

Kent City High School Curriculum Map for: Government

Duration	Unit Name/ Essential Questions & Vocab	Content & HSCE	Assessment	Literacy Activities	Skills
5 weeks	<p>I. Foundations of American Government</p> <p>How have different views about human nature and the purposes of government resulted in different forms of government?</p> <p>How have ideas about government influenced constitutional principles and fundamental values in the United States?</p> <p>What is meant by a government “of the people, by the people, and for the people”?</p> <p>Key Concepts authority Bill of Rights citizenship civil disobedience civil society constitutional government constitutional principles enumerated powers equality federalism governmental structures forms of government</p>	<p>1.1.2: Explain and provide examples of the concepts of “power”, “legitimacy”, “authority”, and “sovereignty”. 1.1.3: 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). Also 3.4.2. 1.1.4: Explain the purposes of politics, why people engage in the political process, and what the political process can achieve. 1.2.1 : 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. 1.2.2 : Explain the purposes and uses of constitutions in defining and limiting government, distinguishing between historical and contemporary</p>	<p>Unit assessment including multiple choice, matching, and essay.</p> <p>Section quizzes</p> <p>Quick Writes</p> <p>Entrance and Exit Slips</p>	<p>Vocabulary list in a graphic organizer.</p> <p>Close readings.</p>	<p>Determine the meaning of unfamiliar words, specialized vocabulary and technical meaning of terms through the use of appropriate resource materials such as print and electronic dictionaries.</p> <p>Employ critical thinking skills for classifying and grouping, cause and effect, description, identifying perspectives, and comparing and contrasting.</p>

	liberty limited/unlimited government natural rights purposes of government republic rule of law social contract sovereignty Lesson Sequence: 1. Why Do We Need Government? 2. Forms of Government 3. The Declaration of Independence 4. Introducing the Constitution 5. A Government of Compromises 6. Defining Government in the United States 7. The Meaning of Citizenship 8. Citizens and Civic Engagement 9. Citizenship and Civil Disobedience 10. When Fundamental Values and Constitutional Principles Conflict.	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). 1.2.3 : Compare and contrast parliamentary, federal, confederal, and unitary systems of government analyzing similarities and differences in sovereignty, diffusion of power, and institutional structure. 1.2.4 : Compare and contrast direct and representative democracy. 2.1.1 : 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, Iroquois Confederation, Northwest Ordinance, Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom, Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, selected Federalist Papers (10th, 14th, 51st), John Locke’s Second Treatise, Montesquieu’s Spirit of Laws, and Paine’s Common Sense. 2.1.2 : Explain the significance of the major debates and compromises underlying the			
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		<p>formation and ratification of the American constitutional government including the Virginia and New Jersey Plans, the Great Compromise, debates between Federalists and Anti-Federalists, debates over slavery, and the promise of a bill of rights after ratification.</p> <p>2.1.3: Explain how the Declaration of Independence, Constitution, and Bill of Rights reflect fundamental values of America's constitutional republic, and political principles of popular sovereignty, rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, social contract, natural rights, individual rights, separation of church and state, republicanism, and federalism. Also 2.2.1.</p> <p>2.2.3 : Use past and present policies to analyze conflicts that arise in society due to competing constitutional principles or fundamental values.</p> <p>2.2.4 : Analyze and explain ideas about fundamental values like liberty, justice, and equality found in a range of documents.</p> <p>2.2.5: Use examples to investigate why people may agree on constitutional principles and fundamental values in the abstract, yet disagree over their meaning</p>			
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		<p>when they are applied to specific situations.</p> <p>3.2.1: 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. Also 3.2.4.</p> <p>3.2.3 : Identify specific provisions of the Constitution that limit the power of the federal government.</p> <p>3.2.4 : Explain the role of the Bill of Rights and each of its amendments in restraining the power of government over individuals.</p> <p>3.4.1: Explain why the rule of law has a central place in American society (e.g., Supreme Court cases like <i>Marbury v. Madison</i>, and <i>U.S. v. Nixon</i>).</p> <p>5.1.2: Compare the rights of citizenship an American has as a member of a State and the nation.</p> <p>5.2.1 : Explain the distinction between citizens by birth, naturalized citizens, and non-citizens.</p> <p>5.2.2 : Describe the distinction between legal and illegal immigration and the process by</p>			
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		<p>which legal immigrants can become citizens.</p> <p>5.2.3: Evaluate the criteria used for admission to citizenship in the United States and how Americans expanded citizenship over the centuries.</p> <p>5.4.2: Explain the idea and meaning of citizenship and describe the importance 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, and performing public service. Also 5.1.1; 5.4.1; 5.4.3; 5.5.1; 5.5.2; 5.5.3; and 6.2.9.</p>			
3 weeks	<p>II. The Legislative Branch and Politics</p> <p>How are laws made? How do pressures from individuals, interest groups, the media, political party leadership, and public opinion affect public policies?</p> <p>How effective is the legislative process in addressing the needs of the nation's citizens?</p>	<p>1.1.4.: Explain the purposes of politics, why people engage in the political process, and what the political process can achieve.</p> <p>2.1.3: Explain how the Declaration of Independence, Constitution, and Bill of Rights reflect fundamental values of America's constitutional republic, and political principles of popular sovereignty, rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, social</p>	<p>Unit assessment including multiple choice, matching, and essay.</p> <p>Section quizzes</p> <p>Quick Writes</p> <p>Entrance and Exit Slips</p>	<p>Vocabulary list in a graphic organizer.</p> <p>Close readings.</p>	<p>Determine the meaning of unfamiliar words, specialized vocabulary and technical meaning of terms through the use of appropriate resource materials such as print and electronic dictionaries.</p> <p>Employ critical thinking skills for issue analysis, problem solving, description, identifying perspectives, and</p>

