

MINNESOTA ACADEMIC STANDARDS GRADE 5

Revised 11/09

LANGUAGE ARTS

Strand	Sub-Strand	Standard	Benchmarks
Reading & Literature	A. Word Recognition, Analysis, and Fluency	The student will decode unfamiliar words using phonetic and structural analysis and will read with fluency and expression.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Read unfamiliar, complex and multi-syllabic words using advanced phonetic and structural analysis. 2. Read aloud narrative and expository text with fluency, accuracy and appropriate pacing, intonation and expression.
	B. Vocabulary Expansion	The student will use a variety of strategies to expand reading, listening and speaking vocabularies.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acquire, understand and use new vocabulary through explicit instruction as well as independent reading. 2. Use knowledge of root words, derivations, antonyms, synonyms, idioms, homonyms and multiple-meaning words to determine word meanings and to understand texts. 3. Use word reference materials, such as dictionaries, thesauruses, to understand and express word meaning. 4. Analyze word structure and use context clues in order to understand new words.
	C. Comprehension	The student will understand the meaning of texts using a variety of strategies and will demonstrate literal, interpretive, inferential and evaluative comprehension.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Read aloud grade-appropriate text (that has not been previewed) with accuracy and comprehension. 2. Recall and use prior learning and preview text to prepare for reading. 3. Summarize and paraphrase key ideas from text. 4. Identify main idea and supporting details in fiction text. 5. Infer main ideas and determine relevant details in non-fiction texts. 6. Generate graphic organizers to enhance comprehension of texts and to describe text structure and organization. 7. Generate and answer literal, inferential, interpretive and evaluative questions to demonstrate understanding about what is read. 8. Distinguish fact from opinion and provide evidence to support conclusions. 9. Determine cause and effect and draw conclusions. 10. Compare and contrast information on the same topic from multiple sources. 11. Critically read and evaluate text to identify author's point of view and purpose. 12. Notice when comprehension breaks down, reread and use strategies to self-correct. 13. Follow multiple-step written directions.

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Reading & Literature	D. Literature	The student will actively engage in the reading process and read, understand, respond to, analyze, interpret, evaluate and appreciate a wide variety of fiction, poetic and nonfiction texts.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Read a variety of high quality, traditional, classical and contemporary literary works specific to America, as well as significant works from other countries. 2. Identify and analyze literary elements and devices in works of fiction including characterization, plot, tone and theme and the ways they convey meaning. 3. Evaluate nonfiction texts by analyzing structure, concept development, design and style. 4. Interpret literature by answering questions that ask for analysis and evaluation. 5. Distinguish among various literary genres and sub-genres. 6. Distinguish between third person omniscient and first person point of view. 7. Identify and determine the meanings of similes and metaphors. 8. Respond to literature using ideas and details from the text to support reactions and make literary connections 9. Read from and respond to a variety of fiction, poetic and nonfiction texts of increasing complexity for personal enjoyment.
	A. Types of Writing	The student will compose various pieces of writing.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Write in a variety of modes to express meaning, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. descriptive b. narrative c. informative d. formal letter e. poetry f. persuasive g. thank you notes h. reports
Writing	B. Elements of Composition	The student will engage in a writing process, with attention to organization, focus, quality of ideas, audience and a purpose.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Write topic sentences. 2. Create multiple paragraph compositions that include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. correct paragraph indentation style b. an introductory paragraph formulating a thesis or opinion c. supporting evidence in paragraph form that upholds the overall thesis or opinion d. a concluding paragraph as a summary 3. Use composing processes, including:

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. prewriting-planning strategies such as brainstorming, journaling, sketching, listing, outlining and determining audience, purpose and focus; b. drafting-organizing, supporting and putting ideas into sentences and paragraphs; c. revising-improving the quality of content, organization, sentence structure and word choice. d. editing-correcting errors in spelling and grammar; e. publishing-producing a document and sharing the writing with the audience. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Create informative reports, including gathering material, formulating ideas based on gathered material, organizing information, and editing for logical progression. 5. Consider the intended audience when composing text. 6. Write topic sentences. 7. Create multiple paragraph compositions that include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. correct paragraph indentation style; b. an introductory paragraph formulating a thesis or opinion; c. supporting evidence in paragraph form that upholds the overall thesis or opinion; d. a concluding paragraph as a summary. 8. Use composing processes, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. prewriting-planning strategies such as brainstorming, journaling, sketching, listing, outlining and determining audience, purpose and focus; b. drafting-organizing, supporting and putting ideas into sentences and paragraphs; c. revising-improving the quality of content, organization, sentence structure and word choice. d. Editing-correcting errors in spelling and grammar; e. Publishing-producing a document and sharing the writing with the audience. 9. Create informative reports, including gathering material, formulating ideas based on gathered material, organizing information, and editing for logical progression. 10. Consider the intended audience when composing text.
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Writing	C. Spelling, Grammar, & Usage	The student will apply standard English conventions when writing.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compose complete sentences when writing. 2. Edit written documents for correct spelling. 3. Spell roots, suffixes, prefixes, contractions, and syllable constructions correctly. 4. Apply grammar conventions correctly in writing, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. verb tense b. prepositional phrases c. adverbs d. subject and verb agreement with simple subjects e. possessive pronouns and plural possessives. 5. Apply punctuation conventions correctly in writing, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. apostrophes b. capitalization of proper nouns c. abbreviations d. sentence beginnings e. commas f. quotation marks.
	D. Research	The student will locate and use information in reference materials.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Locate and keep notes on the information in various reference materials including print and online dictionaries, glossaries, encyclopedias, CD reference materials and the Internet. 2. Formulate research questions and collect relevant information or perform observations that address such questions. 3. Define plagiarism and avoid its use.
	E. Handwriting & Word Processing	The student will write legibly and demonstrate effective keyboarding skills.	Write legibly in cursive. Apply keyboarding skills.
Speaking, Listening & Viewing	A. Speaking & Listening	The student will demonstrate understanding and communicate effectively through listening and speaking.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participate in and follow agreed-upon rules for conversation and formal discussions in large and small groups. 2. Demonstrate active listening and comprehension. 3. Distinguish between speaker's opinion and verifiable facts. 4. Give oral presentations to various audiences for different purposes. 5. Restate or summarize and organize ideas sequentially using evidence to support opinions and main ideas. 11. Perform expressive oral readings of prose, poetry or drama.

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Speaking, Listening & Viewing	C. Media Literacy	The student will critically analyze information found in electronic and print media, and will use a variety of these sources to learn about a topic and represent ideas.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify distinctions in how information is presented in print and non-print materials. 2. Make informed judgments about messages promoted in the media, such as those in film, television, radio and newspapers. 3. Evaluate the accuracy and credibility of information found on Internet sites.

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MATH

Strand	Standard	No.	Benchmarks
Number & Operation	Divide multi-digit numbers; solve real-world and mathematical problems using arithmetic.	5.1.1.1	Divide multi-digit numbers, using efficient and generalizable procedures, based on knowledge of place value, including standard algorithms. Recognize that quotients can be represented in a variety of ways, including a whole number with a remainder, a fraction or mixed number, or a decimal. <i>For example:</i> Dividing 153 by 7 can be used to convert the improper fraction $\frac{153}{7}$ to the mixed number $21\frac{6}{7}$.
		5.1.1.2	Consider the context in which a problem is situated to select the most useful form of the quotient for the solution and use the context to interpret the quotient appropriately. <i>For example:</i> If 77 amusement ride tickets are to be distributed equally among 4 children, each child will receive 19 tickets, and there will be one left over. If \$77 is to be distributed equally among 4 children, each will receive \$19.25, with nothing left over.
		5.1.1.3	Estimate solutions to arithmetic problems in order to assess the reasonableness of results.
		5.1.1.4	Solve real-world and mathematical problems requiring addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of multi-digit whole numbers. Use various strategies, including the inverse relationships between operations, the use of technology, and the context of the problem to assess the reasonableness of results. <i>For example:</i> The calculation $117 \div 9 = 13$ can be checked by multiplying 9 and 13.
Number & Operation	Read, write, represent and compare fractions and decimals; recognize and write equivalent fractions; convert between fractions and decimals; use fractions and decimals in real-world and mathematical situations.	5.1.2.1	Read and write decimals using place value to describe decimals in terms of groups from millionths to millions. <i>For example:</i> Possible names for the number 0.0037 are: 37 ten thousandths 3 thousandths + 7 ten thousandths; a possible name for the number 1.5 is 15 tenths.
		5.1.2.2	Find 0.1 more than a number and 0.1 less than a number. Find 0.01 more than a number and 0.01 less than a number. Find 0.001 more than a number and 0.001 less than a number.

