

Civics Curriculum Map

Grade: 10-12

Teacher(s): T. Adams

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GENERAL SOCIAL SCIENCE KNOWLEDGE, PROCESSES, AND SKILLS

- P1 Reading and Communication
- P2 Inquiry, Research, and Analysis
- P3 Public Discourse and Decision Making
- P4 Civic Participation

CIVICS CONTENT STATEMENT OUTLINE C1 Philosophical Foundations of Civic Society and Government C2 Origins and Foundations of Government of the United States of America 2.1 Origins of American Constitutional Government 2.2 Democratic Values and Constitutional Principles C3 Structure and Function of Governments in the United States of America 3.1 Structures, Functions, Powers, and Limits of the Federal Government 3.2 Structure, Functions, Powers, and Limits of the State, Local, and Tribal Governments C4 Rights and Liberties in the United States of America 4.1 Application of the Bill of Rights 4.2 The Extension of Civil Rights and Liberties 4.3 Examining Tensions and Limits on Rights and Liberties C5 The United States of America and World Affairs 5.1 Formation and Implementation of U.S. Foreign Policy 5.2 U.S. Role in International Institutions and Affairs C6 Citizenship and Civic Participation in the United States of America 6.1 Citizenship in the United States of America 6.2 Rights and Responsibilities in Civic Society 6.3 Dispositions for Civic Participation 6.4 Civic Inquiry, Public Policy, Civic Action, and Public Discourse 121 In the charts below, each strand is followed by examples of compelling questions. A compelling question addresses an enduring issue, concern, or debate that provides opportunities for students to explore our polity in an in-depth and thorough fashion. Examples of compelling questions illustrate ways in which the underlying tension, essence, and/or bigger civic question may emerge. Each strand also includes processes and skills necessary for successful participation in our form of government. Analytical and research skills help students identify, describe, explain, and analyze information and arguments, as well as evaluate, take, and defend positions on public policies. The process and skills possibilities listed below are examples that may tie together content expectations with skills for lively and interactive civics classrooms. Translating the classroom experience into real life, knowledge, dispositions, Democratic Values, and participatory skills are intertwined to position students to be positive members of American society.

Civics Curriculum Map

Month / Days	Content / Lessons	Objectives	MDE 9-12 Social Studies Standards	Vocabulary	Assessment	Instructional Resources
8 days	<p>Topic 1: Foundations in Government</p> <p>Essential Question: What should governments do?</p> <p>Lesson 1: Principles of Government</p> <p>Lesson 2: Types of Government</p> <p>Lesson 3: Origins of the Modern Democratic State</p> <p>Lesson 4: The Basics of Democracy</p>	<p>1. Define government and the basic powers every government holds</p> <p>2. Describe the four defining characteristics of a state</p> <p>3. Identify the four theories that attempt to explain the origin of the state</p> <p>4. Understand the purpose of government in the United States and other countries</p> <p>1. Classify governments according to three sets of characteristics</p> <p>2. Define systems of government based on who can participate</p> <p>3. Identify ways that power can be distributed, geographically, within a state</p> <p>4. Describe a government by the distribution of power between the legislative branch and executive branch</p> <p>1. Identify the ancient foundations of the state in Athens, in Rome, and in the Feudal system</p> <p>2. Analyze the rise of sovereign states</p> <p>3. Explain how governments can achieve legitimacy</p>	<p>C – 1.1.1 Describe, compare, and contrast political philosophers views on purposes of government(s) including but not limited to Aristotle, Locke, Hobbes, Montesquieu, and Rousseau.</p> <p>C – 1.1.2 Identify, provide examples of, and distinguish among different systems of government by analyzing similarities and differences in sovereignty, power, legitimacy, and authority.</p> <p>C – 1.1.3 Compare, contrast, and evaluate models of representation in democratic governments including presidential and parliamentary systems.</p> <p>C – 1.1.4 Compare and contrast federal, confederal, and unitary systems of government by analyzing similarities and differences in sovereignty and distribution of</p>	<p>government public policies legislative power executive power judicial power dictatorship democracy Aristotle state sovereign Thomas Hobbes John Locke</p> <p>Alexander Pope Abraham Lincoln autocracy oligarchy unitary government federal government division of powers confederation presidential government parliamentary government</p> <p>patricians plebians Feudalism sovereignty legitimacy divine right of kings colonialism Mercantilism Francois-Marie Arouet William Blackstone</p> <p>James Bryce Winston Churchill</p>	<p>*daily lessons</p> <p>*lesson quizzes</p> <p>*inquiry questions</p> <p>*objectives</p> <p>*topic test</p>	<p>*textbook lessons 1-4</p> <p>*video</p> <p>*synthesize activities</p> <p>*test review</p>

