

FAME Public Charter School

Scope and Sequence: 9th-12th History/Social Science

Subject/Unit Title: American Government			
Estimated Time Frame (#of Days):			
Unit 1: Chapters 1-4 (13 days)			
Chapter Title	Objectives	CA State Standards	Assessments
Chapter 1: Principles of Government			
Section 1: Government and State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.1.1 Analyze the influence of ancient Greek, Roman, English, and leading European political thinkers such as John Locke, Charles-Louis Montesquieu, Niccolò Machiavelli, and William Blackstone on the development of American government. 12.3.4 Compare the relationship of government and civil society in constitutional democracies to the relationship of government and civil society in authoritarian and totalitarian regimes. 12.7.5 Compare the processes of lawmaking at each of the three levels of government, including the role of lobbying and the media. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.1.1 Analyze the influence of ancient Greek, Roman, English, and leading European political thinkers such as John Locke, Charles-Louis Montesquieu, Niccolò Machiavelli, and William Blackstone on the development of American government. 12.3.4 Compare the relationship of government and civil society in constitutional democracies to the relationship of government and civil society in authoritarian and totalitarian regimes. 12.7.5 Compare the processes of lawmaking at each of the three levels of government, including the role of lobbying and the media. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.3.4 Compare the relationship of government and civil society in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.3.4 Compare the relationship of government and civil society in 	

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<p>Section 2: Forms of Government</p>	<p>constitutional democracies to the relationship of government and civil society in authoritarian and totalitarian regimes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.9.1 Explain 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. 	<p>constitutional democracies to the relationship of government and civil society in authoritarian and totalitarian regimes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.9.1 Explain 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. 	
<p>Section 3: Basic Concepts of Democracy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.1.3 Explain 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." 12.2.2 Explain how economic rights are secured and their importance to the individual and to society (e.g., the right to acquire, use, transfer, and dispose of property; right to choose one's work; right to join or not join labor unions; copyright and patent). 12.2.4 Understand the obligations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.1.3 Explain 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." 12.2.2 Explain how economic rights are secured and their importance to the individual and to society (e.g., the right to acquire, use, transfer, and dispose of property; right to choose one's work; right to join or not join labor unions; copyright and patent). 12.2.4 Understand the obligations 	

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	<p>of civic-mindedness, including voting, being informed on civic issues, volunteering and performing public service, and serving in the military or alternative service.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.2.5 Describe the reciprocity between rights and obligations; that is, why enjoyment of one's rights entails respect for the rights of others. • 12.8.2 Describe the roles of broadcast, print, and electronic media, including the Internet, as means of communication in American politics. 	<p>of civic-mindedness, including voting, being informed on civic issues, volunteering and performing public service, and serving in the military or alternative service.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.2.5 Describe the reciprocity between rights and obligations; that is, why enjoyment of one's rights entails respect for the rights of others. • 12.8.2 Describe the roles of broadcast, print, and electronic media, including the Internet, as means of communication in American politics. 	
Chapter 2: Origins of American Government			
Section 1: Our political Beginnings			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.1.3 Explain how the U.S. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.1.3 Explain how the U.S. 	

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<p>Section 2: Declaration of Independence</p>	<p>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."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.7.1 Explain how conflicts between levels of government and branches of government are resolved. 	<p>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."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.7.1 Explain how conflicts between levels of government and branches of government are resolved. 	
<p>Section 3: The Critical Period.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.7.1 Explain how conflicts between levels of government and branches of government are resolved. • 12.10 Students formulate questions about and defend their analyses of tensions within our constitutional democracy and the importance of maintaining a balance between the following concepts: majority rule and individual rights; liberty and equality; state and national authority in a federal system; civil disobedience and the rule of law; freedom of the press and the right to a fair trial; the relationship of religion and government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.7.1 Explain how conflicts between levels of government and branches of government are resolved. • 12.10 Students formulate questions about and defend their analyses of tensions within our constitutional democracy and the importance of maintaining a balance between the following concepts: majority rule and individual rights; liberty and equality; state and national authority in a federal system; civil disobedience and the rule of law; freedom of the press and the right to a fair trial; the relationship of religion and government. 	

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<p>Section 4: Creating the Constitution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.1.1 Analyze the influence of ancient Greek, Roman, English, and leading European political thinkers such as John Locke, Charles-Louis Montesquieu, Niccolò Machiavelli, and William Blackstone on the development of American government. 12.4.1 Discuss Article I of the Constitution as it relates to the legislative branch, including eligibility for office and lengths of terms of representatives and senators; election to office; the roles of the House and Senate in impeachment proceedings; the role of the vice president; the enumerated legislative powers; and the process by which a bill becomes a law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.1.1 Analyze the influence of ancient Greek, Roman, English, and leading European political thinkers such as John Locke, Charles-Louis Montesquieu, Niccolò Machiavelli, and William Blackstone on the development of American government. 12.4.1 Discuss Article I of the Constitution as it relates to the legislative branch, including eligibility for office and lengths of terms of representatives and senators; election to office; the roles of the House and Senate in impeachment proceedings; the role of the vice president; the enumerated legislative powers; and the process by which a bill becomes a law. 	
<p>Section 5: Ratifying Constitution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.1.1 Analyze the influence of ancient Greek, Roman, English, and leading European political thinkers such as John Locke, Charles-Louis Montesquieu, Niccolò Machiavelli, and William Blackstone on the development of American government. 12.1.6 Understand that the Bill of Rights limits the powers of the federal government and state governments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.1.1 Analyze the influence of ancient Greek, Roman, English, and leading European political thinkers such as John Locke, Charles-Louis Montesquieu, Niccolò Machiavelli, and William Blackstone on the development of American government. 12.1.6 Understand that the Bill of Rights limits the powers of the federal government and state governments. 	

