Africa.

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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>
4. People construct regions to identify, organize and interpret areas of the earth’s surface, which simplifies the earth’s complexity.			9.3.2.4.2	Identify the primary factors influencing the regional pattern of economic activities in the United States and the world.	
			9.3.2.4.3	Explain how technological and managerial changes associated with the third agricultural revolution, pioneered by Norman Borlaug, have impacted regional patterns of crop and livestock production.	

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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).	9.3.3.5.6	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.	

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9 10 11 12	3. Geography	3. Human Systems	6. Geographic factors influence the distribution, functions, growth and patterns of cities and human settlements.	9.3.3.6.1	Use generally accepted models to explain the internal spatial structure of cities in regions of the United States and other regions in the world. <i>For example:</i> Models— Concentric Zone, Sector, Multiple Nuclei, Western European city, Latin American city, Southeast Asian city, African city. Regions of the United States—eastern United States, western United States. Regions of the world— Europe, Latin America, Southeast Asia, Africa South of the Sahara, Southwest Asia/ North Africa.
7. The characteristics, distribution and complexity of the earth's cultures influence human systems (social, economic and political systems).			9.3.3.7.2	Describe the spatial distribution of significant cultural and/or ethnic groups in the United States and the world and how these patterns are changing.	
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.	

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9 10 11 12	3. Geography	4. Human Environment Interaction	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.



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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	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)	9.4.3.11.1	Describe the causes and the regional and global impact of the Industrial Revolution. (The Age of Revolutions: 1750-1922) <i>For example:</i> Causes—development of new sources of energy/ power, Enclosure Act, Agricultural Revolution. Impact—Emancipation of serfs in Russia, unionized labor, rise of banking, growth of middle class.
9.4.3.11.4				Compare and contrast the shift from chattel slavery to other forms of labor in different world regions, and its effects on worldwide migration patterns. (The Age of Revolutions: 1750-1922) <i>For example:</i> Hindi plantation workers in Trinidad, Japanese cane workers in Hawaii, Aborigine domestic servants in Australia.	

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9 10 11 12	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)	9.4.3.12.1	Describe the social, political and economic causes and consequences of World War I. (A Half Century of Crisis and Achievement: 1900-1950) <i>For example:</i> Treaty of Versailles, Turkey, expanding opportunities for women, Age of Anxiety, economic insecurity.
9.4.3.12.2				Describe the rise and effects of communism and socialism in Europe and Asia, including the Bolshevik Revolution (1917) in Russia and the Chinese Revolution (1949). (A Half Century of Crisis & Achievement: 1900-1950)	
9.4.3.12.3				Describe the social, political and economic causes and main turning points of World War II. (A Half Century of Crisis and Achievement: 1900-1950) <i>For example:</i> Causes—Rise of totalitarianism, invasion of Manchuria, appeasement, invasion of Poland. Turning points—Stalingrad, Battle of Midway.	
9.4.3.12.4				Describe the causes and consequences of the Nazi Holocaust, including the effects of the Nazi regime’s “war against the Jews” and other groups, and its influence on the 1948 United Nations Declaration of Human Rights and other human rights movements of the post-WW II era. (A Half Century of Crisis and Achievement: 1900-1950)	

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9 10 11 12	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)	9.4.3.12.5	Identify major developments in science, medicine, and technology; analyze their benefits and dangers. (A Half Century of Crisis and Achievement: 1900-1950) <i>For example:</i> Developments—electricity, automobile, hydrogen bomb, vaccines.
13. Post- World War II geopolitical reorganization produced the Cold War balance of power and new alliances that were based on competing economic and political doctrines. (The World After World War II: 1950-1989)			9.4.3.13.1	Trace the political and economic changes in China from the Communist Revolution until recent times. (The World After World War II: 1950-1989) <i>For example:</i> Great Leap Forward, Cultural Revolution, Tiananmen Square.	

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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)	

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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)	

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9 10 11 12	4. History	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	Describe the contributions of individuals and communities in relation to the art, literature and music of the period. (Great Depression and World War II: 1920-1945)
9.4.4.21.2				Analyze the economic causes of the Great Depression and the impact on individuals, communities and institutions. (Great Depression and World War II: 1920-1945)	
9.4.4.21.3				Analyze how the New Deal addressed the struggles of the Great Depression and transformed the role of government. (Great Depression and World War II: 1920-1945)	
9.4.4.21.4				Describe the role of the United States as an emerging world leader and its attempts to secure peace and remain neutral; explain the factors that led the United States to choose a side for war. (Great Depression and World War II: 1920-1945)	
9.4.4.21.5				Identify major conflicts of World War II; compare and contrast military campaigns in the European and Pacific theaters. (Great Depression and World War II: 1920-1945)	

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9 10 11 12	4. History	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)	9.4.4.21.6	Evaluate the economic impact of the war, including its impact on the role of women and disenfranchised communities in the United States. (Great Depression and World War II: 1920-1945) <i>For example:</i> Japanese internment camps, Rosie the Riveter, the Bracero Program.
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	Analyze the technological and societal changes that affected popular culture in the post WWII era. (Post-World War II United States: 1945-1989) <i>For example:</i> Art, literature, rock n' roll, the Beat poets.	
			9.4.4.22.2	Compare and contrast market and command economic systems and their associated political ideologies; explain how these differences contributed to the development of the Cold War. (Post-World War II United States: 1945-1989) <i>For example:</i> Marshall Plan, Truman Doctrine, Korean War, Cuban Missile Crisis.	
			9.4.4.22.3	Analyze the role of the United States in Southeast Asia including the Vietnam War; evaluate the impact of the domestic response to the war. (Post-World War II United States: 1945-1989)	

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9 10 11 12	4. History	4. United States History	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)	9.4.4.22.5	Explain the roots of the various civil rights movements, including African American, Native American, women, Latino American and Asian American. (Post-World War II United States: 1945-1989)
9.4.4.22.6				Identify obstacles to the success of the various civil rights movements; explain tactics used to overcome the obstacles and the role of key leaders and groups. (Post-World War II United States: 1945-1989)	
9.4.4.22.7				Evaluate the legacy and lasting effects of the various civil rights movements of the 1960s and 70s; explain their connections to current events and concerns. (Post-World War II United States: 1945-1989)	
9.4.4.22.8				Identify the changes over time in federal American Indian policy in terms of sovereignty, land ownership, citizenship, education and religious freedom; analyze the impact of these policies on indigenous nations. (Post-World War II United States: 1945-1989)	

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9 10 11 12	4. History	4. United States History	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)	9.4.4.22.9	Evaluate the effectiveness of United States policies in ending the Cold War. (Post-World War II United States: 1945-1989)
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)			9.4.4.23.1	Describe the competing views about the role of government in American life since 1980. (The United States in a New Global Age: 1980-present)	
			9.4.4.23.2	Explain how United States involvement in world affairs after the Cold War continues to affect modern foreign policy. (The United States in a New Global Age: 1980-present)	

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9 10 11 12	4. History	4. United States 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	Explain the difference between an immigrant and a refugee; describe various immigrant, migrant and refugee groups including Hmong, Somali and Latinos who have come to the United States; analyze their contributions to United States society. (The United States in a New Global Age: 1980-present)
9.4.4.23.4				Analyze the impact of twenty-first century technological innovations on society. (The United States in a New Global Age: 1980-present)	
9.4.4.23.5				Evaluate the United States' global economic connections and interdependence with other countries. (The United States in a New Global Age: 1980-present)	