

UNIT 1: Principles and Types of Government

Unit/ Chapters	HSCE/CCSS	Terms, Events, & People	Assessments	Pacing
Chapter 1; 1-4 People and Government	<p>I.1 Nature of Civic Life, Politics, and Government <i>Explain the meaning of civic life, politics, and government through the investigation of such questions as: What is civic life? What are politics? What is government? What are the purposes of politics and government?</i></p> <p>I.1.1 Identify roles citizens play in civic and private life, with emphasis on leadership.</p> <p>I.1.2 Explain and provide examples of the concepts “power,” “legitimacy,” “authority,” and “sovereignty.”</p> <p>I.1.3 Identify and explain competing arguments about the necessity and purposes of government (such as to protect inalienable rights,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Theories of the Origin of the State ➤ 4 Purposes of Government ➤ Types of Government (1;2) ➤ Characteristics of Democracy ➤ Economic systems relating to various forms of governments (ie. Socialism, communism) 	Assessments may include but are not limited to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extended Writing Component(s) 2. Multimedia Component(s) 3. Quiz(s) 4. Project (s) (Individual/Group) 5. Mapping 6. Notes 7. 3 Ring Binder Assignment Check 8. Participation <p>Unit Test: multiple choice and short answer</p>	Sept. 8-18, 2015

UNIT 1: Principles and Types of Government

	<p>promote the general welfare, resolve conflicts, promote equality, and establish justice for all).</p> <p>1.1.4 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).</p> <p>1.2 Alternative Forms of Government</p> <p><i>Describe constitutional government and contrast it with other forms of government through the investigation of such questions as: What are essential characteristics of limited and unlimited</i></p>			
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UNIT 1: Principles and Types of Government

	<p>government? What is constitutional government? What forms can a constitutional government take?</p> <p>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.</p> <p>1.2.2 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</p>			
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UNIT 1: Principles and Types of Government

	power (e.g., Nazi Germany and Stalinist Soviet Union) and successful constitutional governments			
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UNIT 2: Origins and Foundations of American Government

Unit/ Chapters	HSCE/CCSS	Terms, Events, & People	Assessments	Pacing
Chapter 1; 3-4 People and Government Chapter 2; 3 & 4 Origins of American Government Chapter 3;1 The Constitution	<p>2.1 Origins of American Constitutional Government <i>Explain the fundamental ideas and principles of American constitutional government and their philosophical and historical origins through investigation of such questions as:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>What are the philosophical and historical roots of the foundational values of American constitutional government? What are the fundamental principles of American constitutional government?</i> <p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Representative and Direct Democracy ➤ Majority of a Democracy ➤ Articles of Confederation (and We the People books)/ including strengths and weaknesses ➤ Shays Rebellion ➤ Constitutional Convention/ Virginia Plan and New Jersey Plan ➤ Connecticut Compromise ➤ 3/5 Compromise ➤ Federalist & Anti-Federalists/ papers ➤ Preamble/ Goals of the Government 	<p>Assessments may include but are not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extended Writing Component(s) 2. Multimedia Component(s) 3. Quiz(s) 4. Project (s) (Individual/Group) 5. Mapping 6. Notes 7. 3 Ring Binder Assignment Check 8. Participation <p>Unit Test: multiple choice and short answer</p>	Sept. 21-Oct. 2, 2015

UNIT 2: Origins and Foundations of American Government

	<p>Ordinance, Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom, Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, and selected Federalist Papers (the 10th, 14th, 51st), John Locke's Second Treatise, Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws, Paine's Common Sense.</p> <p>2.1.2 Explain the significance of the major debates and compromises underlying the formation and ratification of 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 for a bill of rights after ratification.</p> <p>2.1.3 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.</p> <p>2.2 Foundational Values and Constitutional Principles of American Government</p> <p><i>Explain how the American idea of constitutional government has shaped a distinctive American society through the investigation of such questions as: How have the fundamental values and</i></p>			
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UNIT 2: Origins and Foundations of American Government

	<p><i>principles of American constitutional government shaped American society?</i></p> <p>2.2.1 Identify and explain the fundamental values of America's constitutional republic (e.g. life, liberty, property, the pursuit of happiness, the common good, justice, equality, diversity, authority, participation, and patriotism) and their reflection in the principles of the United States Constitution (e.g., popular sovereignty, republicanism, rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, and federalism).</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 disadvantaged. (See</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 (e.g. liberty and authority, justice and equality, individual rights, and the common good).</p> <p>2.2.4 Analyze and explain ideas about fundamental values like liberty, justice, and equality found in a range of documents (e.g. Martin Luther King's "I Have a Dream" speech and "Letter from Birmingham City Jail," the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Declaration of Sentiments, the Equal</p>			
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UNIT 2: Origins and Foundations of American Government

