

Course Name - Government

Qtr./Mon.	Content	HSCE	Essential Skills	Assessment	Vocabulary
	Historical and Philosophical Foundations of Government	<p>C1.1.3 Identify and explain competing arguments about the necessity and purposes of government (such as to protect inalienable rights, promote the general welfare, resolve conflicts, promote equality, and establish justice for all). (See USHG F1.1; F1.2; 8.3.2)</p> <p>C1.2.1 Identify, distinguish among, and provide examples of different forms of governmental structures including anarchy, monarchy, military junta, aristocracy, democracy, authoritarian, constitutional republic, fascist, communist, socialist, and theocratic states.</p> <p>C2.1.1 Explain the historical and philosophical origins of American constitutional government and evaluate the influence of ideas found in the Magna Carta, English Bill of Rights, Mayflower Compact, Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom, Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, and selected Federalist Papers (such as the 10th, 14th, 51st), John Locke's Second Treatise, Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws, Paine's Common Sense.</p> <p>C2.1.3 Explain how the Declaration of Independence, Constitution and Bill of Rights reflected political principles of popular sovereignty, rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, social compact, natural rights, individual rights, separation of church and state, republicanism and federalism. See also C3.2.4</p> <p>C3.2.1 Explain how the principles of enumerated powers, federalism, separation of powers, bicameralism, checks and balances, republicanism, rule of law, individual rights, inalienable rights, separation of church and state, and popular sovereignty serve to limit the power of government.</p>	<p>Identify and explain arguments about the necessity and purposes of government. Identify examples of different forms of government.</p> <p>Explain the origins of American Constitutional government.</p> <p>Explain how America's founding documents reflect the core democratic values.</p> <p>Explain the different ways in which American Constitutional government is limited.</p>		<p>Purpose of government, Inalienable rights, General welfare, Equality, Declaration of Independence, Federalism, Forms of Government, Constitution, Constitutionalism, Authority, Rule of Law, Popular Sovereignty, Checks and Balances, Separation of Powers, Social Contract, Natural Rights, Due Process of Law</p>

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	Constitution	<p>C1.2.2 Explain the purposes and uses of constitutions in defining and limiting government, distinguishing between historical and contemporary examples of constitutional governments that failed to limit power (e.g., Nazi Germany and Stalinist Soviet Union) and successful constitutional governments (e.g., contemporary Germany and United Kingdom). (See USHG 7.2.1; WHG 7.3)</p> <p>C2.1.1 Explain the historical and philosophical origins of American constitutional government and evaluate the influence of ideas found in the Magna Carta, English Bill of Rights, Mayflower Compact, Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom, Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, and selected Federalist Papers (such as the 10th, 14th, 51st), John Locke's Second Treatise, Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws, Paine's Common Sense.</p> <p>C3.1.7 Explain why the federal government is one of enumerated powers while state governments are those of reserved powers.</p> <p>C3.2.3 Identify specific provisions in the Constitution that limit the power of the federal government.</p> <p>C3.1.1 Analyze the purposes, organization, power, and processes of the legislative branch as enumerated in Article I of the Constitution.</p> <p>C3.1.2 Analyze the purposes, organization, power of the president and the executive branch (cabinet and agencies) as enumerated in Article II of the Constitution.</p> <p>C3.1.3 Analyze the purposes, organization, powers, and processes of the judicial branch as enumerated in Article III of the Constitution. How do cases get to the Supreme Court.</p> <p>C3.2.1 Explain how the principles of enumerated powers, federalism, separation of powers, bicameralism, checks and balances, republicanism, rule of law, individual rights, inalienable rights, separation of church and state, and popular sovereignty serve to limit the power of government.</p> <p>C3.3.4 Describe how state and local governments are organized, their major responsibilities, and how they affect the lives of citizens.</p>	<p>Explain the purpose and use of the Constitution in defining and limiting government.</p> <p>Identify examples of constitutional governments that failed and succeeded.</p> <p>Explain the different between enumerated (Federal) and reserved (State) powers.</p> <p>Identify specific examples in the Constitution that limit the federal government.</p> <p>Analyze Article I, II, and III of the Constitution.</p> <p>Explain the different principles in which American Constitutional government is limited.</p> <p>Describe how state and local governments are organized, their major responsibility and the ways they affect citizen's lives.</p>		<p>Great Compromise, Federalist Papers, Enumerated Powers (State and Local Government), Reserved Powers, Shared Powers, Power of the Purse, Impeachment, Advise and Consent, Veto, Bicameralism, Supremacy Clause, Necessary & Proper Clause, Commerce Clause, Tenth Amendment</p>