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		5.1.2.3	<p>Order fractions and decimals, including mixed numbers and improper fractions, and locate on a number line.</p> <p><i>For example:</i> Which is larger 1.25 or $\frac{6}{5}$?</p> <p><i>Another example:</i> In order to work properly, a part must fit through a 0.24 inch wide space. If a part is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, will it fit?</p>
		5.1.2.4	<p>Recognize and generate equivalent decimals, fractions, mixed numbers and improper fractions in various contexts.</p> <p><i>For example:</i> When comparing 1.5 and $\frac{19}{12}$, note that $1.5 = 1\frac{1}{2} = 1\frac{6}{12} = \frac{18}{12}$, so $1.5 < \frac{19}{12}$.</p>
		5.1.2.5	<p>Round numbers to the nearest 0.1, 0.01 and 0.001.</p> <p><i>For example:</i> Fifth grade students used a calculator to find the mean of the monthly allowance in their class. The calculator display shows 25.80645161. Round this number to the nearest cent.</p>
	Add and subtract fractions, mixed numbers and decimals to solve real-world and mathematical problems.	5.1.3.1	<p>Add and subtract decimals and fractions, using efficient and generalizable procedures, including standard algorithms.</p>
		5.1.3.2	<p>Model addition and subtraction of fractions and decimals using a variety of representations.</p> <p><i>For example:</i> Represent $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{4}$ by drawing a rectangle divided into 4 columns and 3 rows and shading the appropriate parts or by using fraction circles or bars.</p>
		5.1.3.3	<p>Estimate sums and differences of decimals and fractions to assess the reasonableness of results.</p> <p><i>For example:</i> Recognize that $12\frac{2}{5} - 3\frac{3}{4}$ is between 8 and 9 (since $\frac{2}{5} < \frac{3}{4}$).</p>
		5.1.3.4	<p>Solve real-world and mathematical problems requiring addition and subtraction of decimals, fractions and mixed numbers, including those involving measurement, geometry and data.</p> <p><i>For example:</i> Calculate the perimeter of the soccer field when the length is 109.7 meters and the width is 73.1 meters.</p>

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Algebra	Recognize and represent patterns of change; use patterns, tables, graphs and rules to solve real-world and mathematical problems.	5.2.1.1	<p>Create and use rules, tables, spreadsheets and graphs to describe patterns of change and solve problems.</p> <p><i>For example:</i> An end-of-the-year party for 5th grade costs \$100 to rent the room and \$4.50 for each student. Know how to use a spreadsheet to create an input-output table that records the total cost of the party for any number of students between 90 and 150.</p>
		5.2.1.2	Use a rule or table to represent ordered pairs of positive integers and graph these ordered pairs on a coordinate system.
	Use properties of arithmetic to generate equivalent numerical expressions and evaluate expressions involving whole numbers.	5.2.2.1	<p>Apply the commutative, associative and distributive properties and order of operations to generate equivalent numerical expressions and to solve problems involving whole numbers.</p> <p><i>For example:</i> Purchase 5 pencils at 19 cents and 7 erasers at 19 cents. The numerical expression is $5 \times 19 + 7 \times 19$ which is the same as $(5 + 7) \times 19$.</p>
	Understand and interpret equations and inequalities involving variables and whole numbers, and use them to represent and solve real-world and mathematical problems.	5.2.3.1	<p>Determine whether an equation or inequality involving a variable is true or false for a given value of the variable.</p> <p><i>For example:</i> Determine whether the inequality $1.5 + x < 10$ is true for $x = 2.8$, $x = 8.1$, or $x = 9.2$.</p>
		5.2.3.2	<p>Represent real-world situations using equations and inequalities involving variables. Create real-world situations corresponding to equations and inequalities.</p> <p><i>For example:</i> $250 - 27 \times a = b$ can be used to represent the number of sheets of paper remaining from a packet of 250 sheets when each student in a class of 27 is given a certain number of sheets.</p>
		5.2.3.3	<p>Evaluate expressions and solve equations involving variables when values for the variables are given.</p> <p><i>For example:</i> Using the formula, $A = lw$, determine the area when the length is 5, and the width 6, and find the length when the area is 24 and the width is 4.</p>
Geometry & Measurement	Describe, classify, and draw representations of three-dimensional figures.	5.3.1.1	Describe and classify three-dimensional figures including cubes, prisms and pyramids by the number of edges, faces or vertices as well as the types of faces.
		5.3.1.2	Recognize and draw a net for a three-dimensional figure.

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	Determine the area of triangles and quadrilaterals; determine the surface area and volume of rectangular prisms in various contexts.	5.3.2.1	Develop and use formulas to determine the area of triangles, parallelograms and figures that can be decomposed into triangles.
		5.3.2.2	Use various tools and strategies to measure the volume and surface area of objects that are shaped like rectangular prisms. <i>For example:</i> Use a net or decompose the surface into rectangles. <i>Another example:</i> Measure the volume of a cereal box by using a ruler to measure its height, width and length, or by filling it with cereal and then emptying the cereal into containers of known volume.
		5.3.2.3	Understand that the volume of a three-dimensional figure can be found by counting the total number of same-sized cubic units that fill a shape without gaps or overlaps. Use cubic units to label volume measurements. <i>For example:</i> Use cubes to find the volume of a small box.
		5.3.2.4	Develop and use the formulas $V = \ell wh$ and $V = Bh$ to determine the volume of rectangular prisms. Justify why base area B and height h are multiplied to find the volume of a rectangular prism by breaking the prism into layers of unit cubes.
Data Analysis	Display and interpret data; determine mean, median and range.	5.4.1.1	Know and use the definitions of the mean, median and range of a set of data. Know how to use a spreadsheet to find the mean, median and range of a data set. Understand that the mean is a "leveling out" of data. <i>For example:</i> The set of numbers 1, 1, 4, 6 has mean 3. It can be leveled by taking one unit from the 4 and three units from the 6 and adding them to the 1s, making four 3s.
		5.4.1.2	Create and analyze double-bar graphs and line graphs by applying understanding of whole numbers, fractions and decimals. Know how to create spreadsheet tables and graphs to display data.

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SCIENCE

Strand	Sub-Strand	Standard	No.	Benchmarks	
The Nature of Science and Engineering	The Practice of Science	1. Science is a way of knowing about the natural world, is done by individuals and groups, and is characterized by empirical criteria, logical argument and skeptical review.	5.1.1.1.1	Explain why evidence, clear communication, accurate record keeping, replication by others, and openness to scrutiny are essential parts of doing science.	
			5.1.1.1.2	Recognize that when scientific investigations are replicated they generally produce the same results, and when results differ significantly, it is important to investigate what may have caused such differences. <i>For example:</i> Measurement errors, equipment failures, or uncontrolled variables.	
			5.1.1.1.3	Understand that different explanations for the same observations usually lead to making more observations and trying to resolve the differences.	
			5.1.1.1.4	Understand that different models can be used to represent natural phenomena and these models have limitations about what they can explain. <i>For example:</i> Different kinds of maps of a region provide different information about the land surface.	
		2. Scientific inquiry requires identification of assumptions, use of critical and logical thinking, and consideration of alternative explanations.	5.1.1.2.1	Generate a scientific question and plan an appropriate scientific investigation, such as systematic observations, field studies, open-ended exploration or controlled experiments to answer the question.	
			5.1.1.2.2	Identify and collect relevant evidence, make systematic observations and accurate measurements, and identify variables in a scientific investigation.	
			5.1.1.2.3	Conduct or critique an experiment, noting when the experiment might not be fair because some of the things that might change the outcome are not kept the same, or that the experiment is not repeated enough times to provide valid results.	
	Interactions Among Science, Technology Engineering,		2. Men and women throughout the history of all cultures, including Minnesota American Indian tribes and communities, have been involved in engineering design and scientific inquiry.	5.1.3.2.1	Describe how science and engineering influence and are influenced by local traditions and beliefs. <i>For example:</i> Sustainable agriculture practices used by many cultures.