		<p>4. Understand why European nations turned to colonialism</p> <p>5. Understand how Enlightenment ideas helped influence the expansion of popular sovereignty</p> <p>1. Understand the foundations of democracy</p> <p>2. Analyze the connections between democracy and the free enterprise system</p>	governmental powers.	<p>majority rule</p> <p>compromise</p> <p>Oliver Wendell Holmes</p> <p>Theodore Roosevelt</p> <p>George Washington</p> <p>citizen</p> <p>free enterprise system</p>		
8 days	<p>Topic 2: The Beginnings of American Government</p> <p>Essential Question: How much power should a government have?</p> <p>Lesson 1: Origins of American Political Ideals</p> <p>Lesson 2: Independence</p> <p>Lesson 3: First Steps</p> <p>Lesson 4: Creating and Ratifying the Constitution</p>	<p>1. Explain how constitutional government in the US has been influenced by centuries of political ideas and traditions from England and elsewhere</p> <p>2. Analyze the significance of three landmark historical documents to the American system of government</p> <p>3. Describe the three types of colonies that the English established in North America and explain why they are important to the study of American government</p> <p>1. Explain how Britain's colonial policies contributed to the growth of self-government in the colonies</p> <p>2. Identify the major steps that led to growing feelings of colonial unity</p> <p>3. Consider the ways the</p>	<p>Analyze the historical and philosophical origins of American Constitutional Democracy and analyze the influence of ideas found in the Magna Carta, Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, and John Locke's Second Treatise.</p> <p>C – 2.1.2 Identify and analyze various Democratic Values of the United States as found in the Declaration of Independence.</p> <p>C – 2.1.3 Explain the impact of the major debates and compromises underlying the drafting and ratification of the American Constitution including the Virginia</p>	<p>limited government</p> <p>Jamestown</p> <p>representative government</p> <p>King John</p> <p>Magna Carta</p> <p>due process</p> <p>Charles I</p> <p>Petition of Right</p> <p>William and Mary of Orange</p> <p>Glorious Revolution</p> <p>English Bill of Rights</p> <p>King George II</p> <p>charter</p> <p>bicameral</p> <p>proprietary</p> <p>George Calvert</p> <p>Lord Baltimore</p> <p>William Penn</p> <p>unicameral</p> <p>Benjamin Franklin</p> <p>confederation</p> <p>Albany Plan of Union</p> <p>delegates</p> <p>duties</p> <p>Samuel Adams</p>	<p>*daily lessons</p> <p>*lesson quizzes</p> <p>*inquiry questions</p> <p>*objectives</p> <p>*topic test</p>	<p>*textbook lessons 1-4</p> <p>*video</p> <p>*synthesize activities</p> <p>*test review</p>

		<p>colonists organized to protest British policies, and the contributions of significant individuals, including Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Adams, John Adams, Roger Sherman, John Jay, and George Washington</p> <p>4. Examine the debates and compromises that impacted the creation of the Declaration of Independence</p> <p>5. Understand the major ideas of the Declaration of Independence, including unalienable rights, the social contract theory, and the right of resistance to illegitimate government</p> <p>6. Summarize the common features of the first State constitutions and how they were related to documents such as the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and the US Constitution</p> <p>1. Describe the debates that impacted the creation of the Articles of Confederation, the structure of the government set up under the Articles, and how that government was influenced by ideas, people, and historical documents</p> <p>2. Explain why the weaknesses of the Articles led to a critical period for the country in the 1780s</p>	<p>and New Jersey plans, the Great Compromise, debates between Federalists and AntiFederalists, debates concerning slavery, and the promise for a Bill of Rights after ratification.</p>	<p>Roger Sherman John Jay George Washington John Adams James Wilson Thomas Jefferson John Locke popular sovereignty</p> <p>Articles of Confederation ratification full faith and credit Shay's Rebellion Daniel Shays Alexander Hamilton James Madison</p> <p>Baron de Montesquieu Jean Jacques Rousseau William Blackstone framers quorum Virginia Plan veto New Jersey Plan Connecticut Compromise Three-Fifths Compromise Commerce and Slave Trade Compromise George Mason Federalists Anti-Federalists</p>		
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		<p>3. Describe how a growing need for a stronger national government led to plans for a Constitutional Convention</p> <p>1. Identify the Framers of the Constitution, individuals, principals, and ideas that influenced them, how they organized the Constitution, and their contributions to the creation of the US Constitution</p> <p>2. Compare and contrast the Virginia and New Jersey Plans for the new government</p> <p>3. Examine the convention's major debates and compromises</p> <p>4. Identify the opposing sides in the fight for ratification and describe the major arguments for and against the proposed Constitution</p> <p>5. Describe the inauguration of the new government of the United States of America</p>				
8 days	<p>Topic 3: The Constitution</p> <p>Essential Question: What is the right balance of power in good government?</p> <p>Lesson 1: An Overview of the Constitution</p>	<p>1. Understand the basic outline of the Constitution</p> <p>2. Understand the basic principles of the Constitution: popular sovereignty, limited government, and separation of powers</p> <p>3. Understand the basic principles of the Constitution: checks and balances, judicial review,</p>	<p>C – 3.1.1 Identify and describe the purposes, organization, powers, processes, and election of the legislative branch as enumerated in Article I of the Constitution.</p> <p>C – 3.1.2 Identify and describe the purposes, organization, powers, processes, and election</p>	<p>bicameral Madison executive article Alexander Hamilton inferior courts popular sovereignty limited government constitutionalism rule of law separation of powers checks and balances Veto</p>	<p>*daily lessons</p> <p>*lesson quizzes</p> <p>*inquiry questions</p> <p>*objectives</p> <p>*topic test</p>	<p>*textbook lessons 1-4</p> <p>*video</p> <p>*synthesize activities</p> <p>*test review</p>