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	<p>Branches of Government</p>	<p>C3.1.1 Analyze the purposes, organization, power, and processes of the legislative branch as enumerated in Article I of the Constitution.</p> <p>C3.1.2 Analyze the purposes, organization, power of the president and the executive branch (cabinet and agencies) as enumerated in Article II of the Constitution.</p> <p>C3.1.3 Analyze the purposes, organization, powers, and processes of the judicial branch as enumerated in Article III of the Constitution. How do cases get to the Supreme Court.</p> <p>C3.2.1 Explain how the principles of enumerated powers, federalism, separation of powers, bicameralism, checks and balances, republicanism, rule of law, individual rights, inalienable rights, separation of church and state, and popular sovereignty serve to limit the power of government.</p> <p>C3.3.4 Describe how state and local governments are organized, their major responsibilities, and how they affect the lives of citizens.</p> <p>C4.1.2 Describe the process by which United States foreign policy is made, including the powers the Constitution gives to the president; Congress and the judiciary; and the roles federal agencies, domestic interest groups, the public, and the media play in foreign policy.</p> <p>C4.1.3 Evaluate the means used to implement U.S. foreign policy with respect to current or past international issues (e.g., diplomacy, economic, military and humanitarian aid, treaties, sanctions, military intervention, and covert action).</p> <p>C4.2.1 Describe how different political systems interact in world affairs with respect to international issues. (See USHG 6.2.4)</p>	<p>Analyze Article I, II, and III of the Constitution.</p> <p>Explain the different principles in which American Constitutional government is limited.</p> <p>Describe how state and local governments are organized, their major responsibility and the ways they affect citizen's lives.</p> <p>Describe the process by which U.S. foreign policy is made, including the powers given to the different branches of the federal government.</p> <p>Evaluate the means in which U.S. foreign policy is implemented, using examples from the present and past.</p> <p>Describe how different political systems interact in world affairs with respect to international issues.</p>		<p>Article I Article II Article III of the Constitution, Structure of State Governments, Checks & Balances, Foreign Policy & Treaties, Roles of Federal Agencies</p>

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	Bill of Rights	<p>C2.2.5 Use examples to investigate why people may agree on constitutional principles and fundamental values in the abstract, yet disagree over their meaning when they are applied to specific situations. (See USHG 8.2.4)</p> <p>C5.3.4 Describe the relationship between personal, political, and economic rights and how they can sometimes conflict.</p> <p>C3.2.1 Explain how the principles of enumerated powers, federalism, separation of powers, bicameralism, checks and balances, republicanism, rule of law, individual rights, inalienable rights, separation of church and state, and popular sovereignty serve to limit the power of government.</p> <p>C3.4.4 Describe considerations and criteria that have been used to deny, limit, or extend protection of individual rights (e.g., clear and present danger, time, place and manner restrictions on speech, compelling government interest, security, libel or slander, public safety, and equal opportunity).</p>	<p>Use examples to explain why people may agree on constitutional principles and fundamental values in the abstract, yet disagree over their meaning when they are applied to specific situations.</p> <p>Describe the relationship between personal, political, and economic rights and how they can sometimes conflict.</p> <p>Explain the different principles in which American Constitutional government is limited.</p> <p>Describe considerations and criteria that have been used to deny, limit, or extend protection of individual rights.</p>		<p>Constitutional Principles, Fundamental Values, Separation of Church & State, Inalienable Rights, States Rights, Individual Rights, Limitations of Rights</p>

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	<p>Civil Rights/14th Amendment</p>	<p>C2.2.2 Explain and evaluate how Americans, either through individual or collective actions, use constitutional principles and fundamental values to narrow gaps between American ideals and reality with respect to minorities, women, and the disadvantaged. (See USHG 6.1.2; 6.3.2; 7.1.3; 8.3)</p> <p>C2.2.3 Use past and present policies to analyze conflicts that arise in society due to competing constitutional principles or fundamental values (e.g., liberty and authority, justice and equality, individual rights, and the common good). (See USHG 6.3.2; 8.2.4; 8.3.1; 9.2.2)</p> <p>C2.2.5 Use examples to investigate why people may agree on constitutional principles and fundamental values in the abstract, yet disagree over their meaning when they are applied to specific situations. (See USHG 8.2.4)</p> <p>C3.2.1 Explain how the principles of enumerated powers, federalism, separation of powers, bicameralism, checks and balances, republicanism, rule of law, individual rights, inalienable rights, separation of church and state, and popular sovereignty serve to limit the power of government.</p> <p>C5.3.4 Describe the relationship between personal, political, and economic rights and how they can sometimes conflict.</p> <p>C5.3.8 Explain and give examples of the role of the Fourteenth Amendment in extending the protection of individual rights against state action.</p>	<p>Explain and evaluate how Americans use constitutional principles and fundamental values to narrow gaps between American ideals and reality with respect to minorities, women, and the disadvantaged.</p> <p>Use past and present policies to analyze conflicts in society due to competing constitutional principles or fundamental rights.</p> <p>Use examples to explain why people may agree on constitutional principles and fundamental values in the abstract, yet disagree over their meaning when they are applied to specific situations.</p> <p>Explain the different principles in which American Constitutional government is limited.</p> <p>Describe the relationship between personal, political, and economic rights and how they can sometimes conflict.</p> <p>Explain and give examples of the role of the Fourteenth Amendment in extending the protection of individual rights against state action.</p>		<p>14th Amendment, Individual Rights (specifically Minority Rights, Women's Rights, Americans with Disabilities Act), Equal Protection Clause, Popular sovereignty</p>

