

UNITED STATES Government
 ½ Carnegie Unit
 2021-2022 MS College and Career
 Readiness Standard



WEST BOLIVAR
 CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT

1st Nine Weeks/3 rd Nine Weeks		
Unit	Standard/Objective	Major Topics/Concepts
US Government	1.1	Evaluate the fundamental worth and dignity of the individual.
	1.2	Examine the equality of all citizens under the law.
	1.3	Compare and contrast majority rule and minority rights.
	1.4	Debate the necessity of compromise
	1.5	Contrast the meaning of the freedom of the individual.
	1.6	Compare and contrast the difference between private and civic life.
	1.7	Evaluate the relationship between politics and government.
	2.1	Trace the development of Athenian democracy and the Roman republic.
	2.2	Compare and contrast the influence of the Magna Carta, the English Petition of Rights, and the English Bill of Rights
	2.3	Compare the writings of Hobbes, Locke, and Montesquieu.
	2.4	Describe the guarantee of the "rights of Englishmen" that had been violated by the British government through statutory regulation.
	2.5	Analyze the natural rights philosophies expressed in the Declaration of Independence.
	2.6	Evaluate the Articles of Confederation as a ruling
	2.7	Describe the importance of Shay's Rebellion in the formation of the Constitution.
2.8	Compare the background ds of the men at t he Constitutional Convention.	
2.9	Debate how the U.S. Constitution reflects a balance between the classical republican concern with promotion of the public good and the classical liberal concern with protecting individual rights and discuss how the basic premises of liberal constitutionalism and democracy are joined in the Declaration of Independence as "self- evident truths".	
2.10	Trace how the Founding Fathers' realistic view of human nature led directly to the establishment of a constitutional system that limited the power of the governors and the governed as articulated in the Federalist Papers.	

US Government	2.11	Investigate the systems of separated and shared powers, the role of organized Interests (Federalist Paper Number 10), checks and balances (Federalist Paper Number 51), the importance of an independent judiciary (Federalist Paper Number 78), enumerated powers, rule of law, federalism, and civilian control of the military.
	2.12	Contrast that the Bill of Rights limits the powers of the federal government and state governments .
	2.13	Critique James Madison’s leadership role in securing adoption of the Bill of Rights by the First Congress and its evolution from that time.
	2.14	Debate how the different philosophies and structures of feudalism, mercantilism, socialism, fascism, communism, monarchies, parliamentary systems, and constitutional liberal democracies influence economic policies, social welfare policies, and human rights practices.
	2.15	Compare the various ways in which power is distributed, shared, and limited in systems of shared powers and in parliamentary systems.
	2.16	Compare the advantages and disadvantages of federal, confederal, and unitary systems of government.
	3.1	Differentiate the functions of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches.
	3.2	Analyze the relationships among the three branches in a system of checks and balances.
	3.3	Investigate different perspectives on the role of government.
	3.4	Examine how the national government influences the public agenda and shapes public policy, including the setting of the public agenda and implementation of it through regulations and executive orders.
	3.5	Debate how public policy is formed, compare the processes of lawmaking at each of the three levels of government, including the role of lobbying and the media.
	3.6	Identify the organization and jurisdiction of federal, state, and local courts and the interrelationships among them.
	3.7	Assess The scope of presidential power and decision making through examination of case studies such as the Cuban Missile Crisis, passage of Great Society legislation, War Powers Act, Gulf War, and Bosnia.
	3.8	Trace the process by which policy is implemented by the bureaucracy at each level.
	3.9	Contrast the organization, jurisdiction, and proceedings of federal courts.
	3.10	Evaluate how John Marshall established the Supreme Court as an independent, co-equal branch of government through his opinion in Marbury v. Madison.
	3.11	Analyze how the Supreme Court decides cases by comparing the philosophies of judicial activism and judicial restraint.
	3.12	Evaluate how the judiciary influences public policy by delineating the power of government and safeguarding the rights of the individual.
	4.1	Explain the relationship of the state governments to the national government
	4.2	Trace the extent to which power is shared.
4.3	Identify the powers denied state and national governments.	
4.4	Evaluate the ongoing debate that focuses on the balance of power between state and national	