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	Mathematics, and Society	4. Tools and mathematics help scientists and engineers see more, measure more accurately, and do things that they could not otherwise accomplish.	5.1.3.4.1	Use appropriate tools and techniques in gathering, analyzing and interpreting data. <i>For example:</i> Spring scale, metric measurements, tables, mean/median/range, spreadsheets, and appropriate graphs.
			5.1.3.4.2	Create and analyze different kinds of maps of the student's community and of Minnesota. <i>For example:</i> Weather maps, city maps, aerial photos, regional maps or online map resources.
Physical Science	2. Motion	1. An object's motion is affected by forces and can be described by the object's speed and the direction it is moving.	5.2.2.1.1	Give examples of simple machines and demonstrate how they change the input and output of forces and motion.
			5.2.2.1.2	Identify the force that starts something moving or changes its speed or direction of motion. <i>For example:</i> Friction slows down a moving skateboard.
			5.2.2.1.3	Demonstrate that a greater force on an object can produce a greater change in motion.
Earth and Space Science	1. Earth Structure and Processes	2. The surface of the Earth changes. Some changes are due to slow processes and some changes are due to rapid processes.	5.3.1.2.1	Explain how, over time, rocks weather and combine with organic matter to form soil.
			5.3.1.2.2	Explain how slow processes, such as water erosion, and rapid processes, such as landslides and volcanic eruptions, form features of the Earth's surface.
	4. Human Interaction with Earth Systems	1. In order to maintain and improve their existence, humans interact with and influence Earth systems.	5.3.4.1.1	Identify renewable and non-renewable energy and material resources that are found in Minnesota and describe how they are used. <i>For example:</i> Water, iron ore, granite, sand and gravel, wind and forests.
			5.3.4.1.2	Give examples of how mineral and energy resources are obtained and processed and how that processing modifies their properties to make them more useful. <i>For example:</i> Iron ore, biofuels, or coal.
			5.3.4.1.3	Compare the impact of individual decisions on natural systems. <i>For example:</i> Choosing paper or plastic bags impacts landfills as well as ocean life cycles.

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Life Science	1. Structure and Function in Living Systems	1. Living things are diverse with many different characteristics that enable them to grow, reproduce and survive.	5.4.1.1.1	Describe how plant and animal structures and their functions provide an advantage for survival in a given natural system. <i>For example:</i> Compare the physical characteristics of plants or animals from widely different environments, such as desert versus tropical, and explore how each has adapted to its environment.
	2. Interdependence Among Living Systems	1. Natural systems have many parts that interact to maintain the living system.	5.4.2.1.1	Describe a natural system in Minnesota, such as a wetland, prairie or garden, in terms of the relationships among its living and nonliving parts, as well as inputs and outputs. <i>For example:</i> Design and construct a habitat for a living organism that meets its need for food, air and water.
			5.4.2.1.2	Explain what would happen to a system such as a wetland, prairie or garden if one of its parts were changed. <i>For example:</i> Investigate how road salt runoff affects plants, insects and other parts of an ecosystem. <i>Another example:</i> Investigate how an invasive species changes an ecosystem.
	4. Human Interactions with Living Systems	1. Humans change environments in ways that can be either beneficial or harmful to themselves and other organisms.	5.4.4.1.1	Give examples of beneficial and harmful human interaction with natural systems. <i>For example:</i> Recreation, pollution, or wildlife management.

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SOCIAL STUDIES

Strand	Sub-Strand	Standard	Benchmarks	Examples
U.S. History	A. Pre-history through 1607	The student will understand that large and diverse American Indian nations were the original inhabitants of North America.	1. Students will compare ways of life of Indian Nations from different regions of North America.	1. Iroquois, Cherokee, Ojibwe, Dakota, Hopi, Navajo, Yakama
	B. Pre-history through 1607	The student will demonstrate knowledge of European exploration of the North American continent and the resulting interaction with American Indian nations.	1. Students will identify key European explorers and how their voyages led to the establishment of colonies. 2. Students will know and explain that interactions between American Indian tribes and European explorers had positive and negative impacts.	1. Christopher Columbus, Jacques Cartier, Henry Hudson, Ponce de Leon, John Smith 2. Trading relationships, wampum, smallpox
	D. Political Unrest and the American Revolution 1763- mid-1791	The student will demonstrate an understanding of the causes and course of the American Revolution.	1. Students will understand issues and events that led to the American Revolution, and analyze how these events affected the move toward independence from Britain. 2. Students will understand the principles of the Declaration of Independence, including inalienable rights and self-evident truths. 3. Students will analyze the roles of key individuals and political leaders in the American Revolution. 4. Students will know and understand key factors and events contributing to the defeat of the British.	1. The Proclamation of 1763, the Stamp Act, the Boston Tea Party, the Intolerable Acts 3. Samuel Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Patrick Henry, Crispus Attucks, Abigail Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Paine, George Washington, Francis Marion, John Hancock, Nathan Hale 4. Differences in warfare style, the Committees of Correspondence, the Battles of Trenton, Saratoga, Yorktown
	D. Political Unrest and the American Revolution 1763- mid-1791	The student will demonstrate knowledge of how the principles of the American Revolution became the foundation of a new nation.	1. Students will know and understand basic principles of the new government established by the Constitution of the United States. 2. Students will know reasons why the United States developed the Constitution, including the debates and compromises that led to the final document.	1. Separation of powers, three branches of government, checks and balances 2. Interstate commerce, Shay's Rebellion, 3/5 Compromise, Bill of Rights

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U.S. History	E. Growth and Westward Expansion, 1801-1861	<p>Standard: The student will demonstrate knowledge of western expansion, conflict, and reform in America.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Students will examine the processes that led to the territorial expansion of the United States including wars and treaties with foreign nations and Indian nations, the Mexican-American War, annexation, Louisiana Purchase and other land purchases, and the removal of American Indians to reservations. Students will analyze the impact of inventions and technologies on life in America, including the cotton gin, the steamboat, and the telegraph. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The acquisitions of Florida, Texas, Oregon, and California, the Mormon Trail, frontier families The reaper, the steam locomotive, construction of canals, "King Cotton" and the expansion of slavery
	F. Civil War and Reconstruction 1850s-1870s	The student will demonstrate knowledge of the causes of the Civil War.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify and analyze the main ideas of the debate over slavery, abolitionism, states' rights, and explain how they resulted in major political compromises. Students will identify on a map the states that seceded from the Union, and those that remained in the Union. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Harper's Ferry, The Missouri Compromise, the Kansas-Nebraska Act, the Dred Scott case, rise of the Republican Party, Harriet Beecher Stowe
		The student will demonstrate knowledge of major events and people of the Civil War.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Students will know and understand the roles of significant figures and battles of the Civil War Era and analyze their significance, including Frederick Douglass, Abraham Lincoln, Jefferson Davis, Harriet Tubman and Battle of Gettysburg. 2. Students will analyze the aftermath of the war and its effects on citizens from the North and South including free blacks, women and former slaveholders. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> William Lloyd Garrison, Dred Scott, John Brown, Ulysses S. Grant, Robert Lee 13th Amendment, Reconstruction
	G. Reshaping the Nation and the Emergence of Modern America,	The student will analyze the transformation of the American economy and the changing social and political conditions in response to the Industrial Revolution.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify and understand the reasons for the increase in immigration, growth of cities, new inventions, and political challenges to American government arising from the industrial revolution, and analyze their impact. Students will identify and explain racial segregation and racism, including the rise of 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Political attitudes toward the post-Reconstruction South, transcontinental railroad and immigrant labor, American Indian relocation to reservations The growth of ethnic stereotyping, American Indian boarding schools, Wounded Knee, Chinese exclusion, <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>

