

Common Core Standards [as of 2016]

KINDERGRARTEN - A CHILD'S PLACE IN TIME AND SPACE

HISTORY STRAND

2. Personal history can be shared through stories and pictures.
3. Heritage is reflected through the arts, customs, traditions, family celebrations and language.

GEOGRAPHY STRAND

7. Humans depend on and impact the physical environment in order to supply food, clothing and shelter.

GRADE ONE - FAMILIES NOW AND LONG AGO

HISTORY STRAND

2. Photographs, letters, artifacts & books can be used to learn about the past.

GEOGRAPHY STRAND

4. Maps can be used to locate and identify places
6. Families interact with the physical environment differently in different times and places.

ECONOMIC STRAND

13. People trade to obtain goods and services they want.

GRADE TWO PEOPLE WORKING TOGETHER --

They use biographies, primary sources and artifacts as clues to the past. They deepen their knowledge of diverse cultures and their roles as citizens.

HISTORY STRAND

1. Time can be shown graphically on calendars and timelines.
4. Biographies can show how peoples' actions have shaped the world in which we live.

GEOGRAPHY STRAND

8. Cultures develop in unique ways, in part through the influence of the physical environment.
9. Interactions among cultures lead to sharing ways of life.

GRADE 3 - COMMUNITIES PAST AND PRESENT, NEAR AND FAR

The study of local history comes alive through the use of artifacts and documents.

HISTORY STRAND

1. Events in local history can be shown on timelines organized by years, decades and centuries.
2. Primary sources such as artifacts, maps and photographs can be used to show change over time.

GEOGRAPHY STRAND

7. Systems of transportation and communication move people, products and ideas from place to place.

GRADE 4 - OHIO IN THE UNITED STATES

Students begin to understand how ideas and events from the past have shaped Ohio.

HISTORY STRAND

2. Primary and secondary sources can be used to create historical narratives.
3. Various groups of people have lived in Ohio over time including prehistoric and historic American Indians, migrating settlers and immigrants. Interactions among these groups have resulted in both cooperation and conflict.

5. The Northwest Ordinance established a process for the creation of new states and specified democratic ideals to be incorporated in the states of the Northwest Territory.
6. The inability to resolve standing issues with Great Britain and ongoing conflicts with American Indians led the United States into the War of 1812. Victory in the Battle of Lake Erie contributed to American success in the war.
7. Sectional issues divided the United States after the War of 1812. Ohio played a key role in these issues, particularly with the anti-slavery movement and the Underground Railroad.

GEOGRAPHY STRAND

14. Ohio's location and its transportation systems continue to influence the movement of people, products and ideas in the United States.

GRADE 5 - REGIONS AND PEOPLE OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Students learn about the early inhabitants of the Americas and the impact of European exploration and colonization

HISTORY STRAND

3. European exploration and colonization had lasting effects which can be used to understand the Western Hemisphere today.

GEOGRAPHY STRAND

5. Latitude and longitude can be used to make observations about location and generalizations about climate.
10. The Western Hemisphere is culturally diverse due to American Indian, European, Asian and African influences and interactions, as evidenced by artistic expression, language, religion and food.
14. The choices people make have both present and future consequences

GRADE 8 - US STUDIES 1492 TO 1865 - EXPLORATION THRU THE CIVIL WAR

The historical focus continues with the study of European exploration and the early years of the United States.

HISTORIC STRAND

1. Primary and secondary sources are used to examine events from multiple perspectives and to present and defend a position. Content Statements:
2. North America, originally inhabited by American Indians, was explored and colonized by Europeans for economic and religious reasons.
3. Competition for control of territory and resources in North America led to conflicts among colonizing powers.
4. The practice of race-based slavery led to the forced migration of Africans to the American colonies. Their knowledge and traditions contributed to the development of those colonies and the United States.

GEOGRAPHY STRAND

15. The movement of people, products and ideas resulted in new patterns of settlement and land use that influenced the political and economic development of the United States.
16. Cultural biases, stereotypes and prejudices had social, political and economic consequences for minority groups and the population as a whole.
22. Choices made by individuals, businesses and governments have both present and future consequences.