

Grade	Strand	Substrand	Standard Understand that...	Code	Benchmark
6	4. History	4. United States History	21. The economic growth, cultural innovation and political apathy of the 1920s ended in the Great Depression which spurred new forms of government intervention and renewed labor activism, followed by World War II and an economic resurgence. (Great Depression and World War II: 1920-1945)	6.4.4.21.3	Create a timeline of key events leading to World War II; describe how Minnesotans influenced, and were influenced by, the debates over United States involvement. (The Great Depression and World War II: 1920-1945)  <i>For example:</i> America First, Charles Lindbergh, German-American loyalty.
6	4. History	4. United States History	21. The economic growth, cultural innovation and political apathy of the 1920s ended in the Great Depression which spurred new forms of government intervention and renewed labor activism, followed by World War II and an economic resurgence. (Great Depression and World War II: 1920-1945)	6.4.4.21.4	Identify contributions of Minnesota and its people to World War II; describe the impact of the war on the home front and Minnesota society after the war. (The Great Depression and World War II: 1920-1945)  <i>For example:</i> Fort Snelling, Japanese Language School, SPAM, Iron Range mining and steel production.
6	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)	6.4.4.22.1	Give examples of economic changes in Minnesota during the Cold War era; describe the impact of these changes on Minnesota's people. (Post-World War II United States: 1945-1989)  <i>For example:</i> Growth of suburbs, growth of Minnesota defense industries.
6	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)	6.4.4.22.2	Describe civil rights and conservation movements in post- World War II Minnesota, including the role of Minnesota leaders. (Post-World War II United States: 1945—1989)  <i>For example:</i> Movements—Civil Rights Movement (Hubert H. Humphrey, Eugene McCarthy, student takeover of Morrill Hall at the University of Minnesota); American Indian Movement; Women's Rights Movement; Conservation Movement (Ernest Oberholtzer, Boundary Waters Canoe Area).

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7	4. History	4. United States History	21. The economic growth, cultural innovation and political apathy of the 1920s ended in the Great Depression which spurred new forms of government intervention and renewed labor activism, followed by World War II and an economic resurgence. (The Great Depression and World War II: 1920-1945)	7.4.4.21.2	Describe the impact of the Great Depression on United States society, including ethnic and racial minorities, and how government responded to events with New Deal policies. (The Great Depression and World War II: 1920-1945)  <i>For example:</i> Bonus Army, “Okie” migration, bread lines and soup kitchens, labor strikes, financial reforms, Works Progress Administration, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Tennessee Valley Authority, Social Security, the 1932 political realignment.
7	4. History	4. United States History	21. The economic growth, cultural innovation and political apathy of the 1920s ended in the Great Depression which spurred new forms of government intervention and renewed labor activism, followed by World War II and an economic resurgence. (The Great Depression and World War II: 1920-1945)	7.4.4.21.3	Outline how the United States mobilized its economic and military resources during World War II; describe the impact of the war on domestic affairs. (The Great Depression and World War II: 1920-1945)  <i>For example:</i> Industrial mobilization, rationing, “Rosie the Riveter” and the female labor force, Bracero Program, uses of propaganda.
7	4. History	4. United States History	21. The economic growth, cultural innovation and political apathy of the 1920s ended in the Great Depression which spurred new forms of government intervention and renewed labor activism, followed by World War II and an economic resurgence. (The Great Depression and World War II: 1920-1945)	7.4.4.21.4	Outline the causes and conduct of World War II including the nations involved, major political and military figures and key battles, and the Holocaust. (The Great Depression and World War II: 1920-1945)  <i>For example:</i> D-Day, Iwo Jima, Guadalcanal, segregated military, treatment of Japanese-Americans, development and deployment of the atomic bomb, Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin.