



Why Treaties Matter

Minnesota Social Studies Standards Alignment (grades 6-12)

Educator Guide: *A Day in the Life of Tribal Nations in Minnesota* (video)

Day in the Life
video

Grade	Strand	Sub-Strand	Standard	Code	Benchmark	
6	I. Citizenship and Government	I. Civic Skills	I. Democratic government depends on informed and engaged citizens who exhibit civic skills and values, practice civic discourse, vote and participate in elections, apply inquiry and analysis skills and take action to solve problems and shape public policy.	6.1.1.1.1	Evaluate arguments about selected issues from diverse perspectives and frames of reference, noting the strengths, weaknesses and consequences associated with the decision made on each issue.	X
		3. Rights and Responsibilities	4. Individuals in a republic have rights, duties and responsibilities.	6.1.3.4.1	Describe the establishment and expansion of rights over time, including the impact of key court cases, state legislation and constitutional amendments.	X
		4. Governmental Institutions and Political Processes	6. The United States government has specific functions that are determined by the way that power is delegated and controlled among various bodies: the three levels (federal, state, local) and the three branches (legislative, executive, judicial) of government.	6.1.4.6.1	Explain the relationship among the three branches of government: making laws by the legislative branch, implementing and enforcing laws by the executive branch, and interpreting laws by the judicial branch.	X



6	1. Citizenship and Government	4. Governmental Institutions and Political Processes	6. The United States government has specific functions that are determined by the way that power is delegated and controlled among various bodies: the three levels (federal, state, local) and the three branches (legislative, executive, judicial) of government.	6.1.4.6.2	Define federalism and describe the relationship between the powers of the federal and state governments.	X
		5. Relationships of the U.S. 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.	6.1.5.10.1	Explain the concept of sovereignty and how treaty rights are exercised by the Anishinaabe and Dakota today.	X
	3. Geography	4. Human Environment Interaction	10. The meaning, use, distribution and importance of resources changes over time.	6.3.4.10.1	Describe how land was used during different time periods in Minnesota history; explain how and why land use has changed over time.	X
	4. History	1. Historical Thinking Skills	2. Historical inquiry is a process in which multiple sources and different kinds of historical evidence are analyzed to draw conclusions about how and why things happened in the past.	6.4.1.2.1	Pose questions about a topic in Minnesota history, gather a variety of primary and secondary sources related to questions, analyze sources for credibility, identify possible answers, use evidence to draw conclusions, and present supported findings.	X



6	4. History	4. United States History	18. Economic expansion and the conquest of indigenous and Mexican territory spurred the agricultural and industrial growth of the United States; led to increasing regional, economic and ethnic divisions; and inspired multiple reform movements. (Expansion and Reform: 1792-1861)	6.4.4.18.2	Analyze how and why the United States and the Dakota and Anishinaabe negotiated treaties; describe the consequences of treaties on the Anishinaabe, Dakota and settlers in the upper Mississippi River region. (Expansion and Reform: 1792-1861)	X
			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)	6.4.4.19.3	Explain reasons for the United States-Dakota War of 1862; compare and contrast the perspectives of settlers and Dakota people before, during and after the war. (Civil War and Reconstruction: 1850-1877)	X
			20. As the United States shifted from its agrarian roots into an industrial and global power, the rise of big business, urbanization and immigration led to institutionalized racism, ethnic and class conflict and new efforts at reform. (Development of an Industrial United States: 1870-1920)	6.4.4.20.4	Describe Minnesota and federal American Indian policy of the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries and its impact on Anishinaabe and Dakota people, especially in the areas of education, land ownership and citizenship. (Development of an industrial United States: 1870-1920)	X