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	1877-1916		<p>“Jim Crow,” the Ku Klux Klan, discrimination against immigrants, and the relocation of American Indian tribes to reservations, and analyze the impact of these actions.</p> <p>3. Students will analyze how the rise of big business, the growth of industry, and the change in life on American farms and small towns with increased mechanization changed life in America.</p> <p>4. Students will analyze the impact of the Progressive Movement on child labor and working conditions; the rise of organized labor; women’s suffrage and the temperance movement, and identify the contributions of individuals in these movements.</p>	<p>3. Andrew Carnegie, Standard Oil, McCormick Reaper, Populist Movement, The Grange</p> <p>4. Samuel Gompers, Theodore Roosevelt, William Jennings Bryan, Herbert Hoover, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Jane Adams, NWSA, Frances Willard and the WCTU</p>
	H. World Wars and the Emergence of Modern America, 1900-1930s	<p>The student will demonstrate knowledge of the political, geographical, cultural, social, and economic forces shaping the modern United States.</p>	<p>1. Students will know and understand the reasons for the Spanish-American War and its resulting impact.</p> <p>2. Students will know and understand the United States' actions in the Pacific, and resulting international reactions.</p> <p>3. Students will identify and understand the struggles and contributions of African American leaders of this period, including W.E.B. DuBois and Booker T. Washington, and compare their ideas.</p>	<p>1. The Battle of Manila Bay, the annexation of the Philippines, and the rise of the U.S. as a world power</p> <p>2. Panama Canal, the annexation of Hawaii, Boxer Rebellion, the Russo-Japanese War, and the guerilla war in the Philippines, “Banana Wars”</p> <p>3. Tuskegee Institute, establishment of the NAACP, Ida B. Wells</p>
		<p>The student will understand World War I, its causes and effects.</p>	<p>1. Students will know and understand the reasons for the United States' neutrality and delayed entry and involvement in World War I.</p> <p>2. Students will explain Wilson's 14 Points and United States' isolationism.</p>	<p>1. Zimmerman telegram, American Expeditionary Force, Influenza of 1918, Lusitania, Germany's breaking of the Sussex Pledge</p> <p>2. U.S. non-participation in the League of Nations and the failure of League, post-war disillusionment</p>
	I. A World at War, 1930s-1945	<p>The student will understand and analyze the economic, social, and political transition of the United States before, during and after World War II.</p>	<p>1. Students will examine causes and analyze the effects of the Great Depression and the impact of the New Deal.</p> <p>2. Students will analyze the major causes and effects of American neutrality and eventual involvement in World War II, including the</p>	<p>1. Smoot-Hawley tariff, overheated economic expansion of the 1920s, 1929 stock market crash, bread lines, dust bowls, WPA, CCC, role of Franklin Roosevelt</p> <p>2. Trade restrictions on Japan, economic</p>

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			<p>America First movement, lend-lease, and the impact of Pearl Harbor.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Students will recognize major events, battles and significant leaders in World War II and analyze their impact, including Franklin Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman, Winston Churchill, Adolph Hitler, the Battle for Midway, the invasion of Normandy, and the decision to drop the atomic bomb on Japan. 4. Students will evaluate the impact of World War II on the home front and on American culture, including Japanese internment, Tuskegee Airmen, and “Rosie the Riveter.” 	<p>impacts of the Great Depression</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Dwight Eisenhower, Douglas MacArthur, Battle of the Bulge 4. Port Chicago, Detroit race riots, women’s military involvement (WAVEs and WACs), conversion to wartime economy
<p>U.S. History</p>	<p>J. Post WWII Era, 1945-1980</p>	<p>The student will analyze the economic, social, and political transformation of the United States and the world between the end of World War II and the present.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will understand and explain the rebuilding of Europe and Japan after World War II, including the Marshall Plan and the American occupation of Japan. 2. Students will understand and analyze the emergence of the United States as a superpower, and its pivotal role in the establishment of the United Nations. 3. Students will analyze the role of American foreign policy and military action during the Cold War era, including the Truman Doctrine, Korean and Vietnam Wars and the Cuban Missile Crisis. 4. Students will explain the changing patterns of society, expanded educational and economic opportunities for military veterans, women, and minorities. 5. Students will identify major Supreme Court decisions during this era and analyze their impact, including <i>Brown vs. Board of Education</i>. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Berlin Blockade, and creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Southeast Asian Treaty Organization (SEATO), MacArthur 2. Development of nuclear weapons, Dumbarton Oaks Conference 3. The presidencies of Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon 4. Thurgood Marshall, Little Rock school integration, urbanization of American Indians, Caesar Chavez; the New Frontier, the NAACP, the Great Society, United Farm Workers’ Movement, the women’s and civil rights movements 5. Gideon, Miranda

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Strand	Sub-Strand	Standard	Benchmarks	Examples
U.S. History	K. Contemporary America, 1980-Present	The student will recognize the opportunities and challenges facing the United States and explore its role in the world since 1989.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will identify and evaluate American contributions to the fall of the Soviet bloc, from the Truman Doctrine through the presidency of Ronald Reagan. 2. Students will analyze challenges of a post-communist world, especially September 11, 2001 and its aftermath. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. U.S. support of dissident and anti-communist movements in Central and Eastern Europe, NATO 2. New clashes of economic, political and religious worldviews
Minnesota History	A. Pre-Contact to 1650	The student will demonstrate knowledge of Minnesota's indigenous peoples.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will describe the evidence of the indigenous cultures in Minnesota, and make reasoned inferences from that evidence. 2. Students will explain the major historical aspects of Dakota and Ojibwe culture, social organization and history, and compare and contrast them. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Paleo-Indian, Eastern Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian cultures 2. Seasonal and semi-nomadic lifestyles, concepts of time, woodland vs. plains culture, Ojibwe migration, historical controversy about Kathio battle, role of oral history, myths and traditions
	B. Contact and Fur Trade 1600-1810	The student will demonstrate knowledge of early explorers and fur traders in Minnesota and the impact of the fur trade on both European and Native societies.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will describe how early explorers and fur traders affected the development of Minnesota. 2. Students will describe the economic and cultural impact of the interaction between the Dakota and Ojibwe and the explorers and fur traders. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of fur trade posts, military forts, religious missions; explorers Jean Nicolet, Sieur de Radisson, Sieur de Luth, Louis Jolliet, Father Jacques Marquette, Father Louis Hennepin, Pierre Charles Le Seur, Zebulon Pike, John Sayer, Henry Sibley, George Bonga 2. Exchange of goods in the fur trade; role of women in the fur trade; impact of early missionaries on Dakota and Ojibwe; economic impact of fur trade in Europe; impact of wars and treaties on control of the fur trade
	C. Early Settlement and Statehood	The student will know and understand the factors that led to rapid settlement of Minnesota in the 19 th century and the changes the new Minnesotans brought	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will explain why early settlers came to Minnesota and analyze their impact on political, cultural, and physical landscapes. 2. Students will describe the process of 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Arrival of early immigrants, Josiah Snelling, Henry Sibley, Alexander Ramsey, Harriet Bishop, James Goodhue, early agriculture, rise of timber industry, importance of rivers