		governments {especially in terms of funding.
	4.5	Investigate how the amendment process protects both the national and state government.
	4.6	Explain how conflicts between levels of government and branches of government are resolved.
	4.7	Compare the major responsibilities and sources of revenue for state and local governments
	4.8	Contrast reserved powers and concurrent powers of state governments .
	4.9	Compare and contrast the Ninth and Tenth Amendments and interpretations of the extent of the federal government's power.
2 nd Nine Weeks/4 th Nine Weeks		
US Government	5.1	Investigate the Bill of Rights, with emphasis on First Amendment freedoms.
	5.2	Analyze the concept of due process of law as expressed in the 5th and 14th Amendments.
	5.3	Trace selective incorporation of the Bill of Rights.
	5.4	Evaluate the balance between individual liberties and the public interest of order.
	5.5	Assess the statement "It is every citizen's right to be treated equally under the law".
	5.6	Trace the changing interpretations of the Bill of Rights over time, including interpretations of the basic freedoms, including: religion, speech, press, petition, and assembly, articulated in the First-Amendment and
	5.7	Analyze judicial activism and judicial restraint and the effects of each policy over the decades, including: the Warren and Rehnquist courts.
	5.8	Evaluate the effects of the Court's interpretations of the Constitution in Marbury v. Madison, McCulloch v. Maryland, and United States v. Nixon, with emphasis on the arguments espoused by each side in these cases.
	5.9	Investigate the controversies that have resulted over changing interpretations of civil rights, including: Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Miranda v. Arizona, Regents of the University of California v. Bakke, Adarand Constructors, Inc. v. Pena, and United States v. Virginia (VMI).
	6.1	Compare and contrast the role and function of the media, interest groups, political parties, political action committees in a democracy.
	6.2	Analyze the origin, development, and role of political parties, noting those occasional periods in which there was only one major party or were more than two major parties.
	6.3	Trace the history of the nomination process for presidential candidates and the increasing importance of primaries in general elections.
	6.4	Evaluate the roles of polls, campaign advertising, and the controversies over campaign funding.

	6.5	Examine how linkage groups impact primary and general elections, and citizen involvement in campaigns.
	6.6	Identify major interest groups (such as AARP, NRA, ACLU, American Bar Association, American Medical Association, National Chamber of Commerce, Sierra Club) in terms of their major agenda message.
	6.7	Evaluate the responsibility of the citizens to thoughtfully evaluate evidence presented by media and interest groups in order to form their political opinions.
	6.8	Evaluate the role of journalism including internet vs. traditional media on the political process.
	6.9	Debate the history and role of Political Action Committees and interest groups on the electoral process.
	6.10	Evaluate the decision Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission on campaign financing.
	7.1	Evaluate the effectiveness of citizens' efforts to influence decisions of state and local governments by examining historical or contemporary events.
	7.2	Analyze how individuals, interests groups, and the media influence public policy.
	7.3	Compare the means that citizens use to participate in the political process, including: voting, campaigning, lobbying, filing a legal challenge, demonstrating, petitioning, picketing, and running for political office.
	7.4	Develop and practice a course of action to address local and/or state issues.
	7.5	Analyze trends in voter turnout the causes and effects of reapportionment and redistricting, with special attention to spatial districting and the rights of minorities, and the function of the Electoral College.
	7.6	Contrast the meaning and importance of each of the rights guaranteed under the Bill of Rights and how each is secured, including: freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, petition, privacy.
	7.7	Debate how economic rights are secured and their importance to the individual and to society, including the right to acquire, use, transfer, and dispose of property, the right to choose one's work, the right to join or not join labor unions, copyright and patent.
	7.8	Discuss the individual's legal obligations to obey the law, serve as a juror, and pay taxes.
	7.9	Trace the obligations of civic-mindedness, including voting, being informed on civic issues, volunteering and performing public service, and serving in the military or alternative service.
	7.10	Describe the reciprocity between rights and obligations, that is, why enjoyment of one's rights entails respect for the rights of others.
7.11	Explain how one becomes a citizen of the United States, including the process of naturalization, including: literacy, language, and other requirements.	