	<p>Lesson 2: Amending the Constitution</p> <p>Lesson 3: Federalism</p> <p>Lesson 4: The National Government and the States</p>	<p>and federalism</p> <p>1. Describe the constitutionally prescribed procedures by which the Constitution may be formally changed</p> <p>2. Explain how the formal amendment process illustrates the principles of federalism and popular sovereignty</p> <p>3. Understand the 27 amendments that have been added to the Constitution, and that several amendments have been proposed but not ratified</p> <p>4. Identify how basic legislation has added to our understanding of the Constitution over time</p> <p>5. Analyze how interpretation of the Constitution has changed over the years through the actions of the executive and judicial branches, and by party practices and customs</p> <p>1. Define federalism and explain why the Framers adopted a federal system instead of a unitary system</p> <p>2. Categorize powers delegated to and denied to the National Government, and powers reserved for and denied to the States, and the difference between exclusive and concurrent powers</p>	<p>of the executive branch as enumerated in Article II of the Constitution.</p> <p>C – 3.1.3 Identify and describe the purposes, organization, powers, processes, and appointment or election of the judicial branch as enumerated in Article III of the Constitution and as established in <i>Marbury v. Madison</i>.</p> <p>C – 3.1.4 Examine and evaluate the effectiveness of the role of separation of powers and checks and balances in regard to the distribution of power and authority between the three branches of government.</p> <p>C – 3.1.5 Analyze the various levels and responsibilities in the federal and state judicial systems and explain the relationships among them.</p> <p>C – 3.1.6 Evaluate major sources of revenue and major expenditures of the federal government.</p> <p>C – 3.1.7 Identify and explain how Supreme Court decisions and provisions in the U.S.</p>	<p>Andrew Johnson Barack Obama judicial review unconstitutional federalism</p> <p>amendment ratification formal amendment Bill of Rights Thomas Jefferson Franklin D. Roosevelt James Madison Lyndon Johnson senatorial courtesy</p> <p>federalism division of powers delegated powers expressed powers implied powers inherent powers reserved powers exclusive powers concurrent powers Supremacy Clause John Marshall</p> <p>enabling act act of admission William Howard Taft grants-in-aid programs Categorical Grants Block Grants project grants interstate compacts Full Faith and Credit Clause extradition Privileges and Immunities Clause</p>		
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9 days	<p>Project: Topic 4: The Legislative Branch</p> <p>Essential Question: How should government meet the needs of its people?</p> <p>Lesson 1: National Legislature Overview</p> <p>Lesson 2: The Two Houses</p> <p>Lesson 3: The Expressed Powers</p> <p>Lesson 4: The</p>	<p>1. Explain the role of Congress and the job of its members</p> <p>2. Describe the duties performed by those who serve in Congress</p> <p>3. Identify the personal and political backgrounds of members of Congress</p> <p>4. Explain the difference between a term and a session of Congress</p> <p>5. Describe a situation in which the President may convene or end a session of Congress</p> <p>6. Describe the compensation and privileges of members of Congress</p>	<p>C – 3.1.1 Identify and describe the purposes, organization, powers, processes, and election of the legislative branch as enumerated in Article I of the Constitution.</p> <p>C – 3.1.4 Examine and evaluate the effectiveness of the role of separation of powers and checks and balances in regard to the distribution of power and authority between the three branches of government.</p>	<p>delegates</p> <p>trustees</p> <p>partisans</p> <p>politicos</p> <p>bills</p> <p>floor consideration</p> <p>oversight function</p> <p>term</p> <p>session</p> <p>convenes</p> <p>adjourns</p> <p>recess</p> <p>prorogue</p> <p>special session</p> <p>Harry Truman</p> <p>franking privilege</p> <p>apportioned</p> <p>reapportion</p> <p>single-member district</p> <p>at-large</p>	<p>*group presentations</p> <p>*topic quizzes</p>	<p>*textbook: -Topic 4: Lessons 1-6</p>