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Chapter 3: The Constitution			
Section 1: The Six Basic Principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.1.4 Explain 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 <i>Federalist Papers</i>. • 12.1.5 Describe the systems of separated and shared powers, the role of organized interests (<i>Federalist Paper Number 10</i>), checks and balances (<i>Federalist Paper Number 51</i>), the importance of an independent judiciary (<i>Federalist Paper Number 78</i>), enumerated powers, rule of law, federalism, and civilian control of the military. • 12.9.3 Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of federal, con federal, and unitary systems of government. • 12.10 Students formulate questions about and defend their analyses of tensions within 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.1.4 Explain 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 <i>Federalist Papers</i>. • 12.1.5 Describe the systems of separated and shared powers, the role of organized interests (<i>Federalist Paper Number 10</i>), checks and balances (<i>Federalist Paper Number 51</i>), the importance of an independent judiciary (<i>Federalist Paper Number 78</i>), enumerated powers, rule of law, federalism, and civilian control of the military. • 12.9.3 Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of federal, con federal, and unitary systems of government. • 12.10 Students formulate questions about and defend their analyses of tensions within our 	

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	<p>our constitutional democracy and the importance of maintaining a balance between the following concepts: majority rule and individual rights; liberty and equality; state and national authority in a federal system; civil disobedience and the rule of law; freedom of the press and the right to a fair trial; the relationship of religion and government.</p>	<p>constitutional democracy and the importance of maintaining a balance between the following concepts: majority rule and individual rights; liberty and equality; state and national authority in a federal system; civil disobedience and the rule of law; freedom of the press and the right to a fair trial; the relationship of religion and government.</p>	
<p>Section 2: Formal Amendment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.4.2 Explain the process through which the Constitution can be amended. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.4.2 Explain the process through which the Constitution can be amended. 	
<p>Section 3: Constitutional Change by other Means</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.3.2 Explain how civil society makes it possible for people, individually or in association with others, to bring their influence to bear on government in ways other than voting and elections. 12.6.1 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.3.2 Explain how civil society makes it possible for people, individually or in association with others, to bring their influence to bear on government in ways other than voting and elections. 12.6.1 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. 	

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<p>Chapter 4: Federalism</p>			
<p>Section 1: Federalism: The Division Power</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.1.5 Describe the systems of separated and shared powers, the role of organized interests (<i>Federalist Paper Number 10</i>), checks and balances (<i>Federalist Paper Number 51</i>), the importance of an independent judiciary (<i>Federalist Paper Number 78</i>), enumerated powers, rule of law, federalism, and civilian control of the military. • 12.2.1 Discuss the meaning and importance of each of the rights guaranteed under the Bill of Rights and how each is secured (e.g., freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, petition, privacy). • 12.7.1 Explain how conflicts between levels of government and branches of government are resolved. • 12.7.4 Explain how public policy is formed, including the setting of the public agenda and implementation of it through regulations and executive orders. • 12.10 Students formulate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.1.5 Describe the systems of separated and shared powers, the role of organized interests (<i>Federalist Paper Number 10</i>), checks and balances (<i>Federalist Paper Number 51</i>), the importance of an independent judiciary (<i>Federalist Paper Number 78</i>), enumerated powers, rule of law, federalism, and civilian control of the military. • 12.2.1 Discuss the meaning and importance of each of the rights guaranteed under the Bill of Rights and how each is secured (e.g., freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, petition, privacy). • 12.7.1 Explain how conflicts between levels of government and branches of government are resolved. • 12.7.4 Explain how public policy is formed, including the setting of the public agenda and implementation of it through regulations and executive orders. • 12.10 Students formulate 	

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	<p>questions about and defend their analyses of tensions within our constitutional democracy and the importance of maintaining a balance between the following concepts: majority rule and individual rights; liberty and equality; state and national authority in a federal system; civil disobedience and the rule of law; freedom of the press and the right to a fair trial; the relationship of religion and government.</p>	<p>questions about and defend their analyses of tensions within our constitutional democracy and the importance of maintaining a balance between the following concepts: majority rule and individual rights; liberty and equality; state and national authority in a federal system; civil disobedience and the rule of law; freedom of the press and the right to a fair trial; the relationship of religion and government.</p>	
<p>Section 2: The National Government and the 50 states.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.1.5 Describe the systems of separated and shared powers, the role of organized interests (<i>Federalist Paper Number 10</i>), checks and balances (<i>Federalist Paper Number 51</i>), the importance of an independent judiciary (<i>Federalist Paper Number 78</i>), enumerated powers, rule of law, federalism, and civilian control of the military. • 12.7.1 Explain how conflicts between levels of government and branches of government are resolved. • 12.7.3 Discuss reserved powers and concurrent powers of state governments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.1.5 Describe the systems of separated and shared powers, the role of organized interests (<i>Federalist Paper Number 10</i>), checks and balances (<i>Federalist Paper Number 51</i>), the importance of an independent judiciary (<i>Federalist Paper Number 78</i>), enumerated powers, rule of law, federalism, and civilian control of the military. • 12.7.1 Explain how conflicts between levels of government and branches of government are resolved. • 12.7.3 Discuss reserved powers and concurrent powers of state governments. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.3.1 Explain how civil society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.3.1 Explain how civil society 	

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<p>Section 3: Interstate Relations</p>	<p>provides opportunities for individuals to associate for social, cultural, religious, economic, and political purposes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.7.1 Explain how conflicts between levels of government and branches of government are resolved. 	<p>provides opportunities for individuals to associate for social, cultural, religious, economic, and political purposes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.7.1 Explain how conflicts between levels of government and branches of government are resolved. 	
<p>UNIT 2: Chapters 5-9 (11 days)</p> <p>Chapter 5: Political Parties</p>			
<p>Section 1: Parties and What they do.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.6.1 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. 12.6.4 Describe the means that citizens use to participate in the political process (e.g., voting, campaigning, lobbying, filing a legal challenge, demonstrating, petitioning, picketing, running for political office). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.6.1 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. 12.6.4 Describe the means that citizens use to participate in the political process (e.g., voting, campaigning, lobbying, filing a legal challenge, demonstrating, petitioning, picketing, running for political office). 	
<p>Section 2: The Two-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.1.5 Describe the systems of separated and shared powers, the role of organized interests (<i>Federalist Paper Number 10</i>), 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.1.5 Describe the systems of separated and shared powers, the role of organized interests (<i>Federalist Paper Number 10</i>), 	

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Party System	<p>checks and balances (Federalist <i>Paper Number 51</i>), the importance of an independent judiciary (Federalist <i>Paper Number 78</i>), enumerated powers, rule of law, federalism, and civilian control of the military.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.6.1 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. 	<p>checks and balances (Federalist <i>Paper Number 51</i>), the importance of an independent judiciary (Federalist <i>Paper Number 78</i>), enumerated powers, rule of law, federalism, and civilian control of the military.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.6.1 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. 	
Section 3: The Two-Party System in American History	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.6.1 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.6.1 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. 	
Section 4: The Minor Parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.6.1 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. 12.7.5 Compare the processes of lawmaking at each of the three levels of government, including the role of lobbying and the media. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.6.1 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. 12.7.5 Compare the processes of lawmaking at each of the three levels of government, including the role of lobbying and the media. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.3.1 Explain how civil society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.3.1 Explain how civil society 	