	<p>Rights Amendment, and the Patriot Act).</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>			
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UNIT 3: The Legislative Branch

Unit/ Chapters	HSCE/CCSS	Terms, Events, & People	Assessments	Pacing
<p>Chapter 5: The Organization of Congress</p> <p>Chapter 6: Development of Congressional Powers</p> <p>Chapter 7: Congress at Work</p>	<p>3.1 Structure, Functions, and Enumerated Powers of National Government</p> <p><i>Describe how the national government is organized and what it does through the investigation of such questions as: What is the structure of the national government? What are the functions of the national government? What are its enumerated powers?</i></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 Powers and Limits on Powers</p> <p><i>Identify how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited in American constitutional government through the investigation of such questions as: How are power and responsibility distributed, shared, and limited in the government established by the United States Constitution?</i></p> <p>3.2.1 Explain how the principles of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Expressed Powers ➤ Enumerated Powers ➤ Making Amendments ➤ Structure of congress ➤ Bicameral Legislature ➤ Qualifications of Representation ➤ Census Bureau ➤ Apportionment ➤ Salary and Benefits ➤ Characteristics of Members ➤ Incumbents ➤ Committee Work, Joint committees ➤ Parliamentary Procedure ➤ Writing Bills, class debate ➤ How a bill becomes a law ➤ Support Staff ➤ Legislative Powers (Art. I) ➤ Influences on Congress ➤ Current Representation/ letter writing 	<p>Assessments may include but are not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extended Writing Component(s) 2. Multimedia Component(s) 3. Quiz(s) 4. Project (s) (Individual/Group) 5. Mapping 6. Notes 7. 3 Ring Binder Assignment Check 8. Participation <p>Unit Test: multiple choice and short answer</p>	<p>October 5 – 23, 2015</p>

UNIT 3: The Legislative Branch

	<p>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>			
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UNIT 4: The Executive Branch

Unit/ Chapters	HSCE/CCSS	Terms, Events, & People	Assessments	Pacing
<p>Chapter 8: The Presidency</p> <p>Chapter 9: Presidential Leadership</p> <p>Chapter 10: The Federal Bureaucracy</p>	<p>3.1 Structure, Functions, and Enumerated Powers of National Government</p> <p><i>Describe how the national government is organized and what it does through the investigation of such questions as: What is the structure of the national government? What are the functions of the national government? What are its enumerated powers?</i></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 (e.g., Federal Reserve Board, Food and Drug Administration, Federal Communications Commission).</p> <p>3.1.5 Use case studies or examples to examine tensions between the three branches of government (e.g., powers of the purse and impeachment; advise and consent; veto power; and judicial review).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Duties of the President ➤ Term and Salary ➤ Qualifications ➤ Presidential Succession ➤ Elections ➤ Party Influences ➤ Electoral College/ pros and cons ➤ 3rd Parties ➤ The Cabinet & Departments ➤ Agencies ➤ Trivia ➤ Formers Presidents Project ➤ Impeachment ➤ Roles of the President (Head of State, Chief Legislator, etc.) ➤ Working with Congress 	<p>Assessments may include but are not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extended Writing Component(s) 2. Multimedia Component(s) 3. Quiz(s) 4. Project (s) (Individual/Group) 5. Mapping 6. Notes 7. 3 Ring Binder Assignment Check 8. Participation <p>Unit Test: multiple choice and short answer</p>	<p>October 26 – Nov. 6, 2015</p>

