

Historic Fort Snelling “Living History Tours” Curriculum Connections

A. Minnesota State Social Studies Standards

| Grade | Strand | Sub-Strand | Standard | Code | Aspect |
|-------|--------------|--|--|-----------|--|
| K | 2. Economics | 3. Fundamental Concepts | 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 determines the price and quantity exchanged of a good, service or resource | 0.2.3.5.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade • U.S. “Indian Policy” |
| | 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) | 0.3.2.3.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade • Early Immigration |
| | | 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. | 0.4.2.4.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade • European American immigration |
| 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-term costs and benefits of alternative choices, and revising their goals based on their analysis. | 1.2.1.1.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fur trade |
| | | 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade • U.S. “Indian Policy” |
| | | 3. Fundamental Concepts | 5. Individuals, businesses, and governments interact and make exchanges of goods and services in different ways for different reasons. | 1.2.3.5.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade |
| | 3. Geography | 2. Places & 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade • European American immigration |

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| | | 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. | 1.4.2.4.1 1.4.2.4.2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> American Indians Fur trade European American immigration |
| 2 | 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. | 2.2.1.1.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fur trade |
| | | 3. Fundamental Concepts | 3. Because of scarcity individuals, organizations, and governments must evaluate trade-offs, make choices, and incur opportunity costs. | 2.2.3.3.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> American Indians Fur trade U.S. "Indian Policy" |
| | | 3. Fundamental Concepts | 5. Individuals, businesses, and governments interact and make exchanges of goods and services in different ways and for different reasons. | 2.2.3.5.1 2.2.3.5.2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> American Indians Fur trade U.S. "Indian Policy" |
| | 3. Geography | 4. Human Environment Interaction | 9. The environment influences human actions; and humans both adapt to, and change, the environment. | 2.3.4.9.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> American Indians Fur trade European American immigration Military policy |
| | | 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. | 2.4.2.4.1 2.4.2.4.2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> American Indians Fur trade European American immigration |
| 3 | 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. | 3.2.1.1.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> American Indians Fur trade |
| | | 3. Fundamental Concepts | 5. Individuals, businesses, and governments interact and make exchanges of goods and services in different ways and for different reasons. | 3.2.3.5.1 3.2.3.5.2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> American Indians Fur trade U.S. "Indian Policy" |
| | 3. Geography | 3. Human Systems | 6. Geographic factors influence the distribution, functions, growth and patterns of cities and human settlements. | 3.3.3.6.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> American Indians Fur trade European American immigration U.S. "Indian Policy" Military policy |

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| | | | 8. Processes of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of the earth's surface. | 3.3.3.8.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade • European American immigration • U.S. "Indian Policy" • U.S. military policy |
| | | | 3. Historical events have multiple causes and can lead to varied and unintended consequences | 3.4.1.3.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade • European American immigration • U.S. "Indian Policy" • Military policy • Slavery/Dred Scott Decision |
| | | 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade • European American immigration • U.S. "Indian Policy" • Military policy • Slavery/Dred Scott Decision |
| 4 | 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. | 4.2.1.1.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade |
| | | 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade • U.S. "Indian Policy" |
| | 3. Geography | 2. Places and regions | 3. Places have physical characteristics (such as climate, topography vegetation) and human characteristics (such as culture, population, political and economic systems). | 4.3.2.3.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade • European American immigration |

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| | | 3. Human Systems | 5. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface influence human systems (cultural, economic, and political systems.) | 4.3.3.5.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade • European American immigration • U.S. "Indian Policy" • Military policy |
| | | | 6. Geographic factors influence the distribution, functions, growth and patterns of cities and human settlements. | 4.3.3.6.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade • European American immigration • U.S. "Indian Policy" • Military policy |
| | | 4. Human Environment Interaction | 9. The environment influences human actions; and humans both adapt to and change, the environment. | 4.3.4.9.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade • European American immigration |
| | | | 10. The meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources changes over time. | 4.3.4.10.1 4.3.4.10.2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade • European American immigration • U.S. "Indian Policy" |
| | | 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade • European American immigration |
| 5 | 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade |
| | 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade • European American immigration |
| | | 4. Human Environment Interaction | 10. The meaning, use, distribution and importance of resources changes over time. | 5.3.4.10.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade • European American immigration |

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| | | | 3. Historical events have multiple causes and can lead to varied and unintended outcomes. | 5.4.1.3.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade • European American immigration • U.S. "Indian Policy" • Military policy • Slavery/Dred Scott Decision |
| | | 4. U.S. 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. (Era: Before European Contact) | 5.4.4.15.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians |
| | | | 16. Rivalries among European nations fueled expanding global trade and, in North America, colonization and settlement, and the exploitation of indigenous land and peoples; colonial development produced distinct forms of local government, regional societies, and economies that included the importation of enslaved laborers. (Era: Settlement and Colonization, 1585 -1763) | 5.4.4.16.1 5.4.4.16.2 5.4.4.16.3 5.4.4.16.4 5.4.4.16.5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade • European American immigration • Slavery |
| 6 | 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. | 6.2.1.1.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade |
| | | 3. Fundamental Concepts | 5. Individuals, businesses, and governments interact and make exchanges of goods and services in different ways and for different reasons. | 6.2.3.5.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade • U.S. "Indian Policy" |