	<p>Implied and Nonlegislative Powers</p> <p>Lesson 5: Congress at Work: Organization and Committees</p> <p>Lesson 6: Congress at Work-Making Law</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain how House seats are distributed and describe the length of a term in the House 2. Explain how House seats are reapportioned among the States after each census 3. Describe a typical congressional election and congressional district 4. Analyze the formal and informal qualifications for election to the House and the Senate 5. Compare the size of the Senate to the size of the House of Representatives 6. Explain how and why a Senator's term differs from a representative's term <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe the three types of powers delegated to Congress 2. Understand the expressed powers of Congress, including the commerce, taxing, bankruptcy, and borrowing powers, and explain why the framers gave Congress the power to issue currency 3. Identify the key sources of the foreign relations powers of Congress 4. Describe the power-sharing arrangement between Congress and the President on the issues of war and national defense 5. List other key domestic powers exercised by Congress 		<p>gerrymandered</p> <p>off-year elections</p> <p>Randy "Duke" Cunningham</p> <p>incumbent</p> <p>James Madison</p> <p>Woodrow Wilson</p> <p>Robert C. Byrd</p> <p>continuous body</p> <p>constituents</p> <p>Bob Packwood</p> <p>expressed powers</p> <p>implied powers</p> <p>inherent powers</p> <p>commerce power</p> <p>Hudson River</p> <p>John Marshall</p> <p>tax</p> <p>District of Columbia</p> <p>public debt</p> <p>deficit financing</p> <p>Bill Clinton</p> <p>bankruptcy</p> <p>legal tender</p> <p>copyright</p> <p>patent</p> <p>Boston</p> <p>Philadelphia</p> <p>Benjamin Franklin</p> <p>territories</p> <p>eminent domain</p> <p>naturalization</p> <p>Johnson</p> <p>Nixon</p> <p>Necessary and Proper Clause</p> <p>strict constructionists</p> <p>Thomas Jefferson</p> <p>liberal constructionists</p> <p>Alexander Hamilton</p> <p>consensus</p> <p>Barack Obama</p>		
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		<p>1. Explain how the Necessary and Proper Clause gives Congress flexibility in lawmaking</p> <p>2. Compare the strict construction and liberal construction positions on the scope of congressional power</p> <p>3. Describe the ways in which the implied powers have been applied</p> <p>4. Describe the investigatory powers of Congress</p> <p>5. Identify the executive powers of Congress</p> <p>6. Describe the power of Congress to impeach, and summarize presidential impeachment cases</p> <p>7. Describe the role of Congress in amending the Constitution and its electoral duties</p> <p>1. Describe how and when Congress convenes</p> <p>2. Compare the roles of the presiding officers in the Senate and the House</p> <p>3. Identify the duties of the party officers in each house</p> <p>4. Describe how committee chairman are chosen and explain their role in the legislative process</p> <p>5. Explain how standing committees function</p> <p>6. Describe the responsibilities and duties of the House Rules Committee</p> <p>7. Describe the role of</p>		<p>appropriates George W. Bush Samuel Alito impeach Andrew Johnson acquit Abraham Lincoln perjury censure Richard Nixon subpeonas John Quincy Adams successor</p> <p>Speaker of the House John Boehner President of the Senate Joe Biden President Pro Tempore Patrick Leahy party caucus floor leaders majority leader minority leader whips committee chairman seniority rule standing committees subcommittees select committee joint committee conference committee</p> <p>bill joint resolutions resolutions rider pigeonholed discharge petition quorum engrossed filibuster Huey Long Strom Thurmond</p>		
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		<p>select committees</p> <p>8. Compare the functions of joint and conference committees</p> <p>1 & 5. Identify how a bill is introduced in the House and the Senate</p> <p>2. Describe what happens to a bill once it is referred to a committee</p> <p>3. Explain how leaders schedule a debate</p> <p>4. Explain what happens to a bill on the House floor, and identify the final step in the House</p> <p>6. Compare the Senate's rules for debate with those in the House</p> <p>7. Describe the role of conference committees in the legislative process</p> <p>8. Evaluate the actions the President can take after both houses have passed a bill</p>		<p>cloture</p> <p>George Norris</p> <p>pocket veto</p> <p>Omnibus measures</p>		
8 days	<p>Topic 5: The Executive Branch: The Presidency and Vice Presidency</p> <p>Essential Question: What makes a good leader?</p> <p>Lesson 1: The Presidency - An Overview</p> <p>Lesson 2: The Vice President and the</p>	<p>1. Describe the President's Many Roles</p> <p>2. Understand the formal qualifications necessary to become President</p> <p>3. Explain how the number of terms for which a President may serve has changed over time and the roles played by Presidents George Washington and Franklin D. Roosevelt in that evolution</p> <p>4. Describe the President's pay and benefits and how</p>	<p>C – 3.1.2 Identify and describe the purposes, organization, powers, processes, and election of the executive branch as enumerated in Article II of the Constitution.</p> <p>C – 3.1.4 Examine and evaluate the effectiveness the role of separation of powers and checks and balances in regard to the distribution of power</p>	<p>chief of state</p> <p>William Howard Taft</p> <p>chief executive</p> <p>domestic affairs</p> <p>foreign affairs</p> <p>chief administrator</p> <p>Harry Truman</p> <p>chief diplomat</p> <p>chief legislator</p> <p>commander in chief</p> <p>chief economist</p> <p>chief of party</p> <p>chief citizen</p> <p>Franklin Roosevelt</p> <p>Lyndon Johnson</p>	<p>*daily lessons</p> <p>*lesson quizzes</p> <p>*inquiry questions</p> <p>*objectives</p> <p>*topic test</p>	<p>*textbook lessons 1-4</p> <p>*video</p> <p>*synthesize activities</p> <p>*test review</p>