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	1810-1860	with them.	Minnesota's becoming a territory and then a state. 3. Students will understand why and how the Minnesota Indian Nations negotiated treaties with the United States, and the impact of these treaties for the Ojibwe, the Dakota, and the settlers.	and steamboats, coming of the railroad, missionaries 2. Northwest Ordinance of 1787, establishment of Minnesota Territory in 1849, Minnesota statehood in 1858, adoption of state constitution 3. Legal status of treaties as "supreme law of the land;" major treaties with the Dakota and Ojibwe (especially those in 1805, 1837, 1851, 1858); Lawrence Taliaferro and the Indian Agency at Fort Snelling; Inkpadata's raid
Minnesota History	D. Civil War and Dakota War 1860-1864	The student will know and understand Minnesota's role in the Civil War and the impact of the Dakota War of 1862.	1. Students will describe the attitudes of Minnesotans toward slavery in the period before the Civil War and analyze the factors shaping these attitudes. 2. Students will describe Minnesota's role in the Civil War, both on the home front and on the battlefield, including the role of the First Minnesota Regiment. 3. Students will compare the different perspectives of settlers and Dakota people on the causes and the effects of the Dakota War of 1862.	1. Dred and Harriet Scott, Eliza Winston, Jane Grey Swisshelm, Republican Party; First Minnesota Regiment; soldier's aid societies 2. Battle at Gettysburg, Battle of Missionary Ridge, 3. Settlement of treaty lands, Christianized Dakota, role of traders, government agents, and missionaries, Battle of New Ulm, hangings at Mankato, Dakota encampment at Fort Snelling, Bishop Henry Whipple, Little Crow, Big Eagle, Dakota diaspora
	E. Industrial Era 1865-1914	The student will know and understand Minnesota's major industries and the economic, social, political, and technological changes that accompanied industrialization.	1. Students will know and explain the roles of people, politics, natural resources, transportation, and technology in the development of Minnesota's early industries (lumbering, mining, and agriculture). 2. Students will describe the impact of industrialization on work, home, leisure life, politics, immigration, urbanization, and changes in the physical landscape. 3. Students will describe the various goals, strategies, and accomplishments of social reform movements in Minnesota and analyze their impact.	1. Charles Pillsbury, James J. Hill, Frederick Weyerhauser, the Merritt Brothers, Henry Oliver, Laura Ingalls Wilder, Oliver Kelley, Bonanza Farms, Homestead Act, middlings purifier, harnessing St. Anthony falls, railroads, foreign immigration, mechanized agriculture, allotment of American Indian land; lumberjacks, mill workers, farmers, Hinckley fire; forestry reform; early labor unions, logging dams, damage to wild rice beds, movement of American Indians to cities 2. Lives of lumberjacks, mill workers, and farmers; growth of industry in

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				<p>Minneapolis and St. Paul; Hinckley fire and forestry reform; early labor unions, logging dams and damage to wild rice beds, movement of American Indians to cities</p> <p>3. Public health, women's suffrage, allotment of American Indian lands, Indian boarding schools, missionaries, Amanda Lyles, Eva McDonald Valesh, Clara Ueland, Gov. Samuel Van Sant, C.C. Andrews, rise of the Farmer-Labor Party</p>
Minnesota History	F. World Wars I and II, and the Interwar period, 1914-1945	The student will know and understand the impact on Minnesota of World War I and World War II, as well as, the social and economic changes of the 1920s and the 1930s.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will understand the issues that Minnesotans faced during World War I and how they responded to them. 2. Students will demonstrate the knowledge the social, political, and economic changes of the 1920s and 1930s and analyze the impact of the Great Depression and the New Deal. 3. Students will describe Minnesota's contributions to World War II and analyze the impact of the war on Minnesota. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Attitudes of German-Americans, Gov. J.A. Burnquist, Louis A. Fritsche, Minnesota Commission of Public Safety, Minnesota soldiers in France, women & home front 2. Charles Lindbergh, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Sinclair Lewis, Andrew Volstead, Prohibition, John Dillinger, Frank B. Kellogg, Gov. Floyd B. Olson, Gov. Harold E. Stassen, Indian Citizenship Act of 1924, Indian Civilian Conservation Corps, Farm Holiday Association, 1934 Minneapolis Coal Truckers' Strike 3. Wartime industries, supporting the home front, Minnesota soldiers, Fort Snelling language school, P.O.W. camps, internment of conscientious objectors in Sandstone prison
	G. Post-World War II to the Present	The student will know and understand Minnesota's role in the major social, economic and political changes, both national and international, in the last half of the 20 th century through the present, and analyze the impact of those changes.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will explain how Minnesota has both affected and been affected by the events, people, and changes in the nation and the world. 2. Students will identify and describe significant demographic changes in Minnesota and issues related to those changes and analyze the significance of their impact. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cold War, Civil Right's Movement, Women's Movement, American Indian Movement, Coya G. Knutson, Mayo Clinic, Warren Burger, Harry A. Blackmun, Eugene McCarthy, Hubert H. Humphrey, Walter Mondale, Rosalie E. Wahl, Marge Anderson, Roy Wilkins, Cap Wigington, Dennis Banks, Sigurd F. Olson, Nellie Stone Johnson,

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			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Students will develop and share an understanding of what it means to be a Minnesotan, and what is the contemporary significance of Minnesota for the nation and the world. 4. Students will identify and describe significant land use changes in Minnesota, issues related to land use, and analyze the impact of those changes and issues. 	<p>Minnesota artists, reaffirmation of sovereign treaty rights for the Dakota and Ojibwe</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Hispanic, African and Southeast Asian immigrants, growth of suburbs, rural population loss 3. Comparisons of ethnic, religious, and cultural heritage role of Minnesota industries in national and world trade, Minnesota as a tourist destination, recognizing the role of the past in shaping the future 4. Taconite mining, Boundary Water Canoe Area Wilderness, Southdale Mall, consolidation of agriculture, wind farming
World History	A. Beginnings of Human Society	The student will demonstrate knowledge of selected attributes and historical developments of various ancient societies in Africa, the Americas, Asia, and Europe.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will describe the migration of people from Africa to other world regions. 2. Students will describe the development of agriculture and its effect on human communities. 3. Students will illustrate or retells the main ideas from stories that disclose the origins, history and traditions of various cultures around the world. 4. Students will describe significant historical achievements of various cultures of the world. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The development of urban centers, food, clothing, industry, agriculture, shelter, trade 2. Tigris-Euphrates valleys, the Nile valley, West Africa, Europe, Southeast Asia, East Asia 3. Origin stories, legends, myths, stories of heroism, folk tales 4. Invention of the wheel, agriculture, iron tools, governmental structures, city-building, art and architecture, writing, textile production
	B. Classical Civilizations and World Religions 1000 BC - 600 AD	The student will describe classical civilizations in Africa, Asia, and Mesoamerica.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will describe the emergence of states in Sub-Saharan Africa and explains how iron working diffused in Africa. 2. Students will describe how the Chinese Empire was united. 3. Students will analyze the relationship between agriculture and the development of complex societies in Mesoamerica. 4. Students will describe and compare major religious systems and practices. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mwenemutapa, Ghana, Mali, Songhae, family ties, matrilineal descent, Kush, King Ezana, Swahili, Ibn Battuta, gold/salt economy, slavery, Mansa Musa, Great Zimbabwe 2. Warring States Period, dynasties of Zhou, Qin and Han (including Han consolidation of empire), Wudi, Qin Shi Huangdi, Yamato, Confucious, Confucism, Laozi, Daoism, Great Wall 3. Mesoamerican civilization of Olmec, Teotihuacan, and Maya, including the

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				domestication of maize, calendar, glyphic writing, sculpture, and monumental building 4. Judaic monotheism, Greek and Roman religions, early Christianity, the origins of Buddhism; Hinduism
C. Classical Civilizations and World Religions 1000 BC - 600 AD	The student will describe classical civilizations in Europe and the West.	1. Students will demonstrate knowledge of ancient Greek civilization, including art, politics, and philosophy. 2. Students will demonstrate knowledge of ancient Rome, including art, politics and philosophy.	1. Architecture, sculpture, myths, dramas; free/slave labor; Greek democracy; religion and mythology 2. Architecture, sculpture, myths, free/slave labor; Roman Republic; religion and mythology	
D. World Civilizations, Expansions of Cultural, Commercial and Political Contacts, 600 AD - 1500 AD	The student will understand the causes and consequences of emerging civilizations and increased contact across the cultural regions of Eurasia and Africa.	1. Students will analyze the spread of Islamic civilization to western Europe, India and Africa. 2. Students will describe the expansion of the Chinese Empire and its effect on political and cultural life. 3. Students will describe the formation of states in sub-Saharan Africa and the Americas.	1. Islamic law, family life, government, architecture, science 2. Buddhism and Confucianism, Chinese conquest of Vietnam; relations between China and Japan, China and Indian Ocean exploration 3. Ethiopia, Ghana, Zimbabwe, Mali, Benin; Swahili towns, Aztec Empire, Anasazi, Pueblos, Mayans, Incas	
	The student will demonstrate knowledge of important historical, cultural, and social events in Europe during the Middle Ages.	1. Students will demonstrate knowledge of the Renaissance in Europe. 2. Students will demonstrate knowledge of the age of exploration. 3. Students will demonstrate knowledge of the Reformation including important figures of the era. 4. Students will demonstrate knowledge of scientific, political, economic and social changes starting in the 17 th Century, including the Enlightenment.	1. "Rebirth" of ideas from ancient Greece and Rome, Erasmus, Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, Francis Bacon 2. Trade, the growth of empires and competition between nations, explorers from Northern Europe and Southern Europe, the roles of Christianity, Judaism, Hinduism, Buddhism, Confucianism, Islam, and indigenous religious traditions 3. Martin Luther, Pope Leo X, John Calvin, Henry VIII, Loyola 4. Galileo Newton, Louis XIV, Peter the Great, Locke, Voltaire, Rousseau, Adam Smith	
F. World Civilizations, Toward a	The student will examine changing forms of cross-cultural contact, conflict and cooperation	1. Students will explain the characteristics of the trading system that linked peoples of Africa, Asia, and Europe around 1450.	1. Trade routes; products such as spices, silk, gold 2. Portuguese, Dutch, Spanish;	

