



Let Cincinnati Museum Center be your teaching partner! All experiences help develop critical-thinking skills while aligning with Ohio, Kentucky and National Academic Content Standards. See below for a list of Standards this virtual experience covers. If you have any questions, please contact Tony Lawson at [tlawson@cincymuseum.org](mailto:tlawson@cincymuseum.org).

## Ohio Learning Standards – Social Studies Grade Three

- Historical Thinking and Skills** Events in local history can be shown on timelines organized by years, decades and centuries. Primary and secondary sources can be used to show change over time.
- Heritage** Local communities change over time.
- Spatial Thinking and Skills** Physical and political maps have distinctive characteristics and purposes. Places can be located on a map by using the title, key, alphanumeric grid and cardinal directions.
- Human Systems** Systems of transportation and communication move people, products and ideas from place to place. Communities may include diverse cultural groups.

## Ohio Learning Standards – Social Studies Grade Four

- Historical Thinking and Skills** The order of significant events in Ohio and the United States can be shown on a timeline. Primary and secondary sources can be used to create historical narratives.
- Heritage** Various groups of people have lived in Ohio over time including American Indians, migrating settlers and immigrants. Interactions among these groups have resulted in cooperation, conflict and compromise. Many technological innovations that originated in Ohio benefitted the United States.
- Spatial Thinking and Skills** A map scale and cardinal and intermediate directions can be used to describe the relative location of physical and human characteristics of Ohio and the United States.
- Places and Regions** The economic development of the United States continues to influence and be influenced by agriculture, industry and natural resources in Ohio. The regions of the United States known as the North, South and West developed in the early 1800s largely based on their physical environments and economies.
- Human Systems** People have modified the environment throughout history resulting in both positive and negative consequences in Ohio and the United States. Ohio’s location and its transportation systems continue to influence the movement of people, products and ideas in the United States.

## Ohio Learning Standards – Social Studies Grade Eight

<b>Historical Thinking and Skills</b>	Primary and secondary sources are used to examine events from multiple perspectives and to present and defend a position.
<b>Spatial Thinking and Skills</b>	Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography.
<b>Human Systems</b>	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.  Cultural biases, stereotypes and prejudices had social, political and economic consequences for minority groups and the population as a whole.

## Ohio Learning Standards – Social Studies Grade High School

### American History

<b>Historical Thinking and Skills</b>	The use of primary and secondary sources of information includes an examination of the credibility of each source.  Historians analyze cause, effect, sequence and correlation in historical events, including multiple causation and long- and short-term causal relations.
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### World Geography

<b>Environment and Society</b>	Human modifications of the physical environment in one place often lead to changes in other places.  Human societies use a variety of strategies to adapt to the opportunities and constraints presented by the physical environment.  Human interaction with the environment is affected by cultural characteristics.
<b>Movement</b>	Physical, cultural, economic, and political factors contribute to human migrations.  Human migrations impact physical and human systems.  Activities and patterns of trade and communication create interdependence among countries in different regions.
<b>Region</b>	There are interconnections within and among physical and human regions.
<b>Human Settlement</b>	Patterns of settlement change over time in terms of functions, sizes, and spatial patterns.  Urbanization provides opportunities and challenges for physical and human systems in cities and their surrounding regions.

## Kentucky Learning Standards

<b>2.G.MM.1</b>	Explain patterns of human settlement in North America.	<b>4.G.GR.1</b>	Analyze how location and regional landforms affect human settlement, movement and use of various national resources, using maps, photos and other geographic representations.
<b>2.G.HI.1</b>	Compare the ways various cultural groups connect and interact within North America.	<b>4.G.KGE.1</b>	Compare how the movement of people, goods and ideas in Colonial America and modern Kentucky were affected by technology.
<b>2.G.GR.1</b>	Examine geographic features of places in North America, using a variety of geographic data, including maps, photos and other geographic tools.	<b>5.G.MM.1</b>	Analyze how cultural, economic and environmental factors encouraged and restricted the movement of people, ideas and goods to and within the United States.
<b>2.G.KGE.1</b>	Analyze reasons for similarities and differences in the settlement patterns of North America and Kentucky.	<b>5.G.HE.1</b>	Explain how cultural and environmental changes impact population distribution and influence how people modify and adapt to their environments.
<b>2.H.CH.1</b>	Identify and compare the diverse North American cultural groups of the past and today.	<b>5.G.GR.1</b>	Use a variety of maps, satellite images and other models to explain the relationships between the location of places and regions and their human and environmental characteristics.
<b>2.H.CE.1</b>	Describe events in North America shaped by multiple cause and effect relationships.	<b>HS.G.HE.1</b>	Assess the reciprocal relationship between physical environment and culture within local, national and global scales.
<b>2.H.CE.2</b>	Describe the events and innovations that had effects on North America.	<b>HS.G.HE.2</b>	Analyze how human settlements are influenced by or influence the relationship between people and the environment.
<b>2.H.CO.1</b>	Describe events in North America that illustrate how people from diverse cultural groups attempted to work through conflicts to solve a problem.	<b>HS.G.GR.2</b>	Analyze how environmental factors influence population distributions from place to place.
<b>2.I.UE.2</b>	Determine whether the evidence in primary and secondary sources is fact or opinion.	<b>HS.G.I.UE.1</b>	Evaluate the credibility of multiple sources representing a variety of perspectives relevant to compelling and/or supporting questions in geography.
<b>4.G.HI.1</b>	Explain how cultural, economic and environmental characteristics affect the interactions of people, goods and ideas from European Exploration to the Thirteen Colonies.		
<b>4.G.HE.1</b>	Analyze how geographic features created challenges and opportunities for the development of Colonial America.		

## **Kentucky Learning Standards (*continued*)**

- HS.G.I.UE.2** Gather information and evidence from credible sources representing a variety of perspectives relevant to compelling and/or supporting questions in geography.
- HS.G.I.UE.3** Use appropriate evidence to construct and revise claims and counterclaims relevant to compelling and/or supporting questions in geography.
- HS.UH.I.UE.1** Evaluate the credibility of multiple sources representing a variety of perspectives relevant to compelling and/or supporting questions in U.S. history.
- HS.UH.I.UE.2** Gather information and evidence from credible sources representing a variety of perspectives relevant to compelling and/or supporting questions in U.S. history.
- HS.UH.I.UE.3** Use appropriate evidence to construct and revise claims and counterclaims relevant to compelling and/or supporting questions in U.S. history.