	<p>First Lady</p> <p>Lesson 3: The President's Domestic Powers</p> <p>Lesson 4: The President's Foreign Affairs Powers</p>	<p>the role played by Congress in the setting of those compensations contributes to the system of checks and balances</p> <p>5. Understand the structure of presidential succession created by the US Constitution</p> <p>6. Understand the constitutional provisions relating to the presidential disability</p> <p>1. Analyze the functions of the executive branch of government in terms of the formal duties the Constitution assigns to the Vice President</p> <p>2. Describe how the role of the Vice President has changed over time</p> <p>3. Explain the part played by First Ladies throughout the nation's history</p> <p>1. List the reasons for the growth of presidential power and explain how the systems of checks and balances limits that growth</p> <p>2. Understand the constitutional powers of the President, including the President's power to execute the law and issue executive orders</p> <p>3. Explain how certain provisions of the Constitution provide for checks and balances among the three branches of government, including</p>	<p>and authority between the three branches of government.</p>	<p>Richard Nixon John F. Kennedy Theodore Roosevelt Bill Clinton Barack Obama Ronald Reagan Herbert Hoover Dwight Eisenhower Alexander Hamilton George Washington George H.W. Bush presidential succession impeachment William Henry Harrison Presidential Succession Act of 1947 president pro tempore Woodrow Wilson George W. Bush</p> <p>balance the ticket First Lady</p> <p>Thomas Jefferson Andrew Jackson Abraham Lincoln executive orders Ordinance powers executive privilege Andrew Johnson reprieve pardon clemency Gerald Ford commutation amnesty James Madison veto pocket veto James Monroe Ulysses S. Grant Line-item veto</p> <p>treaty</p>		
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		<p>the appointment and removal powers of the President</p> <p>4. Examine the powers of executive privilege and clemency, and consider notable examples of their use over time</p> <p>5. Explain the legislative powers and how they are an important part of the system of checks and balances</p> <p>1. Explain how treaties are negotiated by the President, approved by the Senate, and ratified by the President under the system of checks and balances</p> <p>2. Explain why and how executive agreements are made</p> <p>3. Summarize how the power of recognition is used by the President</p> <p>4. Describe the President's constitutional powers as commander in chief</p>		<p>John Tyler</p> <p>William McKinley</p> <p>executive agreement</p> <p>recognition</p> <p>persona non grata</p>		
6 days	<p>Topic 7: The Judicial Branch</p> <p>Essential Question: How should we handle conflict?</p> <p>Lesson 1: The National Judiciary</p> <p>Lesson 2: The Supreme Court</p>	<p>1. Explain why the Constitution created a national judiciary, and analyze its structure and functions</p> <p>2. Identify the criteria that determine whether a case is within the jurisdiction of a federal court, and compare the types of jurisdiction</p> <p>3. Outline the process for appointing federal judges, and list their terms of office</p>	<p>C – 3.1.3 Identify and describe the purposes, organization, powers, processes, and appointment or election of the judicial branch as enumerated in Article III of the Constitution and as established in Marbury v. Madison.</p> <p>C – 3.1.4 Examine and evaluate the</p>	<p>inferior courts</p> <p>jurisdiction</p> <p>concurrent jurisdiction</p> <p>plaintiff</p> <p>defendant</p> <p>original jurisdiction</p> <p>appellate jurisdiction</p> <p>Sandra Day O'Connor</p> <p>Ruth Bader Ginsburg</p> <p>Sonia Sotomayor</p> <p>Elena Kagan</p> <p>Thurgood Marshall</p> <p>Clarence Thomas</p>	<p>*daily lessons</p> <p>*lesson quizzes</p> <p>*inquiry questions</p> <p>*objectives</p> <p>*topic test</p>	<p>*textbook lessons 1-3</p> <p>*video</p> <p>*synthesize activities</p> <p>*test review</p>