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	Global Culture, 1500 - 1770 AD	that resulted from the interconnections between Eurasia, Africa and the Americas.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Students will describe early European explorations, settlements, and empires. 3. Students will analyze the strengths and limitations of the Chinese Empire under the Ming Dynasty. 4. Students will understand patterns of change in Africa in the era of the slave trade and the slave plantation system in the Americas. 5. Students will identify the causes and consequences of global migrations of Europeans, Africans, and Asians. 	<p>responses of Ottomans, Indians, Chinese, Japanese, Vietnamese, and indigenous groups in the Americas and Africa to European presence in Indian Ocean and Americas</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Zheng He voyages, invasion of Mongolia, annexation of Annam, maritime prohibitions 4. West African states, Atlantic slave trade, opposition to slave trade 5. Slavery, indentured servitude, overpopulation, colonial settler movements, voluntary migration
World History	G. Western Civilizations, Age of Revolution and Reaction, 1640-1920 AD	The student will demonstrate knowledge of the rise of colonialism and its effects worldwide.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will examine the effects of imperialism on the colonial societies of the 18th, 19th and 20th Centuries. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Imperialism, mercantile economies; policies in Africa, Asia, America; social consequences, slave trade
Historical Skills	A. Concepts of Time	The student will acquire skills of chronological thinking.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will develop a chronological sequence of persons, events and concepts in each historical era studied in these grades. 	Timelines, graphic representations of historical narratives
	B. Historical Resources	The student will begin to use historical resources.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will identify, describe, and extract information from various types of historical sources, both primary and secondary. 2. Students will assess the credibility and determine appropriate use of different sorts of sources. 3. Students will investigate the ways historians learn about the past if there are no written records. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Letters, diaries, newspaper accounts, legislative debates, oral traditions, architecture, material artifacts, art, maps, and statistics 2. Popular press (newspapers, magazines), eyewitness accounts, diaries, literature, mythology, interviews, photographs, government documents, scholarly publications, web resources 3. Archeological and geological evidence, art, architecture, oral traditions, mythology

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	C. Historical Inquiry	The student will apply research skills by investigating a topic in U.S. history.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will define a research topic that can be studied using a variety of historical sources. 2. Students will identify, locate, and use repositories of research materials including libraries, the Internet, historical societies, historic sites, and archives, as appropriate for their project. 3. Students will develop strategies to find, collect, and organize historical research. 	
Strand	Sub-Strand	Standard	Benchmarks	Examples
Historical Skills	C. Historical Inquiry	The student will analyze historical evidence and draw conclusions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will understand that primary sources document first-hand accounts of historical events and secondary sources may be influenced by the author's interpretation of historical events. 2. Students will compare perspectives in primary and secondary sources and determine how the different perspectives shaped the authors' view of historical events. 3. Students will understand the concepts of historical context and multiple causation. 4. Students will create a timeline that illustrates the relationship of their topic to other historic events. 	1. Conflicting British and American views of the "Boston Massacre"

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		The student will present and explain the findings of a research project.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will analyze how historians present their work in multiple formats. 2. Students will select a presentation medium for their project and learn the skills necessary to communicate their ideas. 3. Students will articulate a clear thesis statement that explains the historical relevance of their research topic. 4. Students will learn how to cite sources and to document their research in the form of a bibliography. 5. Students will learn what constitutes plagiarism and how to paraphrase appropriately other people's work in a new interpretive format. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Papers, exhibits, documentary films, historic site interpretation, theater, websites, and other media
Geography	A. Concepts of Location	The student will identify and locate major physical and cultural features that played an important role in the history of the United States.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will locate and name all 50 states, territories, mountain ranges, major river valleys, state capitals and cities, as studied. 2. Students will locate the areas that were the major source regions for immigrants to the United States from 1800 to 1877. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Great Lakes, Mississippi River, Appalachian Mountains, Rocky Mountains, Northwest territory, District of Columbia 2. Ireland, Germany, China
		The student will identify and locate major physical and cultural features that played an important role in the history of Minnesota.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will locate major Minnesota ecosystems, topographic features, continental divides, river valleys, and cities. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Great Lakes, Mississippi River, pine forests, iron ranges, St. Anthony Falls, prairies and hardwood forests
		The student will identify and locate major countries, events and cultural features that played an important role in the history of the United States.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will locate on a map or globe the major empires of the late 19th Century and their largest overseas territories. 2. Students will locate the major source countries for immigration to the United States during the years 1877-1916. 3. Students will describe how the landownership patterns laid out by the French, English, Spanish, and the United States Public Land Survey created different landscapes in different parts of the country. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. England and the British Empire, China, Germany, France and the French Empire, Spain, the Philippines, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Columbia, Suez Canal 2. Italy, Poland, Austro-Hungarian Empire 3. Rectangular survey in Midwest, long lots, metes and bounds in former colonies
	B. Maps and	The student will use maps and	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will use political and thematic 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Locate continents and oceans, use

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	Globes	globes to demonstrate specific and increasingly complex geographic knowledge.	<p>maps to locate major physical and cultural regions of the world and ancient civilizations studied.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Students will locate and map areas of major world religions and how they have changed geographically, including Judaism, Hinduism, Buddhism, Confucianism, Christianity, Islam, and indigenous religious traditions. Students will distinguish differences among, uses of and limitations of different kinds of thematic maps used to describe the development of the United States. Students will distinguish differences among uses of, and limitations of, different kinds of thematic maps to describe the development of Minnesota. 	<p>legends to decode symbols, use map scale to measure distances, understand elevation and relief, locate places using latitude and longitude</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Isoline (climate), dot (population), choropleth (income), bounded area (vegetation), etc. Isoline (climate), dot (population), choropleth (income), bounded area (vegetation), etc.
Geography		The student will make and use maps to acquire, process, and report on the spatial organization of people and places on Earth.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Students will create a variety of maps to scale. Students will compare and contrast the differences among a variety of maps and explain the appropriate use of projections, symbols, coloring and shading, and select maps appropriate for answering questions they have. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Isoline (climate), dot (population), choropleth (income), bounded area (ethnic groups) Evaluate maps in print media that depict events in other parts of the world
Strand	Sub-Strand	Standard	Benchmarks	Examples
Geography	C. Physical Features and Processes	The student will use basic terminology describing basic physical and cultural features of continents studied.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Students will locate and describe major physical features and analyze how they influenced cultures/civilizations studied. Students will describe and locate major physical features in their local community and analyze their impact on the community. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mountain systems, river basin, deserts, plains Rivers, bluffs, lakes, forests, farm land
		The student will identify and locate geographic features associated with the development of the United States.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Students will identify physical features and analyze their impact as either hindering or promoting settlement, establishment of cities and states, and economic development in the United States. 	<p>Mohawk Depression, Ohio River, Appalachian Mountains, California gold fields</p>