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<p>Section 5: Party Organization</p>	<p>provides opportunities for individuals to associate for social, cultural, religious, economic, and political purposes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.8.2 Describe the roles of broadcast, print, and electronic media, including the Internet, as means of communication in American politics. 	<p>provides opportunities for individuals to associate for social, cultural, religious, economic, and political purposes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.8.2 Describe the roles of broadcast, print, and electronic media, including the Internet, as means of communication in American politics. 	
<p>Chapter 6: Voters and Voter Behaviors</p>			
<p>Section 1: The Right to Vote</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.2.4 Understand 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. 12.6.4 Describe the means that citizens use to participate in the political process (e.g., voting, campaigning, lobbying, filing a legal challenge, demonstrating, petitioning, picketing, running for political office). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.2.4 Understand 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. 12.6.4 Describe the means that citizens use to participate in the political process (e.g., voting, campaigning, lobbying, filing a legal challenge, demonstrating, petitioning, picketing, running for political office). 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.2.4 Understand the obligations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.2.4 Understand the obligations 	

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<p>Section 2: Voter Qualifications</p>	<p>of civic-mindedness, including voting, being informed on civic issues, volunteering and performing public service, and serving in the military or alternative service.</p>	<p>of civic-mindedness, including voting, being informed on civic issues, volunteering and performing public service, and serving in the military or alternative service.</p>	
<p>Section 3: Suffrage and Civil Rights</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.5.4 Explain the controversies that have resulted over changing interpretations of civil rights, including those in <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>, <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>, <i>Miranda v. Arizona</i>, <i>Regents of the University of California v. Bakke</i>, <i>Adarand Constructors, Inc. v. Pena</i>, and <i>United States v. Virginia</i> (VMI). 12.6.4 Describe the means that citizens use to participate in the political process (e.g., voting, campaigning, lobbying, filing a legal challenge, demonstrating, petitioning, picketing, running for political office). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.5.4 Explain the controversies that have resulted over changing interpretations of civil rights, including those in <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>, <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>, <i>Miranda v. Arizona</i>, <i>Regents of the University of California v. Bakke</i>, <i>Adarand Constructors, Inc. v. Pena</i>, and <i>United States v. Virginia</i> (VMI). 12.6.4 Describe the means that citizens use to participate in the political process (e.g., voting, campaigning, lobbying, filing a legal challenge, demonstrating, petitioning, picketing, running for political office). 	
<p>Section 4: Voter Behavior</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.6.4 Describe the means that citizens use to participate in the political process (e.g., voting, campaigning, lobbying, filing a legal challenge, demonstrating, petitioning, picketing, running for political office). 12.6.6 Analyze trends in voter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.6.4 Describe the means that citizens use to participate in the political process (e.g., voting, campaigning, lobbying, filing a legal challenge, demonstrating, petitioning, picketing, running for political office). 12.6.6 Analyze trends in voter 	

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	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.	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.	
Chapter 7: The Electoral Process			
Section 1: The Nominating Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.6.2 Discuss the history of the nomination process for presidential candidates and the increasing importance of primaries in general elections. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.6.2 Discuss the history of the nomination process for presidential candidates and the increasing importance of primaries in general elections. 	
Section 2: Elections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.2.4 Understand 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. 12.3.1 Explain how civil society provides opportunities for individuals to associate for social, cultural, religious, economic, and political purposes. 12.6.1 Analyze the origin, development, and role of political 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.2.4 Understand 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. 12.3.1 Explain how civil society provides opportunities for individuals to associate for social, cultural, religious, economic, and political purposes. 12.6.1 Analyze the origin, development, and role of political parties, noting those occasional 	

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	<p>parties, noting those occasional periods in which there was only one major party or were more than two major parties.</p>	<p>periods in which there was only one major party or were more than two major parties.</p>	
<p>Section 3: Money and Elections</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.6.3 Evaluate the roles of polls, campaign advertising, and the controversies over campaign funding. 12.7.5 Compare the processes of lawmaking at each of the three levels of government, including the role of lobbying and the media. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.6.3 Evaluate the roles of polls, campaign advertising, and the controversies over campaign funding. 12.7.5 Compare the processes of lawmaking at each of the three levels of government, including the role of lobbying and the media. 	
<p>Chapter 8: Mass Media and Public Opinion</p>			
<p>Section 1: The Formation of Public Opinion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.3.1 Explain how civil society provides opportunities for individuals to associate for social, cultural, religious, economic, and political purposes. 12.8.2 Describe the roles of broadcast, print, and electronic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.3.1 Explain how civil society provides opportunities for individuals to associate for social, cultural, religious, economic, and political purposes. 12.8.2 Describe the roles of broadcast, print, and electronic 	

