

**McKinley Presidential Library & Museum  
American Heritage Tour Standards  
Eighth Grade**



**MCKINLEY PRESIDENTIAL**  
Library & Museum

Strand	Historical Thinking and Skills	Colonization to Independence	A New Nation	Expansion	Civil War and Reconstruction
<b>History</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Primary and secondary sources are used to examine events from multiple perspectives and to present and defend a position.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>North America, originally inhabited by American Indians, was explored and colonized by Europeans for economic and religious reasons.</li> <li>Competition for control of territory and resources in North America led to conflicts among colonizing powers.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p><i>This topic is not covered during the American Heritage Tour.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The United States added to its territory through treaties and purchases.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disputes over the nature of federalism, complicated by economic developments in the United States, resulted in sectional issues, including slavery, which led to the American Civil War.</li> </ul>
<b>Strand:</b>	<b>Spatial Thinking and Skills</b>		<b>Human Systems</b>		

<b>Geography</b>	<p>Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The availability of natural resources contributed to the geographic and economic expansion of the United States, sometimes resulting in unintended environmental consequences.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Cultural biases, stereotypes and prejudices had social, political and economic consequences for minority groups and the population as a whole.</li> <li>• Americans began to develop a common national identity among its diverse regional and cultural populations based on democratic ideals</li> </ul>		
<b>Strand:</b>	<b><i>Civic Participation and Skills</i></b>		<b><i>Roles and Systems of Government</i></b>	
<b>Government</b>	<p>Participation in social and civic groups can lead to the attainment of individual and public goals.</p> <p>Informed citizens understand how media and communication technology influence public opinion.</p>		<p><i>This topic is not covered in the American Heritage Tour.</i></p>	
<b>Strand:</b>	<b><i>Economic Decision Making and Skills</i></b>	<b><i>Production and Consumption</i></b>	<b><i>Markets</i></b>	<b><i>Financial Literacy</i></b>
<b>Economics</b>	<p><i>This topic is not covered in the American Heritage Tour</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Industrial Revolution fundamentally changed the means of production as a result of improvements in technology, use of new power resources, the advent of interchangeable parts and the shift from craftwork to factory work.</li> </ul>	<p><i>This topic is not covered during the American Heritage Tour.</i></p>	<p><i>This topic is not covered during the American Heritage Tour.</i></p>