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| | 3. Geography | 3. Human Systems | 6. Geographic factors influence the distribution, functions, growth, and patterns of cities and other human settlements | 6.3.3.6.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade • European American immigration • U.S. “Indian Policy” • Military policy |
| | | 4. Human Environment Interaction | 10. The meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources changes over time. | 6.3.4.10.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade • European American immigration • |
| | 4. History | 4. U.S. 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. (Era: Before European Contact) | 6.4.4.15.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians |
| | | | 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, economies that included imported slave labor, and distinct forms of local government. (Era: Colonization and Settlement, 1585-1763) | 6.4.4.16.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade • European American immigration • Slavery |
| | | | 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. (1792-1861) | 6.4.4.18.1 6.4.4.18.2 6.4.4.18.3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade • European American immigration • U.S. “Indian Policy” • Military policy • Slavery/Dred Scott Decision |

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| | | | 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. (1850-1877) | 6.4.4.19.1 6.4.4.19.2 6.4.4.19.3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • European American immigration • U.S. "Indian Policy" • Military policy • Slavery/Dred Scott Decision |
| 7 | 1. Government & Citizenship | 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. "Indian Policy" |
| | 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade • U.S. "Indian Policy" |
| | | 4. Micro - economics | 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 determines the price and quantity exchanged of a good, service or resource. | 7.2.4.5.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade • U.S. "Indian Policy" |
| | | | 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. | 7.2.4.6.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade • U.S. "Indian Policy" |
| | | 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. | 7.4.2.4.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade • European American immigration |

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| | | 4. U.S. 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. (1792-1861) | 7.4.4.18.1 7.4.4.18.2 7.4.4.18.3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade • European American immigration • U.S. "Indian Policy" • Military policy • Slavery/Dred Scott Decision |
| | | | 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. (1850-1877) | 7.4.4.19.1 7.4.4.19.2 7.4.4.19.3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • European American immigration • U.S. "Indian Policy" • Military policy • Slavery/Dred Scott Decision |
| 8 | 1. Citizenship & 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade • U.S. "Indian Policy" |
| | 3. Geography | 2. Places & Regions | 3. Places have physical characteristics (such as climate, topography and vegetation) and human characteristics (such as culture, population, political and economic systems). | 8.3.2.3.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade • European American immigration |
| | | 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). | 8.3.3.5.1 8.3.3.6.2 8.3.3.6.3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade • European American immigration • U.S. "Indian Policy" • Military policy |
| | | | 6. Geographic factors influence the distribution, functions, growth and patterns of cities and human settlements. | 8.3.3.6.1 8.3.3.6.4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade • European American immigration • U.S. "Indian Policy" • Military policy |

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| | | | 8. Processes of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface. | 8.3.3.8.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade • European American Immigration • U.S. military policy • U.S. "Indian Policy" |
| | | 4. Human Environment Interaction | 10. The meaning, use, distribution and importance of resources changes over time. | 8.3.3.10.1 8.3.3.10.2 8.3.3.10.3 8.3.3.10.4 8.3.3.10.5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade • European American immigration |
| 9 10 11 12 | 1. Citizenship & 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 9.1.5.10.2 9.1.5.10.3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. "Indian Policy" |
| | 2. Economics | 3. Fundamental Concepts | 3. Because of scarcity, individuals, organizations and governments must evaluate trade-offs, make choices and incur costs. | 9.2.3.3.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade • U.S. "Indian Policy" |
| | | | 4. Economic systems differ in the ways that they address the three basic economic issues of allocation, production and distribution to meet society's broad economic goals. | 9.2.3.4.1 9.2.3.4.2 9.2.3.4.3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade • U.S. "Indian Policy" |
| | | 4. Microeconomic Concepts | 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 determines the price and quantity exchanged of a good, service or resource. | 9.2.4.5.1 9.2.4.5.2 9.2.4.5.3 9.2.4.5.4 9.2.4.5.5 9.2.4.5.6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade • U.S. "Indian Policy" |
| | 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade • European American immigration |
| | | 3. Human Systems | 6. Geographic factors influence the distribution, functions, growth and patterns of cities and human settlements. | 9.3.3.6.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade • European American Immigration • U.S. military policy • U.S. "Indian Policy" |

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| | | | 8. Processes of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of the earth's surface. | 9.3.3.8.1 9.3.3.8.2 9.3.3.8.3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade • European American Immigration • U.S. military policy • U.S. "Indian Policy" |
| | | 4. Human Environment Interaction | 9. The environment influences human actions; and humans both adapt to and change, the environment. | 9.3.4.9.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade • European American immigration • U.S. military policy • U.S. "Indian Policy" |
| | | | 10. The meaning, use, distribution and importance of resources changes over time. | 9.3.4.10.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade • European American immigration |
| | | 3. World History | 11. Industrialization ushered in wide-spread population growth and migration, new colonial empires and revolutionary ideas about government and political power. (1750-1922) | 9.4.3.11.1 9.4.3.11.2 9.4.3.11.3 9.4.3.11.4 9.4.3.11.5 9.4.3.11.6 9.4.3.11.7 9.4.3.11.8 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade • European American Immigration • U.S. "Indian Policy" • U.S. military policy • Slavery/Dred Scott Decision |
| | | 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 9.4.4.15.2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians |
| | | | 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 9.4.4.16.2 9.4.4.16.3 9.4.4.16.4 9.4.4.16.5 9.4.4.16.6 9.4.4.16.7 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade |

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| | | | <p>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)</p> | <p>9.4.4.18.1 9.4.4.18.2 9.4.4.18.3 9.4.4.18.4 9.4.4.18.5 9.4.4.18.6</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade • European American immigration • U.S. "Indian Policy" • U.S. military policy • Slavery/Dred Scott Decision |
| | | | <p>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)</p> | <p>9.4.4.19.1 9.4.4.19.2 9.4.4.19.3 9.4.4.19.4 9.4.4.19.5 9.4.4.19.6 9.4.4.19.7</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians • Fur trade • European American immigration • U.S. "Indian Policy" • U.S. military policy • Slavery/Dred Scott Decision |