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	<p>media, including the Internet, as means of communication in American politics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.8.3 Explain how public officials use the media to communicate with the citizenry and to shape public opinion. 	<p>media, including the Internet, as means of communication in American politics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.8.3 Explain how public officials use the media to communicate with the citizenry and to shape public opinion. 	
Section 2: Measuring Public Opinion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.3.2 Explain how civil society makes it possible for people, individually or in association with others, to bring their influence to bear on government in ways other than voting and elections. 12.6.3 Evaluate the roles of polls, campaign advertising, and the controversies over campaign funding. 12.7.5 Compare the processes of lawmaking at each of the three levels of government, including the role of lobbying and the media. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.3.2 Explain how civil society makes it possible for people, individually or in association with others, to bring their influence to bear on government in ways other than voting and elections. 12.6.3 Evaluate the roles of polls, campaign advertising, and the controversies over campaign funding. 12.7.5 Compare the processes of lawmaking at each of the three levels of government, including the role of lobbying and the media. 	
Section 3: The Mass Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.6.3 Evaluate the roles of polls, campaign advertising, and the controversies over campaign funding. 12.7.5 Compare the processes of lawmaking at each of the three levels of government, including the role of lobbying and the media. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.6.3 Evaluate the roles of polls, campaign advertising, and the controversies over campaign funding. 12.7.5 Compare the processes of lawmaking at each of the three levels of government, including the role of lobbying and the media. 12.8.1 Discuss the meaning and 	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.8.1 Discuss the meaning and importance of a free and responsible press. • 12.8.2 Describe the roles of broadcast, print, and electronic media, including the Internet, as means of communication in American politics. • 12.8.3 Explain how public officials use the media to communicate with the citizenry and to shape public opinion. 	<p>importance of a free and responsible press.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.8.2 Describe the roles of broadcast, print, and electronic media, including the Internet, as means of communication in American politics. • 12.8.3 Explain how public officials use the media to communicate with the citizenry and to shape public opinion. 	
Chapter 9: Interest Groups			
Section 1: The Nature of Interest Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.1.2 Discuss the character of American democracy and its promise and perils as articulated by Alexis de Tocqueville. • 12.1.5 Describe the systems of separated and shared powers, the role of organized interests (<i>Federalist Paper Number 10</i>), checks and balances (<i>Federalist Paper Number 51</i>), the importance of an independent judiciary (<i>Federalist Paper Number 78</i>), enumerated powers, rule of law, federalism, and civilian control of the military. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.1.2 Discuss the character of American democracy and its promise and perils as articulated by Alexis de Tocqueville. • 12.1.5 Describe the systems of separated and shared powers, the role of organized interests (<i>Federalist Paper Number 10</i>), checks and balances (<i>Federalist Paper Number 51</i>), the importance of an independent judiciary (<i>Federalist Paper Number 78</i>), enumerated powers, rule of law, federalism, and civilian control of the military. 	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.2.4 Understand 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. • 12.3.2 Explain how civil society makes it possible for people, individually or in association with others, to bring their influence to bear on government in ways other than voting and elections. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.2.4 Understand 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. • 12.3.2 Explain how civil society makes it possible for people, individually or in association with others, to bring their influence to bear on government in ways other than voting and elections. 	
<p>Section 2: Types of Interest Groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.1.2 Discuss the character of American democracy and its promise and perils as articulated by Alexis de Tocqueville. • 12.2.2 Explain how economic rights are secured and their importance to the individual and to society (e.g., the right to acquire, use, transfer, and dispose of property; right to choose one's work; right to join or not join labor unions; copyright and patent). • 12.3.1 Explain how civil society provides opportunities for individuals to associate for social, cultural, religious, economic, and political purposes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.1.2 Discuss the character of American democracy and its promise and perils as articulated by Alexis de Tocqueville. • 12.2.2 Explain how economic rights are secured and their importance to the individual and to society (e.g., the right to acquire, use, transfer, and dispose of property; right to choose one's work; right to join or not join labor unions; copyright and patent). • 12.3.1 Explain how civil society provides opportunities for individuals to associate for social, cultural, religious, economic, and political purposes. 	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.3.2 Explain how civil society makes it possible for people, individually or in association with others, to bring their influence to bear on government in ways other than voting and elections. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.3.2 Explain how civil society makes it possible for people, individually or in association with others, to bring their influence to bear on government in ways other than voting and elections. 	
Section 3: Interest Groups at Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.3.2 Explain how civil society makes it possible for people, individually or in association with others, to bring their influence to bear on government in ways other than voting and elections. 12.6.4 Describe the means that citizens use to participate in the political process (e.g., voting, campaigning, lobbying, filing a legal challenge, demonstrating, petitioning, picketing, running for political office). 12.7.5 Compare the processes of lawmaking at each of the three levels of government, including the role of lobbying and the media. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.3.2 Explain how civil society makes it possible for people, individually or in association with others, to bring their influence to bear on government in ways other than voting and elections. 12.6.4 Describe the means that citizens use to participate in the political process (e.g., voting, campaigning, lobbying, filing a legal challenge, demonstrating, petitioning, picketing, running for political office). 12.7.5 Compare the processes of lawmaking at each of the three levels of government, including the role of lobbying and the media. 	
UNIT 3: Chapters 10-12 (17 Days) Chapter 10: Congress			

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<p>Section 1: The National Legislature</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.4.1 Discuss Article I of the Constitution as it relates to the legislative branch, including eligibility for office and lengths of terms of representatives and senators; election to office; the roles of the House and Senate in impeachment proceedings; the role of the vice president; the enumerated legislative powers; and the process by which a bill becomes a law. 12.7.5 Compare the processes of lawmaking at each of the three levels of government, including the role of lobbying and the media. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.4.1 Discuss Article I of the Constitution as it relates to the legislative branch, including eligibility for office and lengths of terms of representatives and senators; election to office; the roles of the House and Senate in impeachment proceedings; the role of the vice president; the enumerated legislative powers; and the process by which a bill becomes a law. 12.7.5 Compare the processes of lawmaking at each of the three levels of government, including the role of lobbying and the media. 	
<p>Section 2: The House of Representatives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.4.1 Discuss Article I of the Constitution as it relates to the legislative branch, including eligibility for office and lengths of terms of representatives and senators; election to office; the roles of the House and Senate in impeachment proceedings; the role of the vice president; the enumerated legislative powers; and the process by which a bill becomes a law. 12.4.3 Identify their current representatives in the legislative branch of the national 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.4.1 Discuss Article I of the Constitution as it relates to the legislative branch, including eligibility for office and lengths of terms of representatives and senators; election to office; the roles of the House and Senate in impeachment proceedings; the role of the vice president; the enumerated legislative powers; and the process by which a bill becomes a law. 12.4.3 Identify their current representatives in the legislative branch of the national government. 	

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	<p>government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.6.4 Describe the means that citizens use to participate in the political process (e.g., voting, campaigning, lobbying, filing a legal challenge, demonstrating, petitioning, picketing, running for political office). 12.6.6 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.6.4 Describe the means that citizens use to participate in the political process (e.g., voting, campaigning, lobbying, filing a legal challenge, demonstrating, petitioning, picketing, running for political office). 12.6.6 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. 	
<p>Section 3: The Senate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.4.1 Discuss Article I of the Constitution as it relates to the legislative branch, including eligibility for office and lengths of terms of representatives and senators; election to office; the roles of the House and Senate in impeachment proceedings; the role of the vice president; the enumerated legislative powers; and the process by which a bill becomes a law. 12.6.4 Describe the means that citizens use to participate in the political process (e.g., voting, campaigning, lobbying, filing a legal challenge, demonstrating, petitioning, picketing, running for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.4.1 Discuss Article I of the Constitution as it relates to the legislative branch, including eligibility for office and lengths of terms of representatives and senators; election to office; the roles of the House and Senate in impeachment proceedings; the role of the vice president; the enumerated legislative powers; and the process by which a bill becomes a law. 12.6.4 Describe the means that citizens use to participate in the political process (e.g., voting, campaigning, lobbying, filing a legal challenge, demonstrating, petitioning, picketing, running for 	