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		The student will identify and locate geographic features associated with the development of Minnesota.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will identify and compare and contrast the landforms, natural vegetation, climate, and systems of rivers and lakes of Minnesota with those of other parts of the United States. 2. Students will identify physical features that shaped settlement and life-ways of the Dakota and the Ojibwe and analyze their impact. 3. Students will identify physical features that either hindered or promoted the development of the fur trade and the rapid settlement in the early 19th Century. 4. Students will identify physical features that either hindered or promoted the industrialization of the state. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eastern and southern states, mountain states 2. Wild rice beds, long grass prairie, rivers, forests 3. Great Lakes, river systems, confluence of Mississippi and Minnesota Rivers 4. Mississippi river system, Red River Valley, forests and prairies, Falls of St. Anthony, smaller water power sites, Iron Range, pine forests
		The student will identify physical characteristics of places and use this knowledge to define regions, their relationships among regions, and their patterns of change.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will describe the major physical features of the United States and the regions of the world they study. 2. Students will describe physical systems in the atmosphere and Earth's crust, and the regional patterns of climate and landforms associated with them. 3. Students will describe patterns of vegetation and landforms in the United States and around the world. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Great Plains, Sahara, Amazon Basin 2. Topographic patterns, tectonic and erosion cycles 3. Grassland, rain forest, Taiga
		The student will give examples of physical systems and describe their role in shaping life on Earth.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will describe how the major regions of the world they study are interconnected through physical processes such as wind and/or ocean currents. 2. Students will describe natural hazards, the physical processes behind them, the areas where they occur, and the costs and benefits of methods people use to mitigate their damage. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monsoons, El Nino 2. Flood plains, earthquake zones, hurricanes
Geography	D. Interconnec-	The student will give examples that demonstrate how people are connected to each other and the	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will identify factors that drew people to their local communities. 2. Students will analyze how the physical 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mining activity, political freedom 2. Influence of the land and climate on people who live in various areas

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	<p>tions</p>	<p>environment.</p> <p>The student will identify examples of the changing relationships between patterns of settlement, land use and topographic features in the United States.</p>	<p>environment influences human activities.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will analyze how changes in technology and political attitudes promoted development in various regions of the United States. 2. Students will analyze how changes in transportation affected settlement of the country. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Invention of the sod-breaking steel plow or blast furnace that uses coal instead of charcoal; production line in large cities, mechanized agriculture and great plains, political attitudes towards the post-reconstruction South, Transcontinental railroads, the building of the Panama Canal 2. Canals in early 1800s; steamboats in the mid-1880s, westward expansion, settlement of Minnesota, areas people moved from and to
		<p>The student will identify examples of the changing relationships between the patterns of settlement and land use in Minnesota.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will give examples of how changes in technology made some locations in Minnesota more suitable for urbanization than others. 2. Students will analyze how changes in transportation affected settlement of the state. 3. Students will explain the importance of site features in the establishment of Minnesota's largest cities. 4. Students will explain the changing situation of Minnesota's largest cities and suburbs and analyze associated effects. 5. Students will identify the areas of origin for people coming to Minnesota, explain the push and pull factors that brought people to the state, and analyze the impact of these changes. 6. Students will describe the settlement pattern of Minnesota's largest immigrant groups. 7. Students will use regions to analyze modern agriculture in Minnesota. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Water power sites, river crossings, ports on Lake Superior and river systems 2. Steamboats in the mid-1800s, railroads in the 19th Century, highway system in first half of 20th Century, air transportation in last half of 20th Century 3. Water power sites, river crossings, access from Mississippi to the upland via heads of navigation, ports 4. Fiber optic networks, freeways, development of airports 5. War and dislocation, economic opportunity, opening of treaty lands for settlement, Northern Europeans, Mexico, Laos 6. Swedes, Norwegians, Finns, Germans, Hmong, Mexicans, Hispanics 7. Corn-hog-soybean region, sugar beet and wheat in Red River Valley, market gardening
<p>Geography</p>	<p>D. Interconnections</p>	<p>The student will identify how technology made some parts of Minnesota more valuable at particular times in history.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will explain how Minnesota is connected to the rest of the world through international trade, and analyze the impact of this connection. 	<p>Wheat and soy beans to China, clothing and electronic goods from Asia, fur trade, Spam to world, taconite</p>

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		<p>The student will describe how humans influence the environment and in turn are influenced by it.</p>	<p>1. Students will recognize changes over time in nearby landscapes, resulting from human occupation.</p>	<p>Forest and farm land being replaced by housing</p>
		<p>The student will demonstrate how various regional frameworks are used to analyze the variation in culture and human occupation of the Earth's surface.</p>	<p>1. Students will explain the patterns of population density on the surface of the Earth and analyze the causes of population change. 2. Students will describe the patterns of languages on the surface of the Earth and identify patterns of change. 3. Students will describe the patterns of religion on the surface of the Earth and identify geographic patterns of change. 4. Students will describe the locations of government systems on the surface of the Earth and identify patterns of change. 5. Students will describe the patterns of economies on the surface of the Earth and explain how changes in technology affect patterns of change. 6. Students will describe patterns of major regions or culture areas on the surface of the Earth and identify patterns of change. 7. Students will identify current or historic conflicts and explain how those conflicts are/were influenced by geography.</p>	<p>1. Refugees, rural to urban, suburbanization, migration of labor 2. Language families, word usage in English, expansion of English 3. Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, Judaism, Buddhism, Confucianism, indigenous religions 4. Communism, democracy, kingdoms, dictatorships 5. Industrial regions, patterns of commercial and subsistence agriculture 6. Western Europe, Arab World, Southeast Asia, Latin America 7. Iraqi conflict, defense of Korea, the island campaign in the Pacific Theater of WWII, Battle of Thermopylae in Persian War, England and Russia in Napoleonic wars and in WWII</p>
		<p>The student will demonstrate how various regional frameworks are used to analyze the variation in physical environment.</p>	<p>1. Students will analyze the way peoples' perception of regions vary and are affected by individual perspective and culture. 2. Students will provide examples at differing scales of how regions are important to people as symbols for unifying society. 3. Students will describe how physical processes affect different regions of the world. 4. Students will interpret regional variation in the relationships among soil, climate, plant and animal life, and landforms.</p>	<p>1. Property values in a city, attitudes toward wilderness 2. Local community or neighborhood, the American West, Chinatowns 3. Desertification of the Sahel, soil degradation in the tropics 4. Rain shadow deserts, rainforests</p>

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	E. Essential Skills	The student will use maps, globes, geographic information systems and other sources of information to analyze the natures of places at a variety of scales.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will demonstrate the ability to obtain geographic information from a variety of print and electronic sources. 2. Students will make inferences and draw conclusions about the character of places based on analyses and comparison of maps, aerial photos, and other images. 3. Students will locate major political and physical features of the United States and the world. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Atlases, online databases, topographic maps 2. Thematic, topographic, aerial photos, satellite images 3. Countries, rivers, topographic features, largest cities
Economics	A. Producers and Consumers	The student will understand the concept of interdependence in relation to producers and consumers.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will compare and contrast the roles of producers and consumers. 2. Students will explain that in market economies, individuals earn income by working for firms to produce goods and services, and firms incur costs by hiring individuals and earn revenue by selling goods and services. 3. Students will explain how a market economy answers the questions of what gets produced, how it is produced, and who receives it, and how it differs from other economic systems. 4. Students will explain that a market exists when consumers buy and producers sell goods and services. 5. Students will explain how the price of a good is determined by supply and demand (the interrelationship between production and consumption). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Girl Scouts supply cookies, consumers demand them 2. Simplified circular flow of economic activity 3. Clothes produced because consumers want them. Textiles produced in factories because of their efficiency 5. Consumers buy clothes if willing and able to pay the price; command and traditional economies
Strand	Sub-Strand	Standard	Benchmarks	Examples
Economics	B. Economic Choices	The student will understand basic principles of economic decision making.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will understand the concept of scarcity and its role in decision-making. 2. Students will apply a decision-making process to make informed choices. 3. Students will analyze how people respond predictably to positive and negative economic incentives. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. State the problem, identify alternatives using explicit criteria, make a decision, explain the choice that was made 3. Subsidies of land grants to railroad helped build transcontinental railroad. Tariffs discouraged importation of foreign textiles