UNIT 4: The Executive Branch

UNIT 5: The Judicial Branch

Unit/ Chapters	HSCE/CCSS	Terms, Events, & People	Assessments	Pacing
<p>Chapter 11: The Federal Court System</p> <p>Chapter 12: Supreme Court Decision Making</p>	<p>3.1 Structure, Functions, and Enumerated Powers of National Government</p> <p><i>Describe how the national government is organized and what it does through the investigation of such questions as: What is the structure of the national government? What are the functions of the national government? What are its enumerated powers?</i></p> <p>3.1.3 Analyze the purposes, organization, functions, and processes of the judicial branch as enumerated in Article III of the Constitution.</p> <p>3.2 Powers and Limits on Powers</p> <p><i>Identify how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited in American constitutional government through the investigation of such questions as: How are power and responsibility distributed, shared, and limited in the government established by the United States Constitution?</i></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>McCulloch v. Maryland</i>).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Former Chief Justices ➤ Current Justices/ memorize/ quiz ➤ Jurisdiction ➤ Supreme Court; traditions, case selection, briefs ➤ Interpretation of laws ➤ Early Precedents ➤ <i>Marbury v. Madison</i>/ Judicial Review ➤ Due Process ➤ <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> and <i>Brown v. Board</i> ➤ Selection and Qualifications of Judges and Justices ➤ Federal Lower Courts ➤ State Courts ➤ Influences on the Court 	<p>Assessments may include but are not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extended Writing 2. Component(s) 3. Multimedia 4. Component(s) 5. Quiz(s) 6. Project (s) (Individual/Group) 7. Mapping 8. Notes 9. 3 Ring Binder 10. Assignment Check 11. Participation <p>Unit Test: multiple choice and short answer</p>	<p>Nov. 9-20, 2015</p>

UNIT 5: The Judicial Branch

	<p>3.2.3 Identify specific provisions in the Constitution that limit the power of the federal government.</p> <p>3.4 System of Law and Laws</p> <p><i>Explain why the rule of law has a central place in American society through the investigation of such questions as:</i></p> <p><i>What is the role of law in the American political system? What is the importance of law in the American political system?</i></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>; practices such as submitting bills to legal counsel to ensure congressional compliance with the law).</p> <p>3.4.2 Describe what can happen in the absence or breakdown of the rule of law (e.g., Ku Klux Klan attacks, police corruption, organized crime, interfering with the right to vote, and perjury).</p> <p>3.4.3 Explain the meaning and importance of equal protection of the law (e.g., the 14th Amendment, Americans with Disabilities Act, equal opportunity legislation).</p> <p>3.4.5 Analyze the various levels and responsibilities of courts in the federal and state judicial system and explain the relationships among them.</p>			
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UNIT 5: The Judicial Branch

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UNIT 6: Constitutional Freedoms

Unit/ Chapters	HSCE/CCSS	Terms, Events, & People	Assessments	Pacing
<p>Chapter 13: Constitutional Freedoms</p> <p>Chapter 3; 4 The Amendments</p> <p>Chapter 14: 3,4,5 Citizenship and Equal Justice</p>	<p>3.2 Powers and Limits on Powers Identify how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited in American constitutional government through the investigation of such questions as: How are power and responsibility distributed, shared, and limited in the government established by the United States Constitution?</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>3.2.5 Analyze the role of subsequent amendments to the Constitution in extending or limiting the power of government, including the Civil War/Reconstruction Amendments and those expanding suffrage.</p> <p>3.4 System of Law and Laws <i>Explain why the rule of law has a central place in American society through the investigation of such questions as:</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Bill of Rights ➤ Other amendments ➤ Establishment Clause ➤ Free Exercise Clause ➤ Assigned Supreme Court cases/ religion ➤ Types of Speech ➤ Assigned SC cases/ speech ➤ Gag Orders ➤ Shield Laws ➤ Applying amendments to real life cases/ situations 	<p>Assessments may include but are not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extended Writing Component(s) 2. Multimedia Component(s) 3. Quiz(s) 4. Project (s) (Individual/Group) 5. Mapping 6. Notes 7. 3 Ring Binder Assignment Check 8. Participation <p>Unit Test: multiple choice and short answer</p>	<p>Nov. 23- Dec. 11, 2015</p>

UNIT 6: Constitutional Freedoms

	<p><i>What is the role of law in the American political system? What is the importance of law in the American political system?</i></p> <p>3.4.4 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>5.3 Rights of Citizenship</p> <p><i>Identify the rights of citizenship by investigating the question: What are the personal, political, and economic rights of citizens in the United States?</i></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>5.3.5 Explain considerations and criteria commonly used in determining what limits should be placed on 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>		
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UNIT 6: Constitutional Freedoms

	<p>5.3.7 Using the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth 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 Fourteenth 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>			
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UNIT 7: Participating in Government