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	political office).	political office).	
Section 4: The Members of Congress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.4.3 Identify their current representatives in the legislative branch of the national government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.4.3 Identify their current representatives in the legislative branch of the national government. 	
Chapter 11: Powers of Congress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.4.1 Discuss Article I of the Constitution as it relates to the legislative branch, including eligibility for office and lengths of terms of representatives and senators; election to office; the roles of the House and Senate in impeachment proceedings; the role of the vice president; the enumerated legislative powers; and the process by which a bill becomes a law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.4.1 Discuss Article I of the Constitution as it relates to the legislative branch, including eligibility for office and lengths of terms of representatives and senators; election to office; the roles of the House and Senate in impeachment proceedings; the role of the vice president; the enumerated legislative powers; and the process by which a bill becomes a law. 	
Section 1: The Scope of Congressional Powers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.2.3 Discuss the individual's legal obligations to obey the law, serve as a juror, and pay taxes. 12.4.1 Discuss Article I of the Constitution as it relates to the legislative branch, including eligibility for office and lengths of terms of representatives and senators; election to office; the roles of the House and Senate in impeachment proceedings; the role of the vice president; the enumerated legislative powers; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.2.3 Discuss the individual's legal obligations to obey the law, serve as a juror, and pay taxes. 12.4.1 Discuss Article I of the Constitution as it relates to the legislative branch, including eligibility for office and lengths of terms of representatives and senators; election to office; the roles of the House and Senate in impeachment proceedings; the role of the vice president; the enumerated legislative powers; and 	

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	and the process by which a bill becomes a law.	the process by which a bill becomes a law.	
Section 2: The Expressed Powers of Money and Commerce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.4.1 Discuss Article I of the Constitution as it relates to the legislative branch, including eligibility for office and lengths of terms of representatives and senators; election to office; the roles of the House and Senate in impeachment proceedings; the role of the vice president; the enumerated legislative powers; and the process by which a bill becomes a law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.4.1 Discuss Article I of the Constitution as it relates to the legislative branch, including eligibility for office and lengths of terms of representatives and senators; election to office; the roles of the House and Senate in impeachment proceedings; the role of the vice president; the enumerated legislative powers; and the process by which a bill becomes a law. 	
Section 3: Other Expressed Powers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.2.2 Explain how economic rights are secured and their importance to the individual and to society (e.g., the right to acquire, use, transfer, and dispose of property; right to choose one's work; right to join or not join labor unions; copyright and patent). 12.4.1 Discuss Article I of the Constitution as it relates to the legislative branch, including eligibility for office and lengths of terms of representatives and senators; election to office; the roles of the House and Senate in impeachment proceedings; the role of the vice president; the enumerated legislative powers; and the process by which a bill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.2.2 Explain how economic rights are secured and their importance to the individual and to society (e.g., the right to acquire, use, transfer, and dispose of property; right to choose one's work; right to join or not join labor unions; copyright and patent). 12.4.1 Discuss Article I of the Constitution as it relates to the legislative branch, including eligibility for office and lengths of terms of representatives and senators; election to office; the roles of the House and Senate in impeachment proceedings; the role of the vice president; the enumerated legislative powers; and the process by which a bill becomes 	

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	<p>becomes a law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.7.8 Understand 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. 	<p>a law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.7.8 Understand 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. 	
Section 4: The Implied Powers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.4.4 Discuss Article II of the Constitution as it relates to the executive branch, including eligibility for office and length of term, election to and removal from office, the oath of office, and the enumerated executive powers. 12.5.3 Evaluate the effects of the Court's interpretations of the Constitution in <i>Marbury v. Madison</i>, <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i>, and <i>United States v. Nixon</i>, with emphasis on the arguments espoused by each side in these cases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.4.4 Discuss Article II of the Constitution as it relates to the executive branch, including eligibility for office and length of term, election to and removal from office, the oath of office, and the enumerated executive powers. 12.5.3 Evaluate the effects of the Court's interpretations of the Constitution in <i>Marbury v. Madison</i>, <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i>, and <i>United States v. Nixon</i>, with emphasis on the arguments espoused by each side in these cases. 	
Section 5: The Non-legislature Powers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.4.1 Discuss Article I of the Constitution as it relates to the legislative branch, including eligibility for office and lengths of terms of representatives and senators; election to office; the roles of the House and Senate in impeachment proceedings; the role of the vice president; the enumerated legislative powers; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.4.1 Discuss Article I of the Constitution as it relates to the legislative branch, including eligibility for office and lengths of terms of representatives and senators; election to office; the roles of the House and Senate in impeachment proceedings; the role of the vice president; the enumerated legislative powers; and 	

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	<p>and the process by which a bill becomes a law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.4.3 Identify their current representatives in the legislative branch of the national government. • 12.4.6 Explain the processes of selection and confirmation of Supreme Court justices. 	<p>the process by which a bill becomes a law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.4.3 Identify their current representatives in the legislative branch of the national government. • 12.4.6 Explain the processes of selection and confirmation of Supreme Court justices. 	
Chapter 12: Congress in Action			
Section 1: Congress Organizes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.4.1 Discuss Article I of the Constitution as it relates to the legislative branch, including eligibility for office and lengths of terms of representatives and senators; election to office; the roles of the House and Senate in impeachment proceedings; the role of the vice president; the enumerated legislative powers; and the process by which a bill becomes a law. • 12.6.4 Describe the means that citizens use to participate in the political process (e.g., voting, campaigning, lobbying, filing a legal challenge, demonstrating, petitioning, picketing, running for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.4.1 Discuss Article I of the Constitution as it relates to the legislative branch, including eligibility for office and lengths of terms of representatives and senators; election to office; the roles of the House and Senate in impeachment proceedings; the role of the vice president; the enumerated legislative powers; and the process by which a bill becomes a law. • 12.6.4 Describe the means that citizens use to participate in the political process (e.g., voting, campaigning, lobbying, filing a legal challenge, demonstrating, petitioning, picketing, running for 	

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	political office).	political office).	
Section 2: Committees in Congress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.4.1 Discuss Article I of the Constitution as it relates to the legislative branch, including eligibility for office and lengths of terms of representatives and senators; election to office; the roles of the House and Senate in impeachment proceedings; the role of the vice president; the enumerated legislative powers; and the process by which a bill becomes a law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.4.1 Discuss Article I of the Constitution as it relates to the legislative branch, including eligibility for office and lengths of terms of representatives and senators; election to office; the roles of the House and Senate in impeachment proceedings; the role of the vice president; the enumerated legislative powers; and the process by which a bill becomes a law. 	
Section 3: How a Bill Becomes a Law: The House	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.1.5 Describe the systems of separated and shared powers, the role of organized interests (<i>Federalist Paper Number 10</i>), checks and balances (<i>Federalist Paper Number 51</i>), the importance of an independent judiciary (<i>Federalist Paper Number 78</i>), enumerated powers, rule of law, federalism, and civilian control of the military. 12.4.1 Discuss Article I of the Constitution as it relates to the legislative branch, including eligibility for office and lengths of terms of representatives and senators; election to office; the roles of the House and Senate in impeachment proceedings; the role of the vice president; the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.1.5 Describe the systems of separated and shared powers, the role of organized interests (<i>Federalist Paper Number 10</i>), checks and balances (<i>Federalist Paper Number 51</i>), the importance of an independent judiciary (<i>Federalist Paper Number 78</i>), enumerated powers, rule of law, federalism, and civilian control of the military. 12.4.1 Discuss Article I of the Constitution as it relates to the legislative branch, including eligibility for office and lengths of terms of representatives and senators; election to office; the roles of the House and Senate in impeachment proceedings; the role of the vice president; the 	