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	C. The Market Economy (Micro Economics)	The student will understand that in a market economy income is earned in different ways.	1. Students will identify multiple forms of income and their sources.	Wages and salary, rent, interest, and profit
		The student will understand business organizations, market structures, and financial institutions that operate within our economy.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will identify and compare and contrast various industries and the occupations related to them. 2. Students will compare and contrast the concepts of competition and monopoly and predict consequences of each. 3. Students will describe various financial institutions and compare and contrast their roles, and explain how those institutions relate to their lives. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tourist, agricultural, health services, oil 2. Farmers' market (competition), electric distribution (monopoly) 3. Banks, credit unions, stock market, the Federal Reserve
	D. The National Economy (Macro Economics)	The student will understand the economic activities of government.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will explain that the government pays for the goods and services it provides through taxing and borrowing. 2. Students will explain how the government regulates economic activity to promote the public welfare, encourage competition, and protect against monopolistic abuses. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Education, road, police, income tax (16th Amendment), payroll tax, city sales tax, property tax, war bonds 2. Pollution control, SEC, Federal Reserve, Anti-Trust, child labor laws
		The student will understand the concepts that measure the national economy.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will define and give examples of basic economic terms. 2. Students will give examples of measurements that indicate the economic conditions of depression, recession, and expansion. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unemployment, inflation, interest rates, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) 2. Unemployment and reduction in output during Great Depression, stagflation of 1970s
Strand	Sub-Strand	Standard	Benchmarks	Examples
Government and Citizenship	A. Civic Values, Skills, Rights and Responsibilities	The student will recognize the importance of individual action and character in shaping civic life.	1. Students will identify people who have dealt with challenges and made a positive difference in other people's lives and explain their contributions.	George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Harriet Tubman, Abraham Lincoln, Martin Luther King, Jr., Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce, Sequoyah, George Washington Carver, Claire Barton, Frederick Douglass, Abigail Adams, Rosa Parks, and other world figures, America's founders and framers, local and state

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				leaders
		The student will articulate the range of rights and responsibilities in a republic	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will explain protections the Bill of Rights provides to individuals. 2. Students will explain some of the responsibilities of people living in a democracy. 3. Students will explain that the Minnesota Constitution also protects rights, including additional rights not specifically mentioned by the federal constitution. 4. Students will describe landmark U.S. Supreme Court decisions concerning rights and responsibilities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. First 10 Amendments 2. Respect the rights and property of others, obey rules and laws, be informed, care for your community know your rights, work hard, take care of yourself and family, take responsibility for your actions 3. Freedom of Conscience 4. <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> and <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>
		The student will know how citizenship is established and exercised.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will explain the steps necessary to become an informed voter and an engaged citizen. 2. Students will explain the meaning of civic life and how all members of a community can be engaged. 3. Students will identify and research community problems and recommend solutions. 4. Students will analyze sources of information for accuracy, bias, and relevance, and distinguish between fact and opinion in order to analyze a public policy issue. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Naturalization Act of 1790, Dred Scott decision, 14th, 15th, 19th, and 26th Amendments, birth, naturalization
		The student will understand the importance of participation in civic life and demonstrate effective civic skills		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recognize issues and candidates, identify stands taken by candidates on issues, evaluate information for accuracy, bias, and opinion 2. Running for elected office, supporting those running for office, informed voting, serving on school board and city council, organizing a neighborhood watch group, speaking at a public meeting, belonging to a political party, community board, block watch, attending school conferences, immigrant and refugee community building
Govern-	B. Beliefs	The student will know the	1. Students will explain why government is	1. Protect individual rights and promote

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ment and Citizenship	and Principles of United States Democracy	purpose, function and limits of our republic.	needed and what would happen if there were no government. 2. Students will explain what “consent of the governed” means and how it is expressed in the preamble to the Constitution. 3. Students will define consent of the governed, liberty, equality, rights, responsibilities, justice, popular sovereignty, and general welfare, democracy, republic, and representative democracy. 4. Students will understand how governmental power is limited through federalism and a system of checks and balances.	the general welfare, provide order, security, predictability
		The student will know symbols, songs, traditions, and landmarks/monuments that represent the beliefs and principles of the United States.	1. Students will explain why key national, state, and local symbols and landmarks and monuments are significant. 2. Students will know the Pledge of Allegiance, its history, and why Americans recite it.	1. Mount Rushmore, the Liberty Bell, the Washington Monument, the Statue of Liberty, “E Pluribus Unum”
		The student will demonstrate knowledge and understanding of principles and beliefs upon which our republic is based.	1. Students will explain the fundamental principles of consent of the governed, limited government, rule of law, democracy, and representative government. 2. Students will explain the ideals of the American system of government: liberty, justice, equality, “E Pluribus Unum”	1. The United States Constitution is the highest law of the land
		The student will explain the importance of law in the American constitutional system.	1. Students will explain how law limits both the government and the governed, protects individual rights and promotes the general welfare 2. Students will explain that authority for making laws rests with the people, through their elected officials. 3. Students will distinguish and explain the relationships between making, enforcing and interpreting the law. 4. Students will evaluate rules and laws using criteria of good laws. 5. Students will distinguish between civil and	4. Fair, reasonable, does what it is supposed to do, understandable, enforceable, supports a legitimate government goal, protects individual rights and/or promotes the general welfare

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			criminal law, state and federal law.	
Government and Citizenship	C. Roots of the Republic	The student will demonstrate knowledge of influential and foundational documents of American constitutional government.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will explain how the British limited monarchical power through written documents such as the Magna Carta, which influenced American constitutional government. 2. Students will explain how the Mayflower Compact, Articles of Confederation, and other documents influenced the development of American government. 3. Students will describe the principles expressed in the Declaration of Independence, including inalienable rights and self-evident truths, and how these principles influence the development of United States constitutional government 4. Students will describe the principles expressed in the Preamble to the Constitution and how these principles influence the United States constitutional government 5. Students will describe how the Constitution and Bill of Rights protect individual rights and support the principle of majority rule but also protect the rights of the minority. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Virginia Declaration of Rights, the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom 3. Rights to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness, right to institute new government, consent of the governed, natural rights, Lincoln's use of the Declaration in the Gettysburg Address 4. We the people, to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, secure the blessings of liberty
	D. Governmental Institutions and Processes of the United States	The student will know the functions of the United States government and ways in which power is delegated and controlled.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will describe the three branches of the U.S. government established by the Constitution, their primary functions, and their relationships. 2. Students will describe separation of powers and checks and balances and analyze historical and contemporary examples of how they are applied among the branches of government. 3. Students will describe the process by which a bill becomes a law. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Articles I, II, III of the Constitution, Amendments 1-10, 13-15
Government and Citizenship	D. Governmental Institutions	The student will know the functions of Minnesota state and local governments and describe	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will explain the relationship between the federal government and state governments and define the concept of 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reserved powers, Amendment X to the United States Constitution, states' rights

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	<p>and Processes of the United States</p>	<p>their relationship with the federal government.</p>	<p>federalism. 2. Students will explain the major purposes of Minnesota's Constitution as stated in its Preamble. 3. Students will understand the basic structure and functions of state and local governments. 4. Students will identify the major state offices; the primary duties associated with them, and know the names of major local, state, and federal elected officials and describe how they are chosen. 5. Students will explain the relationship between American Indian People and Nations and Minnesota and the U.S. Government.</p>	
		<p>The student will describe the relationships the U.S. has with other nations in the world.</p>	<p>1. Students will define foreign policy and identify ways in which U.S. foreign policy affects their lives. 2. Students will describe cases when the U.S. government has used diplomacy and other foreign policy tools to mediate international disputes.</p>	<p>1. Military policy, trade policy 2. National sovereignty, UN, NATO, EU</p>
		<p>The student will understand other government systems in the world.</p>	<p>1. Students will compare governmental structure and individual rights in the United States to those in other forms of government.</p>	<p>1. Republic, democracy, monarchy, dictatorship, individual rights, rights to vote, run for office, speech, assembly, religion</p>