Unit/ Chapters	HSCE/CCSS	Terms, Events, & People	Assessments	Pacing
<p>Chapter 16: Political Parties</p> <p>Chapter 17: Elections and Voting</p> <p>Chapter 18: Interest Groups & Public Opinion</p> <p>Chapter 19: The Mass Media</p>	<p>3.4 System of Law and Laws</p> <p><i>Explain why the rule of law has a central place in American society through the investigation of such questions as: What is the role of law in the American political system? What is the importance of law in the American political system?</i></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>; practices such as submitting bills to legal counsel to ensure congressional compliance with the law).</p> <p>3.4.2 Describe what can happen in the absence or breakdown of the rule of law (e.g., Ku Klux Klan attacks, police corruption, organized crime, interfering with the right to vote, and perjury).</p> <p>3.4.3 Explain the meaning and importance of equal protection of the law (e.g., the 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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Political Ideology ➤ 3rd Parties ➤ Party Membership & Organization ➤ Caucuses & Conventions ➤ Nominations ➤ Electoral College (recap) ➤ History of voting in America ➤ Voter Registration & Procedure ➤ Voter Influences ➤ Purposes of Interest Groups ➤ Lobbyists ➤ PACs ➤ Public Opinion (shaping and measuring) ➤ Polls ➤ Advertising 	<p>Assessments may include but are not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extended Writing Component(s) 2. Multimedia Component(s) 3. Quiz(s) 4. Project (s) (Individual/Group) 5. Mapping 6. Notes 7. 3 Ring Binder Assignment Check 8. Participation 9. Unit Test: multiple choice and short answer 	<p>Dec. 14- through the remainder of the semester, 2015</p>

UNIT 7: Participating in Government

	<p>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>3.4.5 Analyze the various levels and responsibilities of courts in the federal and state judicial system and explain the relationships among them.</p> <p>3.5 Other Actors in the Policy Process</p> <p><i>Describe the roles of political parties, interest groups, the media, and individuals in determining and shaping public policy through the investigation of such questions as: What roles do political parties, interest groups, the media, and individuals play in the development of public policy?</i></p> <p>3.5.1 Explain how political parties, interest groups, the media, and individuals can influence and determine the public agenda.</p> <p>3.5.3 Identify and explain the roles of various associations and groups in American politics (e.g., political organizations, political action committees, interest groups, voluntary and civic associations, professional organizations, unions, and religious</p>			
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UNIT 7: Participating in Government

	<p>groups).</p> <p>3.5.4 Explain the concept of public opinion, factors that shape it, and contrasting views on the role it should play in public policy.</p> <p>3.5.5 Evaluate the actual influence of public opinion on public policy.</p> <p>3.5.6 Explain the significance of campaigns and elections in American politics, current criticisms of campaigns, and proposals for their reform.</p> <p>3.5.7 Explain the role of television, radio, the press, and the internet in political communication.</p> <p>3.5.8 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>3.5.9 In making a decision on a public issue, analyze various forms of political communication (e.g., political cartoons, campaign advertisements, political speeches, and blogs) using criteria like logical validity, factual accuracy and/or omission, emotional appeal, distorted evidence, and appeals to bias or prejudice.</p>			
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UNIT 7: Participating in Government

UNIT 8: State and Local Governments

Unit/ Chapters	HSCE/CCSS	Terms, Events, & People	Assessments	Pacing
<p>Chapter 23 Structure and Function of State Government</p> <p>Chapter 24: Structure and Function of Local Government</p>	<p>3.3 Structure and Functions of State and Local Governments <i>Describe how state and local governments are organized and what they do through the investigation of such questions as: What are the structures and functions of state and local government?</i></p> <p>3.3.1 Describe limits the U.S. Constitution places on powers of the states (e.g., prohibitions against coining money, impairing interstate commerce, making treaties with foreign governments) and on the federal government's power over the states (e.g., federal government cannot abolish a state, Tenth Amendment reserves powers to the states).</p> <p>3.3.2 Identify and define states' reserved and concurrent powers.</p> <p>3.3.3 Explain the tension among federal, state, and local governmental power using the necessary and proper clause, the commerce clause, and the Tenth Amendment.</p> <p>3.3.4 Describe how state and local governments are organized, their major responsibilities, and how they</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Compare/ Contrast Federal and State governmental structures ➤ Compare/ Contrast Federal and Michigan State constitution ➤ Current Michigan Political Leadership ➤ Michigan's Current interests in the legislature ➤ Local governmental structure, functions, and responsibilities 	<p>Assessments may include but are not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extended Writing Component(s) 2. Multimedia Component(s) 3. Quiz(s) 4. Project (s) (Individual/Group) 5. Mapping 6. Notes 7. 3 Ring Binder Assignment Check 8. Participation <p>Unit Test: multiple choice and short answer</p>	<p>Shall be incorporated in to Units 3, 4, & 5</p>