	<p>Lesson 3: The Inferior Courts and the Special Courts</p>	<p>4. Understand the impact of judicial philosophy, and analyze issues raised by judicial activism and judicial restraint</p> <p>5. Examine the roles of court officers</p> <p>1. Define the concept of judicial review, and the roles played by Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and John Marshall in the case in which the Court first asserted its power of judicial review</p> <p>2. Outline the types of jurisdiction that apply to the Supreme Court</p> <p>3. Explain how cases reach the Supreme Court</p> <p>4. Summarize the way the Supreme Court operates</p> <p>1. Describe the structure and jurisdiction of the federal district courts, the federal courts of appeals, and other constitutional courts</p> <p>2. Contrast the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims</p> <p>3. Explain how a citizen may sue the United States government in the Court of Federal Claims</p> <p>4. Examine the roles of the territorial courts and those of the District of Columbia courts</p> <p>5. Explain what types of cases are brought to the Tax Court</p>	<p>effectiveness the role of separation of powers and checks and balances in regard to the distribution of power and authority between the three branches of government.</p> <p>C – 3.1.5 Analyze the various levels and responsibilities in the federal and state judicial systems and explain the relationships among them.</p>	<p>judicial restraint precedent judicial activism District of Columbia</p> <p>judicial review Thomas Jefferson William Marbury James Madison John Marshall writ of certiorari certificate briefs majority opinion concurring opinion dissenting opinions</p> <p>criminal case civil case docket record court-martial civilian tribunal Guantanamo Bay, Cuba redress</p>		
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<p>9 days</p>	<p>Topic 8: Protecting Civil Liberties</p> <p>Essential Question: How much power should a government have?</p> <p>Lesson 1: The Unalienable Rights</p> <p>Lesson 2: Freedom of Religion</p> <p>Lesson 3: Freedom of Speech and Press</p> <p>Lesson 4: Freedom of Assemblies and Petition</p> <p>Lesson 5: Due Process of Law</p> <p>Lesson 6: Freedom and Security of the Person</p> <p>Lesson 7: Rights of the Accused</p>	<p>1. Explain how American’s commitment to freedom led to the creation of the Bill of Rights</p> <p>2. Understand that the obligation of citizenship requires that personal desires and interests be subordinated to the public good</p> <p>3. Describe the efforts to extend some of the protections of the Bill of Rights to the states and analyze the impact of that process on the scope of fundamental rights and federalism</p> <p>4. Describe how the 9th Amendment helps protect individual rights</p> <p>1. Examine the reasons the Founding Fathers protected religious freedom and guaranteed its free exercise</p> <p>2. Understand the meaning of the phrase “separation of church and state”</p> <p>3. Analyze Supreme Court interpretations of religious rights guaranteed by the Constitution in selected cases relating to education, including Engel v. Vitale</p> <p>4. Summarize Establishment Clause rulings in other areas, such as seasonal religious displays and public displays of the Ten Commandments</p> <p>5. Evaluate Supreme Court</p>	<p>C – 4.1.1 Describe the five essential rights protected by the First Amendment. Through the use of court cases and examples, explore and analyze the scope and limits of First Amendment rights.</p> <p>C – 4.1.2 Using the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Amendments, describe the rights of the accused; using court cases and examples, describe the limit and scope of these rights.</p> <p>C – 4.2.3 Using the Fourteenth Amendment, describe the impact of the doctrine of incorporation, due process of law, and equal protection of law on the articulation and extension of rights.</p> <p>C – 4.3.1 Identify and explain personal rights, political rights, and economic rights as well as how these rights might conflict.</p> <p>C – 4.3.2 Describe considerations, criteria, and examples that have been used to deny, limit, or extend protection of individual rights.</p>	<p>Bill of Rights civil liberties civil rights Robert H. Jackson, Oliver Wendell Holmes aliens Pearl Harbor Due Process Clause process of incorporation James G. Blaine</p> <p>Establishment Clause Free Exercise Clause parochial</p> <p>John Roberts libel slander sedition seditious speech Oliver Wendell Holmes symbolic speech picketing prior restraint injunction shield laws</p> <p>assemble petition civil disobedience content neutral right of association</p> <p>due process procedural due process substantive due process police power search warrant eminent domain</p> <p>involuntary servitude discrimination writs of assistance probable clause</p>	<p>*Jigsaw: -Essential Question / Choose one government action from topic list and explain why you decided it should or should not be allowed / What was your reasoning</p> <p>*informal presentation to class</p>	<p>*textbook Lessons 1-7</p> <p>*topic quizzes</p>
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		<p>decisions that have affected a particular religious group, in particular those related to the Free Exercise Clause</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analyze the purpose and importance of the 1st Amendment rights of free speech and press 2. Analyze Supreme Court interpretations of rights guaranteed by the Constitution in Schenck v. US, and other rulings related to seditious and obscene speech 3. Define symbolic and commercial speech and describe the limits on their exercise, including Supreme Court interpretations of rights guaranteed by the Constitution in Texas v. Johnson 4. Examine the issues of prior restraint and press confidentiality, and describe the limits the Court has placed on the media <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analyze the importance of the 1st Amendment rights of petition and assembly 2. Analyze Supreme Court interpretations of rights guaranteed by the Constitution, including limits on the time, place, and manner of assembly 3. Compare and contrast the freedom of assembly 		<p>exclusionary rule</p> <p>writ of habeas corpus Abraham Lincoln Roger B. Taney bill of attainder ex post facto law grand jury indictment presentment information double jeopardy bench trial Miranda rule bail preventive detention capital punishment treason</p>		
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		<p>issues that arise on public versus private property</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Explain the importance of due process rights to the protection of individual rights and in limiting the powers of government2. Define the police power and understand its relationship to the subordination of personal desires and interests to the public good <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Evaluate how Supreme Court decisions regarding slavery and involuntary servitude have affected a particular racial group2. Analyze the importance of the 2nd Amendment's protection of the right to keep and bear arms3. Evaluate constitutional provisions for limiting the role of government, including those designed to guarantee the security of home and person4. Understand the Supreme Court's ongoing refinement of the exclusionary rule, including its ruling in <i>Mapp v. Ohio</i>5. Describe the right to privacy and its origins in constitutional law, and Supreme Court interpretations of rights guaranteed by the Constitution in selected cases, including <i>Roe v. Wade</i>				
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		<p>1. Understand the role of limited government in the protection of individual rights, including protections relating to the writ of habeas corpus, bills of attainder, and ex post facto laws</p> <p>2. Outline how the right to a grand jury and the guarantee against double jeopardy help safeguard the rights of the accused</p> <p>3. Describe issues that arise from guarantees of speedy and public trials</p> <p>4. Identify the freedoms and rights guaranteed by the Bill of Rights, including the right to a fair trial by jury</p> <p>5. Examine Supreme Court interpretations in selected cases of the right to an adequate defense, the guarantee against self-incrimination, and other rights</p>				
12 days	<p>Project:</p> <p>Topic 9: Protecting Civil Liberties</p> <p>Lesson 1: American Citizenship</p> <p>Topic 10: Government by the People</p> <p>Essential Question: What is the role of</p>	<p>1. Describe how people become American citizens by birth and by naturalization</p> <p>2. Explain how an American can lose his or her citizenship</p> <p>3. Illustrate how the US is a nation of immigrants</p> <p>4. Compare and contrast the status of undocumented aliens and legal immigrants</p>	<p>C – 6.1.1 Describe and evaluate the requirements and process for becoming a citizen of the United States.</p> <p>C – 6.1.2 Explain how the United States has limited and expanded citizenship over time.</p> <p>C – 3.3.1 Describe and analyze how groups</p>	<p>citizen</p> <p>jus soli</p> <p>jus sanguinis</p> <p>naturalization</p> <p>alien</p> <p>expatriation</p> <p>denaturalization</p> <p>deportation</p> <p>suffrage</p> <p>franchise</p> <p>electorate</p> <p>disenfranchised</p> <p>poll tax</p>	<p>*group presentations</p> <p>*topic quizzes</p>	<p>*textbook: Topic 9 Lesson 1</p> <p>Topic 10 Lessons 1-7</p>