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7	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.	7.2.1.1.1	Apply reasoned decision-making techniques in making choices; explain why different households or groups faced with the same alternatives might make different choices.	X
	4. History	1. Historical Thinking Skills	2. Historical inquiry is a process in which multiple sources and different kinds of historical evidence are analyzed to draw conclusions about how and why things happened in the past.	7.4.1.2.1	Pose questions about a topic in United States history, gather and organize a variety of primary and secondary sources related to the questions, analyze sources for credibility and bias; suggest possible answers and write a thesis statement; use sources to draw conclusions and support the thesis; present supported findings, and cite sources.	X



7	4. History	4. United States History	20. As the United States shifted from its agrarian roots into an industrial and global power, the rise of big business, urbanization and immigration led to institutionalized racism, ethnic and class conflict and new efforts at reform. (Development of an Industrial United States: 1870-1920)	7.4.4.20.4	Analyze the effects of racism and legalized segregation on American society, including the compromise of 1876, the rise of "Jim Crow," immigration restriction, and the relocation of American Indian tribes to reservations. (Development of an Industrial United States: 1870-1920)	x
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8	1. Citizenship and Government	1. Civic Skills	1. Democratic government depends on informed and engaged citizens who exhibit civic skills and values, practice civic discourse, vote and participate in elections, apply inquiry and analysis skills and take action to solve problems and shape public policy.	8.1.1.1.1	Exhibit civic skills including participating in civic discussion on issues in the contemporary United States, demonstrating respect for the opinions of people or groups who have different perspectives, and reaching consensus.	X
		5. Relationships of the United States to other nations and organizations	12. Governments are based on different political philosophies and purposes; governments establish and maintain relationships with varied types of other governments.	8.1.5.12.1	Explain how different types of governments reflect historically and culturally specific understandings of the relationships between the individual, government and society.	X
	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.	8.2.1.1.1	Apply reasoned decision-making techniques in making choices; explain why different governments faced with the same alternatives might make different choices.	X



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9/12	I. Citizenship and Government	5. Relationships of the United States to Other Nations and Organizations	10. The United States establishes and maintains relationships and interacts with indigenous nations and other sovereign nations, and plays a key role in world affairs.	9.1.5.10.1	Explain how tribal sovereignty establishes a unique relationship between American Indian Nations and the United States government.	X
			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.	9.1.5.10.3	Explain why governments interact in world affairs; describe how the United States government develops and carries out United States foreign policy, including treaty-making.	X
			12. Governments are based on different political philosophies and purposes; governments establish and maintain relationships with varied types of other governments.	9.1.5.12.1	Compare the philosophies, structures and operations of different types of governments in other countries with those in the United States.	X



9/12	3. Geography	4. Human environment Interaction	9. The environment influences human actions; and humans both adapt to and change, the environment.	9.3.4.9.1	Analyze the interconnectedness of the environment and human activities (including the use of technology), and the impact of one upon the other.	x
	4. History	1. Historical Thinking Skills	2. Historical inquiry is a process in which multiple sources and different kinds of historical evidence are analyzed to draw conclusions about how and why things happened in the past.	9.4.1.2.2	Evaluate alternative interpretations of historical events; use historical evidence to support or refute those interpretations.	x
		4. United States History	20. As the United States shifted from its agrarian roots into an industrial and global power, the rise of big business, urbanization and immigration led to institutionalized racism, ethnic and class conflict and new efforts at reform. (Development of an Industrial United States 1870-1920)	9.4.4.20.4	Explain changes in federal Indian policy, especially in the areas of removal, sovereignty, land ownership, education and assimilation; describe the impact of the federal policies and responses by indigenous nations. (Development of an Industrial United States: 1870-1920)	x



9/12	4. History	4. United States History	22. Post-World War II United States was shaped by an economic boom, Cold War military engagements, politics and protests, and rights movements to improve the status of racial minorities, women and America's indigenous peoples. (Post-World War II United States: 1945-1989)	9.4.4.22.8	Identify the changes over time in federal American Indian policy in terms of sovereignty, land ownership, citizenship, education and religious freedom; analyze the impact of these policies on indigenous nations. (Post-World War II United States: 1945-1989)	X
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