UNIT 8: State and Local Governments

<p>affect the lives of citizens.</p> <p>3.3.5 Describe the mechanisms by which citizens monitor and influence state and local governments (e.g., referendum, initiative, recall).</p> <p>3.3.6 Evaluate the major sources of revenue for state and local governments.</p> <p>3.3.7 Explain the role of state constitutions in state governments.</p> <p>3.4 System of Law and Laws</p> <p><i>Explain why the rule of law has a central place in American society through the investigation of such questions as:</i></p> <p><i>What is the role of law in the American political system? What is the importance of law in the American political system?</i></p> <p>3.4.5 Analyze the various levels and responsibilities of courts in the federal and state judicial system and explain the relationships among them.</p> <p>6.2 Participating in Civic Life</p> <p><i>Describe multiple opportunities for citizens to participate in civic life by investigating the question: How can citizens participate in civic life?</i></p> <p>6.2.11 Identify typical issues, needs, or concerns of citizens (e.g., seeking variance, zoning changes, information about property taxes), and actively</p>			
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UNIT 8: State and Local Governments

	demonstrate ways citizens might use local governments to resolve issues or concerns.			
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UNIT 9: Citizenship

Unit/ Chapters	HSCE/CCSS	Terms, Events, & People	Assessments	Pacing
Chapter 14; 1 & 2 Citizenship and Equal Justice Chapter 4: The Federal System	<p>***Many concepts and ideas about citizenship will be presented continuously throughout the class.</p> <p>5.1 The Meaning of Citizenship in the United States of America</p> <p><i>Describe the meaning of citizenship in the United States through the investigation of such questions as: What is the meaning of citizenship in the United States? What are the rights, responsibilities, and characteristics of citizenship in the United States?</i></p> <p>5.1.1 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>5.1.2 Compare the rights of citizenship Americans have as a member of a state and the nation.</p> <p>5.2 Becoming a Citizen</p> <p><i>Describe how one becomes a citizen in</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Immigrants and Aliens ➤ Current immigration laws and public feelings ➤ Immigration reform ➤ Citizenship requirements ➤ Rights and responsibilities of citizens in America ➤ Rights of Citizens in other countries ➤ Types of citizenship ➤ Civil disobedience ➤ Majority vs. rights of minority 	<p>Assessments may include but are not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extended Writing 2. Component(s) 3. Multimedia 4. Component(s) 5. Quiz(s) 6. Project (s) (Individual/Group) 7. Mapping 8. Notes 9. 3 Ring Binder 10. Assignment Check 11. Participation <p>Unit Test: multiple choice and short answer</p>	<p>Shall be incorporated in to each unit.</p>

UNIT 9: Citizenship

	<p><i>the United States through birth or naturalization by investigating the question: How does one become a citizen in the United States?</i></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 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 (e.g., removing limitations of suffrage).</p> <p>5.3 Rights of Citizenship</p> <p><i>Identify the rights of citizenship by investigating the question: What are the personal, political, and economic rights of citizens in the United States?</i></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,</p>			
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UNIT 9: Citizenship

	<p>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 the taking of private property for public use).</p> <p>5.3.4 Describe the relationship between personal, political, and economic rights and how they can sometimes conflict.</p> <p>5.3.5 Explain considerations and criteria commonly used in determining what limits should be placed on 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>5.3.9 Use examples to explain why rights are not unlimited and absolute.</p> <p>5.4 Responsibilities of Citizenship</p> <p><i>Identify the responsibilities associated with citizenship in the United States and the importance of those responsibilities in a democratic society through the</i></p>			
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UNIT 9: Citizenship

	<p><i>investigation of questions such as: What are the responsibilities associated with citizenship in the United States? Why are those experiences considered important to the preservation of American constitutional government?</i></p> <p>5.4.1 Distinguish between personal and civic responsibilities and describe how they can sometimes conflict with each other.</p> <p>5.4.2 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, performing public service.</p> <p>5.4.3 Explain why meeting personal and civic responsibilities is important to the preservation and improvement of American constitutional democracy.</p> <p>5.5 Dispositions of Citizenship <i>Explain why particular dispositions in citizens are considered important to the preservation of American constitutional</i></p>			
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UNIT 9: Citizenship