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	<p>enumerated legislative powers; and the process by which a bill becomes a law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.7.5 Compare the processes of lawmaking at each of the three levels of government, including the role of lobbying and the media. 	<p>enumerated legislative powers; and the process by which a bill becomes a law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.7.5 Compare the processes of lawmaking at each of the three levels of government, including the role of lobbying and the media. 	
Section 4: The Bill in the Senate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.4.1 Discuss Article I of the Constitution as it relates to the legislative branch, including eligibility for office and lengths of terms of representatives and senators; election to office; the roles of the House and Senate in impeachment proceedings; the role of the vice president; the enumerated legislative powers; and the process by which a bill becomes a law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.4.1 Discuss Article I of the Constitution as it relates to the legislative branch, including eligibility for office and lengths of terms of representatives and senators; election to office; the roles of the House and Senate in impeachment proceedings; the role of the vice president; the enumerated legislative powers; and the process by which a bill becomes a law. 	
<p><u>UNIT 4: Chapters 13-16 (17 Days)</u></p> <p>Chapter 13: The Presidency Section: 1The President’s Job Description</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.4.4 Discuss Article II of the Constitution as it relates to the executive branch, including eligibility for office and length of term, election to and removal from office, the oath of office, and the enumerated executive powers. 12.6.4 Describe the means that citizens use to participate in the political process (e.g., voting, campaigning, lobbying, filing a legal challenge, demonstrating, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.4.4 Discuss Article II of the Constitution as it relates to the executive branch, including eligibility for office and length of term, election to and removal from office, the oath of office, and the enumerated executive powers. 12.6.4 Describe the means that citizens use to participate in the political process (e.g., voting, campaigning, lobbying, filing a legal challenge, demonstrating, 	

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	petitioning, picketing, running for political office).	petitioning, picketing, running for political office).	
Section 2: Presidential Succession and the Vice Presidency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.4.1 Discuss Article I of the Constitution as it relates to the legislative branch, including eligibility for office and lengths of terms of representatives and senators; election to office; the roles of the House and Senate in impeachment proceedings; the role of the vice president; the enumerated legislative powers; and the process by which a bill becomes a law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.4.1 Discuss Article I of the Constitution as it relates to the legislative branch, including eligibility for office and lengths of terms of representatives and senators; election to office; the roles of the House and Senate in impeachment proceedings; the role of the vice president; the enumerated legislative powers; and the process by which a bill becomes a law. 	
Section 3: Presidential Selection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.6.2 Discuss the history of the nomination process for presidential candidates and the increasing importance of primaries in general elections. 12.6.6 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.6.2 Discuss the history of the nomination process for presidential candidates and the increasing importance of primaries in general elections. 12.6.6 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. 	
Section 4: Presidential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.6.2 Discuss the history of the nomination process for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.6.2 Discuss the history of the nomination process for presidential 	

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<p>Nominations</p>	<p>presidential candidates and the increasing importance of primaries in general elections.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.8.2 Describe the roles of broadcast, print, and electronic media, including the Internet, as means of communication in American politics. 	<p>candidates and the increasing importance of primaries in general elections.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.8.2 Describe the roles of broadcast, print, and electronic media, including the Internet, as means of communication in American politics. 	
<p>Section 5: The Election</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.4.4 Discuss Article II of the Constitution as it relates to the executive branch, including eligibility for office and length of term, election to and removal from office, the oath of office, and the enumerated executive powers. 12.6.6 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.4.4 Discuss Article II of the Constitution as it relates to the executive branch, including eligibility for office and length of term, election to and removal from office, the oath of office, and the enumerated executive powers. 12.6.6 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. 	
<p>Chapter 14: The Presidency in Action</p> <p>Section 1: The Growth of Presidential Power</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.4.4 Discuss Article II of the Constitution as it relates to the executive branch, including eligibility for office and length of term, election to and removal from office, the oath of office, and the enumerated executive powers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.4.4 Discuss Article II of the Constitution as it relates to the executive branch, including eligibility for office and length of term, election to and removal from office, the oath of office, and the enumerated executive powers. 	

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<p>Section 2: The President’s Execution Powers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.4.4 Discuss Article II of the Constitution as it relates to the executive branch, including eligibility for office and length of term, election to and removal from office, the oath of office, and the enumerated executive powers. • 12.7.5 Compare the processes of lawmaking at each of the three levels of government, including the role of lobbying and the media. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.4.4 Discuss Article II of the Constitution as it relates to the executive branch, including eligibility for office and length of term, election to and removal from office, the oath of office, and the enumerated executive powers. • 12.7.5 Compare the processes of lawmaking at each of the three levels of government, including the role of lobbying and the media. 	
<p>Section 3: Diplomatic and Military Powers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.4.4 Discuss Article II of the Constitution as it relates to the executive branch, including eligibility for office and length of term, election to and removal from office, the oath of office, and the enumerated executive powers. • 12.7.5 Compare the processes of lawmaking at each of the three levels of government, including the role of lobbying and the media. • 12.7.8 Understand the scope of presidential power and decision making through examination of case studies such as the Cuban Missile Crisis, passage of Great 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.4.4 Discuss Article II of the Constitution as it relates to the executive branch, including eligibility for office and length of term, election to and removal from office, the oath of office, and the enumerated executive powers. • 12.7.5 Compare the processes of lawmaking at each of the three levels of government, including the role of lobbying and the media. • 12.7.8 Understand 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. 	

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	Society legislation, War Powers Act, Gulf War, and Bosnia.		
Section 4: Legislative and Judicial Powers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.1.5 Describe the systems of separated and shared powers, the role of organized interests (Federalist <i>Paper Number 10</i>), checks and balances (Federalist <i>Paper Number 51</i>), the importance of an independent judiciary (Federalist <i>Paper Number 78</i>), enumerated powers, rule of law, federalism, and civilian control of the military. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.1.5 Describe the systems of separated and shared powers, the role of organized interests (Federalist <i>Paper Number 10</i>), checks and balances (Federalist <i>Paper Number 51</i>), the importance of an independent judiciary (Federalist <i>Paper Number 78</i>), enumerated powers, rule of law, federalism, and civilian control of the military. 	
Chapter 15: Government at Work: Bureaucracy			
Section 1: The Federal Bureaucracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.1.5 Describe the systems of separated and shared powers, the role of organized interests (Federalist <i>Paper Number 10</i>), checks and balances (Federalist <i>Paper Number 51</i>), the importance of an independent judiciary (Federalist <i>Paper Number 78</i>), enumerated powers, rule of law, federalism, and civilian control of the military. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.1.5 Describe the systems of separated and shared powers, the role of organized interests (Federalist <i>Paper Number 10</i>), checks and balances (Federalist <i>Paper Number 51</i>), the importance of an independent judiciary (Federalist <i>Paper Number 78</i>), enumerated powers, rule of law, federalism, and civilian control of the military. 	