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	Citizenship & Civic Engagement	<p>C1.1.4 Explain the purposes of politics, why people engage in the political process, and what the political process can achieve (e.g., promote the greater good, promote self-interest, advance solutions to public issues and problems, achieve a just society). (See USHG F1.1; F1.2; 6.3.2; 8.3.1)</p> <p>C2.2.2 Explain and evaluate how Americans, either through individual or collective actions, use constitutional principles and fundamental values to narrow gaps between American ideals and reality with respect to minorities, women, and the disadvantaged. (See USHG 6.1.2; 6.3.2; 7.1.3; 8.3)</p> <p>C3.2.1 Explain how the principles of enumerated powers, federalism, separation of powers, bicameralism, checks and balances, republicanism, rule of law, individual rights, inalienable rights, separation of church and state, and popular sovereignty serve to limit the power of government.</p> <p>C3.5.1 Explain how political parties, interest groups, the media, and individuals influence public opinion and the public agenda, and ultimately determine public policy.</p> <p>C3.5.6 Explain the significance of campaigns and elections in American politics, current criticisms of campaigns, and proposals for their reform. Electoral College; Significance for limited government</p> <p>C3.5.8 Evaluate, take, and defend positions about the formation and implementation of a current public policy issue, and examine ways to participate in the decision making process about the issue.</p> <p>C5.1.1 Using examples, explain the idea and meaning of citizenship in the United States of America, and the rights and responsibilities of American citizens (e.g., people participate in public life, know about the laws that govern society, respect and obey those laws, participate in political life, stay informed and attentive about public issues, and voting).</p> <p>C5.3.4 Describe the relationship between personal, political, and economic rights and how they can sometimes conflict.</p> <p>C5.4.2 Describe the importance to the preservation of US constitutional democracy of citizens' civic responsibilities including obeying the law, being informed and attentive to public issues, monitoring political leaders and governmental agencies, assuming leadership when appropriate, paying taxes, registering to vote and voting knowledgeably on candidates and issues, serving as a juror, serving in the armed forces, performing public service.</p> <p>C5.5.3 Explain why the development of citizens as independent members of society who are respectful of individual worth and human dignity, inclined to participate in public affairs, and are thoughtful and effective in their participation, is important to the preservation and improvement of American constitutional democracy.</p>	<p>Explain the purpose of politics and why people engage in the political process.</p> <p>Explain and evaluate how Americans use constitutional principles and fundamental values to narrow gaps between American ideals and reality with respect to minorities, women, and the disadvantaged.</p> <p>Explain the different principles in which American Constitutional government is limited.</p> <p>Explain how political parties, interest groups, the media, and individuals influence public opinion and the public agenda, and ultimately determine public policy.</p> <p>Explain the role and significance of campaigns and elections in American politics.</p> <p>Evaluate, take, and defend positions about the formation and implementation of a current public policy issue, and examine ways to participate in the decision making process about the issue.</p> <p>Using examples, explain the idea and meaning of citizenship in the United States of America, and the rights and responsibilities of American citizens.</p> <p>Describe the relationship between personal, political, and economic rights and how they can sometimes conflict.</p> <p>Describe the importance to the preservation of US constitutional democracy of citizens' civic responsibilities.</p> <p>Explain why the development of citizens as independent members of society is important to the preservation and improvement of American constitutional democracy.</p>		<p>Political Parties, Role of Media, Citizenship, Rights & Responsibilities of Citizens, Various Methods of Political Participation, Voting, Political Advocacy, Lobbying, Preservation of Government</p>