	<p>government by investigating the question: <i>What dispositions or character traits are considered important to the preservation of American constitutional government?</i></p> <p>5.5.1 Describe dispositions people think lead citizens to become independent members of society (e.g., self-discipline, self-governance, and a sense of individual responsibility) and thought to foster respect for individual worth and human dignity (e.g., respect for individual rights and choice, and concern for the well-being of others).</p> <p>5.5.2 Describe the dispositions thought to encourage citizen involvement in public affairs (e.g., “civic virtue” or attentiveness to and concern for public affairs; patriotism or loyalty to values and principles underlying American constitutional democracy) and to facilitate thoughtful and effective participation in public affairs (e.g., civility, respect for the rights of other individuals, respect for law, honesty, open-mindedness, negotiation and compromise; persistence, civic mindedness, compassion, patriotism, courage, and tolerance for ambiguity).</p> <p>5.5.3 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</p>		
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UNIT 9: Citizenship

	<p>important to the preservation and improvement of American constitutional democracy.</p> <p>6.1 Civic Inquiry and Public Discourse</p> <p><i>Use forms of inquiry and construct reasoned arguments to engage in public discourse around policy and public issues by investigating the question: How can citizens acquire information, solve problems, make decisions, and defend positions about public policy issues?</i></p> <p>6.1.1 Identify and research various viewpoints on significant public policy issues.</p> <p>6.1.2 Locate, analyze, and use various forms of evidence, information, and sources about a significant public policy issue, including primary and secondary sources, legal documents (e.g., Constitutions, court decisions, state law), non-text based information (e.g., maps, charts, tables, graphs, and cartoons), and other forms of political communication (e.g., oral political cartoons, campaign advertisements, political speeches, and blogs).</p> <p>6.1.3 Develop and use criteria (e.g., logical validity, factual accuracy and/or omission, emotional appeal, credibility, unstated assumptions, logical fallacies, inconsistencies, distortions, and appeals to bias or prejudice, overall strength of</p>		
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UNIT 9: Citizenship

	<p>argument) in analyzing evidence and position statements.</p> <p>6.1.4 Address a public issue by suggesting alternative solutions or courses of action, evaluating the consequences of each, and proposing an action to address the issue or resolve the problem.</p> <p>6.1.5 Make a persuasive, reasoned argument on a public issue and support using evidence (e.g., historical and contemporary examples), constitutional principles, and fundamental values of American constitutional democracy; explain the stance or position.</p> <p>6.2 Participating in Civic Life</p> <p><i>Describe multiple opportunities for citizens to participate in civic life by investigating the question: How can citizens participate in civic life?</i></p> <p>6.2.1 Describe the relationship between politics and the attainment of individual and public goals (e.g., how individual interests are fulfilled by working to achieve collective goals).</p> <p>6.2.2 Distinguish between and evaluate the importance of political participation and social participation.</p> <p>6.2.3 Describe how, when, and where individuals can participate in the political process at the local, state, and</p>			
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UNIT 9: Citizenship

	<p>national levels (including, but not limited to voting, attending political and governmental meetings, contacting public officials, working in campaigns, community organizing, demonstrating or picketing, boycotting, joining interest groups or political action committees); evaluate the effectiveness of these methods of participation.</p> <p>6.2.4 Participate in a real or simulated election, and evaluate the results, including the impact of voter turnout and demographics.</p> <p>6.2.5 Describe how citizen movements seek to realize fundamental values and principles of American constitutional democracy.</p> <p>6.2.6 Analyze different ways people have used civil disobedience, the different forms civil disobedience might take (e.g., violent and non-violent) and their impact.</p> <p>6.2.7 Participate in a service-learning project, reflect upon experiences, and evaluate the value of the experience to the American ideal of participation.¹</p> <p>6.2.8 Describe various forms and functions of political leadership and evaluate the characteristics of an effective leader.</p> <p>6.2.9 Evaluate the claim that constitutional democracy requires the participation of an</p>			
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UNIT 9: Citizenship

	attentive, knowledgeable, and competent citizenry.			
	6.2.10 Participate in a real or simulated public hearing or debate and evaluate the role of deliberative public discussions in civic life.			