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<p>Section 2: The Executive Office of the President</p>			
<p>Section 3: The Executive Departments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.1.4 Explain 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 <i>Federalist Papers</i>. 12.7.5 Compare the processes of lawmaking at each of the three levels of government, including the role of lobbying and the media. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.1.4 Explain 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 <i>Federalist Papers</i>. 12.7.5 Compare the processes of lawmaking at each of the three levels of government, including the role of lobbying and the media. 	
<p>Section 4: Independent Agencies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.2.4 Understand 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.2.4 Understand 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. 	

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<p>Section 5: The Civil Service</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.2.4 Understand 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. 12.4.4 Discuss Article II of the Constitution as it relates to the executive branch, including eligibility for office and length of term, election to and removal from office, the oath of office, and the enumerated executive powers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.2.4 Understand 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. 12.4.4 Discuss Article II of the Constitution as it relates to the executive branch, including eligibility for office and length of term, election to and removal from office, the oath of office, and the enumerated executive powers. 	
<p>Chapter 16: The Presidency</p>			
<p>Section 1: Taxes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.2.3 Discuss the individual's legal obligations to obey the law, serve as a juror, and pay taxes. 12.4.1 Discuss Article I of the Constitution as it relates to the legislative branch, including eligibility for office and lengths of terms of representatives and senators; election to office; the roles of the House and Senate in impeachment proceedings; the role of the vice president; the enumerated legislative powers; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.2.3 Discuss the individual's legal obligations to obey the law, serve as a juror, and pay taxes. 12.4.1 Discuss Article I of the Constitution as it relates to the legislative branch, including eligibility for office and lengths of terms of representatives and senators; election to office; the roles of the House and Senate in impeachment proceedings; the role of the vice president; the enumerated legislative powers; and the process by which a bill becomes a law. 	

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	and the process by which a bill becomes a law.		
Section 2: Nontax Revenues and Borrowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.4.1 Discuss Article I of the Constitution as it relates to the legislative branch, including eligibility for office and lengths of terms of representatives and senators; election to office; the roles of the House and Senate in impeachment proceedings; the role of the vice president; the enumerated legislative powers; and the process by which a bill becomes a law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.4.1 Discuss Article I of the Constitution as it relates to the legislative branch, including eligibility for office and lengths of terms of representatives and senators; election to office; the roles of the House and Senate in impeachment proceedings; the role of the vice president; the enumerated legislative powers; and the process by which a bill becomes a law. 	
Section 3: Spending and the Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.7.1 Explain how conflicts between levels of government and branches of government are resolved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.7.1 Explain how conflicts between levels of government and branches of government are resolved. 	
Chapter 17: Foreign Policy and National Defense			
Section 1: Foreign Affairs and National Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.1.5 Describe the systems of separated and shared powers, the role of organized interests (<i>Federalist Paper Number 10</i>), checks and balances (<i>Federalist Paper Number 51</i>), the importance of an independent judiciary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.1.5 Describe the systems of separated and shared powers, the role of organized interests (<i>Federalist Paper Number 10</i>), checks and balances (<i>Federalist Paper Number 51</i>), the importance of an independent judiciary 	

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	(Federalist <i>Paper Number 78</i>), enumerated powers, rule of law, federalism, and civilian control of the military.	(Federalist <i>Paper Number 78</i>), enumerated powers, rule of law, federalism, and civilian control of the military.	
Section 2: Other Foreign Defense Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.2.4 Understand 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. 12.7.8 Understand 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.2.4 Understand 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. 12.7.8 Understand 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. 	
Section 3: American Foreign Policy Overview			
Section 4: Foreign Aid and Defense Alliances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.9.8 Identify the successes of relatively new democracies in Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the ideas, leaders, and general societal conditions that have launched and sustained, or failed to sustain, them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.9.8 Identify the successes of relatively new democracies in Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the ideas, leaders, and general societal conditions that have launched and sustained, or failed to sustain, them. 	

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<u>Unit 5: Chapters 18-21 (16 Days)</u>			
Chapter 18: The Federal Court System			
Section 1: The National Judiciary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.4.5 Discuss Article III of the Constitution as it relates to judicial power, including the length of terms of judges and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. 12.5.2 Analyze judicial activism and judicial restraint and the effects of each policy over the decades (e.g., the Warren and Rehnquist courts). 12.6.4 Describe the means that citizens use to participate in the political process (e.g., voting, campaigning, lobbying, filing a legal challenge, demonstrating, petitioning, picketing, running for political office). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.4.5 Discuss Article III of the Constitution as it relates to judicial power, including the length of terms of judges and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. 12.5.2 Analyze judicial activism and judicial restraint and the effects of each policy over the decades (e.g., the Warren and Rehnquist courts). 12.6.4 Describe the means that citizens use to participate in the political process (e.g., voting, campaigning, lobbying, filing a legal challenge, demonstrating, petitioning, picketing, running for political office). 	
Section 2: The Inferior Courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.1.5 Describe the systems of separated and shared powers, the role of organized interests (<i>Federalist Paper Number 10</i>), checks and balances (<i>Federalist Paper Number 51</i>), the importance of an independent judiciary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.1.5 Describe the systems of separated and shared powers, the role of organized interests (<i>Federalist Paper Number 10</i>), checks and balances (<i>Federalist Paper Number 51</i>), the importance of an independent judiciary 	

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	<p>(Federalist <i>Paper Number 78</i>), enumerated powers, rule of law, federalism, and civilian control of the military.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.4.6 Explain the processes of selection and confirmation of Supreme Court justices. 	<p>(Federalist <i>Paper Number 78</i>), enumerated powers, rule of law, federalism, and civilian control of the military.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.4.6 Explain the processes of selection and confirmation of Supreme Court justices. 	
Section 3: The Supreme Court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.4.5 Discuss Article III of the Constitution as it relates to judicial power, including the length of terms of judges and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. • 12.4.6 Explain the processes of selection and confirmation of Supreme Court justices. • 12.5.3 Evaluate the effects of the Court's interpretations of the Constitution in <i>Marbury v. Madison</i>, <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i>, and <i>United States v. Nixon</i>, with emphasis on the arguments espoused by each side in these cases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.4.5 Discuss Article III of the Constitution as it relates to judicial power, including the length of terms of judges and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. • 12.4.6 Explain the processes of selection and confirmation of Supreme Court justices. • 12.5.3 Evaluate the effects of the Court's interpretations of the Constitution in <i>Marbury v. Madison</i>, <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i>, and <i>United States v. Nixon</i>, with emphasis on the arguments espoused by each side in these cases. 	
Section 4: The Special Courts			
Chapter 19: Civil			