	<p>people in government?</p> <p>Lesson 1: The History of Voting Rights</p> <p>Lesson 2: Your Right to Vote</p> <p>Lesson 3: Voting Trends</p> <p>Lesson 4: The Voting Process</p> <p>Lesson 5: Public Opinion and Polling</p> <p>Lesson 6: Influencing Public Opinion: The Mass Media</p> <p>Lesson 7: Understanding Interest Groups</p>	<p>1. Summarize the history of voting rights in the US</p> <p>2. Identify the main intention of the 15th Amendment, and describe the results of its lack of enforcement</p> <p>3. Analyze the impact of political changes brought about by individuals with regard to the civil rights laws enacted in 1957, 1960, and 1964</p> <p>4. Analyze the provisions and effects of the Voting Rights Act of 1965</p> <p>1. Identify and explain constitutional restrictions on the states' power to set voting qualifications</p> <p>2. Understand the criteria for voting elections</p> <p>3. Understand the voter registration process and the controversies surrounding voter registration</p> <p>4. Explain the other requirements that states use or have used as voting qualifications</p> <p>1. Examine the problem of nonvoting in the US</p> <p>2. Examine the reasons why some people do not vote and compare these attitudes to those voters</p> <p>3. Recognize the sources of information about voter behavior</p> <p>4. Understand the factors that influence an</p>	<p>and individuals influence public policy.</p> <p>C – 3.3.2 Describe the evolution of political parties and their contemporary influence on public policy.</p> <p>C – 3.3.3 Explain the concept of public opinion, factors that shape it, and contrasting views on the role it should and does play in public policy.</p> <p>C – 3.3.4 Explain the significance of campaigns and elections in American politics, current criticisms of campaigns, and proposals for their reform.</p> <p>C – 3.3.5 Identify and discuss roles of non-governmental organizations in American civic society.</p> <p>C – 3.3.6 Explain functions and possible influence of various news and other media sources in political communication.</p>	<p>gerrymandering Martin Luther King, Jr injunction Selma, Alabama Lyndon B. Johnson preclearance John Roberts</p> <p>aliens transients registration purging poll books literary William O. Douglas</p> <p>off-year elections ballot fatigue political efficacy political socialization Barack Obama gender gap Ronald Reagan George H.W. Bush Bill Clinton party identification straight ticket voting independents</p> <p>ballot absentee voting coattail effect precinct polling place</p> <p>public affairs public opinion mass media peer group opinion leaders pundits mandate interest groups public opinion polls</p>		
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		<p>individual's political attitudes and actions, including voting and voter behavior</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analyze how the administration of elections in the US helps make democracy work 2. Compare different methods of filling public offices at the local, state, and national levels, including the role of local precincts and polling places in the election process 3. Describe the various ways in which voters can cast their ballots 4. Outline the role that voting devices play in the election process <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Examine the term public opinion and understand why it is so difficult to define 2. Understand the factors that influence and individual's political attitudes and actions 3. Recognize how polls are used by individuals, political parties, interest groups, or the media to affect public policy and describe the challenges involved in measuring public opinion 4. Identify the steps in the polling process, evaluate the role of the internet and other electronic information on the polling process, and 		<p>straw vote George Gallup Elmo Roper universe sample random sample</p> <p>medium Thomas Jefferson Theodore Roosevelt public agenda sound bites</p> <p>interest group public policy Capitol Hill James Madison Alexis de Tocqueville public affairs trade associations labor union lobbyists amicus curiae grass roots pressures</p>		
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		<p>understand the challenges involved in evaluating polls</p> <p>5. Recognize the limits on the impact of public opinion in a democracy</p> <p>1. Examine the role of the mass media in providing the public with political information</p> <p>2. Understand the role played by the mass media in the US political system and give examples of the processes by the media to affect public policy</p> <p>3. Analyze the impact of political changes brought about by the media, including the Internet and other electronic information, and understand the factors that limit the influence of the media on the political process</p> <p>1. Understand the role played by interest groups in the US political system</p> <p>2. Analyze the impact of political changes brought about by interest groups and examine the viewpoints of those who see interest groups as both good and bad for American politics, including that of James Madison in the Federalist Paper Number 10</p> <p>3. Describe the various types of interest groups in the US</p>				
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		<p>4. Give examples of the direct approach used by interest groups to affect public policy by influencing the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government</p> <p>5. Examine the indirect lobbying approach and its use of grass roots pressure, media, propaganda, and political campaigns to influence public opinion and policy</p>				
3 days	<p>Topic 11: Elections</p> <p>Lesson 3: Electing the President</p>	<p>1. Evaluate the importance of presidential primaries</p> <p>2. Examine the importance of presidential primaries</p> <p>3. Describe the features of the presidential campaign</p> <p>4. Analyze how the electoral college provides for the election of the President</p> <p>5. Identify several flaws in the electoral college system and outline the advantages and disadvantages of proposed reforms of the electoral college</p>	<p>C – 3.3.4 Explain the significance of campaigns and elections in American politics, current criticisms of campaigns, and proposals for their reform.</p>	<p>presidential primary</p> <p>winner-take-all</p> <p>proportional representation</p> <p>Ronald Reagan</p> <p>keynote address</p> <p>swing voters</p> <p>battleground states</p> <p>Richard M. Johnson</p> <p>district plan</p> <p>proportional plan</p> <p>national popular vote</p> <p>plan</p>	<p>*daily lessons</p> <p>*inquiry questions</p> <p>*objectives</p> <p>*video</p> <p>*topic test</p>	<p>*textbook: Lesson 3</p>
13 days	<p>Topic 13: State and Local Government</p> <p>Essential Question: What should governments do?</p> <p>Lesson 1: State Constitutions</p>	<p>1. Examine the history, content, and significance of the first State Constitutions</p> <p>2. Describe the basic principles common to all state constitutions today</p> <p>3. Explain the procedures used to change state constitutions</p> <p>4. Analyze why state</p>	<p>C – 3.2.1 Describe limits the U.S. Constitution places on powers of the states and on the federal government's power over the states.</p> <p>C – 3.2.2 Explain interactions and</p>	<p>popular sovereignty</p> <p>limited government</p> <p>fundamental laws</p> <p>initiative</p> <p>statutory law</p> <p>police power</p> <p>constituent power</p> <p>referendum</p>	<p>*daily lessons</p> <p>*lesson quizzes</p> <p>*inquiry questions</p> <p>*objectives</p> <p>*topic test</p>	<p>*textbook lessons 1-3</p> <p>*video</p> <p>*synthesize activities</p> <p>*test review</p>