	<p>Key Concepts</p> <p>bicameralism checks and balances delegate enumerated powers leadership legislative process lobbying partisan political parties politico politics popular sovereignty public agenda public opinion public policy republicanism role of the media separation of powers substantive discourse deliberate public discussions</p> <p>Lesson Sequence:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Article I: The Legislative Branch 2. Responsibilities of Government and the Legislative Process 3. Issues and Positions 4. Research and Bill Creation 5. Debate, Lobbyists, and Policy Debate 6. Conference Committees 7. The Legislative Process 8. Public Opinion and the Media 	<p>contract, natural rights, individual rights, separation of church and state, republicanism, and federalism.</p> <p>2.2.3: Use past and present policies to analyze conflicts that arise in society due to competing constitutional principles or fundamental values.</p> <p>2.2.5: 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.</p> <p>3.1.1: Analyze the purposes, organization, functions, and processes of the legislative branch as enumerated in Article I of the Constitution.</p> <p>3.2.1: 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>3.5.1: Explain how political parties, interest groups, the media, and individuals can influence and determine the public agenda.</p>			<p>classifying and grouping.</p>
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4 weeks	<p>III. The Executive Branch and World Affairs</p> <p>How are the purposes of government and constitutional principles reflected in the powers and structure of the executive branch?</p> <p>How democratic are presidential campaigns and elections in the U.S.?</p> <p>How do economic, political, national security, and cultural issues influence U.S. foreign policy decisions?</p> <p>Key Concepts Cabinet campaigns and elections constitutional powers of the president demographic data and trends Electoral College executive prerogative</p>	<p>2.2.5: 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.</p> <p>3.1.2: Analyze the purposes, organization, functions, and processes of the executive branch as enumerated in Article II of the Constitution.</p> <p>3.1.4: Identify the role of independent regulatory agencies in the federal bureaucracy.</p> <p>3.2.1: 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</p>	<p>Unit assessment multiple choice/matching short answer.</p> <p>Section quizzes</p> <p>Quick Writes</p> <p>Entrance and Exit Slips</p>	<p>Vocabulary list in a graphic organizer.</p> <p>Close readings.</p>	<p>Determine the meaning of unfamiliar words, specialized vocabulary and technical meaning of terms through the use of appropriate resource materials such as print and electronic dictionaries.</p> <p>Employ critical thinking skills for cause and effect, problem solving, description, identifying perspectives, and issue and case study analysis.</p> <p>Role playing.</p>

	<p>executive privilege domestic v. foreign policy independent regulatory agencies national security roles of the president succession</p> <p>Lesson Sequence:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Article II: Constitutional Powers of the Presidency 2. Executive Prerogative and Inherent Powers of the President 3. Executing the Law 4. Checks and Tensions Between Branches 5. Campaigns and Elections 6. The Constitution and Foreign Policy 	<p>power of government. 3.5.6 : Explain the significance of campaigns and elections in American politics, current criticisms of campaigns, and proposals for their reform. 3.5.7 : Explain the role of television, radio, the press, and the internet in political communication. 4.1.1. Identify and evaluate the major foreign policy positions that have characterized the United States' relations with the world in light of foundational values and principles, provide examples of how they were implemented and their consequences. 4.1.2 : Describe the process by which U.S. 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. 4.1.3 : Evaluate the means used to implement U.S. foreign policy with respect to current or past international issues.</p>			
3 weeks	<p>IV. The Judicial Branch and Individual Rights</p> <p>How do the structures,</p>	2.1.4: Explain challenges and modifications to American constitutional government as a result of historical events such	Unit assessment multiple choice/matching short answer.	Vocabulary list in a graphic organizer. Close readings.	Determine the meaning of unfamiliar words, specialized vocabulary and technical meaning of terms