	<p>Lesson 2: State Legislatures</p> <p>Lesson 3: The Governor and State Administration</p> <p>Lesson 4: The State Courts</p> <p>Lesson 5: Local Governments - Structure and Function</p> <p>Lesson 6: State and Local Spending and Revenue</p>	<p>constitutions are in need of reform</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe state legislatures 2. Explain the election, terms, and compensation of legislators 3. Examine the powers and organization of state legislatures 4. Describe how voters may write and pass laws through direct legislation <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe the main features of the office of governor 2. Summarize a governor's roles, powers, duties, and the limitations of the office 3. List and describe the other executive offices at the state level <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify and define the kinds of law applied in state courts 2. Compare and contrast criminal law and civil law 3. Describe the types and purposes of juries and juror selection 4. Explain how state courts are organized and describe the work that each type of court does 5. Examine and evaluate the different methods by which judges are selected among the states <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe the typical county, its governmental 	<p>tensions among federal, state, and local governments using the necessary and proper clause, the Commerce Clause, and the Tenth Amendment.</p> <p>C – 3.2.3 Describe how state, local, and tribal governments are organized, their major responsibilities, and how they affect the lives of people residing in their jurisdiction(s).</p> <p>C – 3.2.4 Analyze sovereignty of tribal governments in interactions with U.S. governments, including treaty formation, implementation, and enforcement between federal, state, and local governments and tribal governments.</p> <p>C – 3.2.5 Evaluate the major sources of revenue and expenditures for state, local, and tribal governments.</p> <p>C – 3.2.6 Describe and evaluate referendums, initiatives, and recall as mechanisms used to influence state and local government. Use a case study to examine the impact of one such</p>	<p>recall item veto clemency pardon commutation reprieve parole</p> <p>constitutional law statutory law administrative law common law preceded equity criminal law felony misdemeanor civil law tort contract jury Information petit jury bench trial justices of the peace warrant preliminary hearing magistrates appellate jurisdiction Missouri Plan</p> <p>county townships municipality special district incorporation charter mayor-council government strong-mayor government commission government council-manager government</p>		
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		<p>structure and functions, and the need for reform in county government</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Identify the responsibilities of tribal governments 3. Examine the governments of towns, townships, and special districts 4. Explain the process of incorporation and compare and contrast the major forms of city government 5. Evaluate the need for city planning and list some major municipal functions 6. Outline the challenges that face suburbs and metropolitan areas <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain why state and local governments have a major role in providing important services 2. Identify state and local services in the fields of education, public welfare, public safety, and highways 3. Describe the major federal and state limits on raising revenue 4. List the four principles of sound taxation 5. Identify major tax and nontax sources of state and local revenues 6. Explain the state budget process 	<p>listed mechanism.</p>	<p>zoning metropolitan</p> <p>medicaid welfare entitlement sales tax regressive tax income tax progressive tax property tax assessment inheritance tax estate tax budget</p>		
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