	<p>functions, and relationships between the state and federal court systems resolve conflicts?</p> <p>How have the courts interpreted and applied the Bill of Rights to define the scope and limits of individual rights?</p> <p>How have the courts interpreted and applied the Due Process and Equal Protection clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment to both extend rights and limit power?</p> <p>Key Concepts adversary system constitutional supremacy dual sovereignty due process equal protection government (state) action independent judiciary individual rights judicial review jurisdiction precedent rule of law trial/appellate/supreme courts</p> <p>Lesson Sequence: 1. Article II: The Judicial Branch 2. Organization, Structure, and Processes of the Judicial Branch</p>	<p>as the American Revolution, the Civil War, expansion of suffrage, the Great Depression, and the Civil Rights Movement.</p> <p>2.2.2: 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 disadvantages.</p> <p>2.2.5: 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.</p> <p>3.1.3: Analyze the purposes, organization, functions, and process of the judicial branch as enumerated in Article III of the Constitution.</p> <p>3.1.5: Use case studies or examples to examine tensions between the three branches of government (e.g., powers of purse and impeachment, advise and consent, veto power, and judicial review).</p> <p>3.2.1: Explain how the principles of enumerated powers, federalism, separation of powers, bicameralism, checks and balances, republicanism,</p>	<p>Section quizzes</p> <p>Quick Writes</p> <p>Entrance and Exit Slips</p>		<p>through the use of appropriate resource materials such as print and electronic dictionaries.</p> <p>Employ critical thinking skills for issue analysis, classifying and grouping, comparing and contrasting, description, evidentiary arguments, predicting problem solving, problem solving, and identifying perspectives.</p> <p>Role playing.</p>
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	<p>3. Bill of Rights</p> <p>4. The First Amendment</p> <p>5. The Rights of the Accused: 5th, 6th, 8th, and 14th Amendments.</p> <p>6. The Rights of Citizenship and Due Process</p> <p>7. The Rights of Citizenship: Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment and Affirmative Action</p>	<p>rule of law, individual rights, inalienable rights, separation of church and state, and popular sovereignty serve to limit the power of government.</p> <p>3.2.2 : Use court cases to explain how the Constitution is maintained as the supreme law of the land (e.g., <i>Marbury v. Madison</i>, <i>Gibbons v. Ogden</i>, <i>McCullough v. Maryland</i>).</p> <p>3.2.3 : Identify specific provisions of the Constitution that limit the power of the federal government.</p> <p>3.2.4 : Explain the role of the Bill of Rights and each of its amendments in restraining the power of government over individuals.</p> <p>3.4.1: Explain why the rule of law has a central place in American society (e.g., Supreme Court cases like <i>Marbury v. Madison</i>, and <i>U.S. v. Nixon</i>).</p> <p>3.4.3: Explain the meaning and importance of equal protection of the law (e.g., 14th Amendment, Americans with Disabilities Act, equal opportunity legislation).</p> <p>3.4.4: Describe considerations and criteria that have been used to deny, limit, or extend protection and individual rights (e.g., clear and present danger, time, place, and manner restrictions on speech,</p>			
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		<p>compelling government interest, security, libel or slander, public safety, and equal opportunity).</p> <p>3.4.5: Analyze the various Levels and responsibilities of courts in the federal and state judicial systems and explain the relationships among them.</p> <p>5.3.1 : Identify and explain personal rights (e.g., freedom of thought, conscience, expression, association, movement and residence, the right to privacy, personal autonomy, due process of law, free exercise of religion, and equal protection of the law).</p> <p>5.3.2 : Identify and explain political rights (e.g., freedom of speech, press, assembly, and petition; and the right to vote and run for public office).</p> <p>5.3.3 : Identify and explain economic rights (e.g., the right to acquire, use, transfer, and dispose of property, choose one's work and change employment, join labor unions and professional associations, establish and operate a business, copyright protection, enter into lawful contracts, and just compensation for taking of personal property for public use.</p> <p>5.3.4 : Describe the relationship between personal, political, and</p>			
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		<p>economic rights and how they can sometimes conflict. Also 5.3.1., 5.3.2., and 5.3.3.</p> <p>5.3.5 : Explain considerations and criteria commonly used in determining what limits should be placed in specific rights.</p> <p>5.3.6 : Describe the rights protected by the First Amendment, and using case studies and examples explore the limit and scope of First Amendment rights.</p> <p>5.3.7 : Using the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Amendments, describe the rights of the accused; and using case studies and examples explore the limit and scope of these rights.</p> <p>5.3.8 : Explain and give examples of the role of the 14th Amendment in extending the protection of individual rights against state action.</p> <p>5.3.9 : Use examples to explain why rights are not unlimited and absolute.</p> <p>6.1.5: M</p>			
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