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Liberties			
Section 1: The Unalienable Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.2.1 Discuss the meaning and importance of each of the rights guaranteed under the Bill of Rights and how each is secured (e.g., freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, petition, privacy). • 12.2.5 Describe the reciprocity between rights and obligations; that is, why enjoyment of one's rights entails respect for the rights of others. • 12.7.4 Explain how public policy is formed, including the setting of the public agenda and implementation of it through regulations and executive orders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.2.1 Discuss the meaning and importance of each of the rights guaranteed under the Bill of Rights and how each is secured (e.g., freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, petition, privacy). • 12.2.5 Describe the reciprocity between rights and obligations; that is, why enjoyment of one's rights entails respect for the rights of others. • 12.7.4 Explain how public policy is formed, including the setting of the public agenda and implementation of it through regulations and executive orders. 	
Section 2: Freedom of Religion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.1.2 Discuss the character of American democracy and its promise and perils as articulated by Alexis de Tocqueville. • 12.1.6 Understand that the Bill of Rights limits the powers of the federal government and state governments. • 12.2.1 Discuss the meaning and importance of each of the rights guaranteed under the Bill of Rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.1.2 Discuss the character of American democracy and its promise and perils as articulated by Alexis de Tocqueville. • 12.1.6 Understand that the Bill of Rights limits the powers of the federal government and state governments. • 12.2.1 Discuss the meaning and 	

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	<p>and how each is secured (e.g., freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, petition, privacy).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.3.1 Explain how civil society provides opportunities for individuals to associate for social, cultural, religious, economic, and political purposes. • 12.3.3 Discuss the historical role of religion and religious diversity. • 12.5.1 Understand the changing interpretations of the Bill of Rights over time, including interpretations of the basic freedoms (religion, speech, press, petition, and assembly) articulated in the First Amendment and the due process and equal-protection-of-the-law clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment. • 12.10 Students formulate questions about and defend their analyses of tensions within our constitutional democracy and the importance of maintaining a balance between the following concepts: majority rule and individual rights; liberty and equality; state and national authority in a federal system; civil disobedience and the rule of law; freedom of the press and the right to a fair trial; the relationship of religion and government. 	<p>importance of each of the rights guaranteed under the Bill of Rights and how each is secured (e.g., freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, petition, privacy).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.3.1 Explain how civil society provides opportunities for individuals to associate for social, cultural, religious, economic, and political purposes. • 12.3.3 Discuss the historical role of religion and religious diversity. • 12.5.1 Understand the changing interpretations of the Bill of Rights over time, including interpretations of the basic freedoms (religion, speech, press, petition, and assembly) articulated in the First Amendment and the due process and equal-protection-of-the-law clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment. • 12.10 Students formulate questions about and defend their analyses of tensions within our constitutional democracy and the importance of maintaining a balance between the following concepts: majority rule and individual rights; liberty and equality; state and national authority in a federal system; civil disobedience and the rule of law; freedom of the press and the right to a fair trial; the 	
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		relationship of religion and government.	
Section 3: Freedom of Speech and Press	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.2.1 Discuss the meaning and importance of each of the rights guaranteed under the Bill of Rights and how each is secured (e.g., freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, petition, privacy). 12.5.1 Understand the changing interpretations of the Bill of Rights over time, including interpretations of the basic freedoms (religion, speech, press, petition, and assembly) articulated in the First Amendment and the due process and equal-protection-of-the-law clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment. 12.8.1 Discuss the meaning and importance of a free and responsible press. 12.10 Students formulate questions about and defend their analyses of tensions within our constitutional democracy and the importance of maintaining a balance between the following concepts: majority rule and individual rights; liberty and equality; state and national authority in a federal system; civil disobedience and the rule of law; freedom of the press 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.2.1 Discuss the meaning and importance of each of the rights guaranteed under the Bill of Rights and how each is secured (e.g., freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, petition, privacy). 12.5.1 Understand the changing interpretations of the Bill of Rights over time, including interpretations of the basic freedoms (religion, speech, press, petition, and assembly) articulated in the First Amendment and the due process and equal-protection-of-the-law clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment. 12.8.1 Discuss the meaning and importance of a free and responsible press. 12.10 Students formulate questions about and defend their analyses of tensions within our constitutional democracy and the importance of maintaining a balance between the following concepts: majority rule and individual rights; liberty and equality; state and national authority in a federal system; civil disobedience and the rule of law; freedom of the press and 	

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	and the right to a fair trial; the relationship of religion and government.	the right to a fair trial; the relationship of religion and government.	
Section 4: Freedom of Assembly and Petition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.2.1 Discuss the meaning and importance of each of the rights guaranteed under the Bill of Rights and how each is secured (e.g., freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, petition, privacy). 12.3.1 Explain how civil society provides opportunities for individuals to associate for social, cultural, religious, economic, and political purposes. 12.5.1 Understand the changing interpretations of the Bill of Rights over time, including interpretations of the basic freedoms (religion, speech, press, petition, and assembly) articulated in the First Amendment and the due process and equal-protection-of-the-law clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.2.1 Discuss the meaning and importance of each of the rights guaranteed under the Bill of Rights and how each is secured (e.g., freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, petition, privacy). 12.3.1 Explain how civil society provides opportunities for individuals to associate for social, cultural, religious, economic, and political purposes. 12.5.1 Understand the changing interpretations of the Bill of Rights over time, including interpretations of the basic freedoms (religion, speech, press, petition, and assembly) articulated in the First Amendment and the due process and equal-protection-of-the-law clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment. 	
Chapter 20: Protecting Individual Rights Section 1: Due Process of Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.1.6 Understand that the Bill of Rights limits the powers of the federal government and state governments. 12.2.1 Discuss the meaning and importance of each of the rights guaranteed under the Bill of Rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.1.6 Understand that the Bill of Rights limits the powers of the federal government and state governments. 12.2.1 Discuss the meaning and 	

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	<p>and how each is secured (e.g., freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, petition, privacy).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.5.1 Understand the changing interpretations of the Bill of Rights over time, including interpretations of the basic freedoms (religion, speech, press, petition, and assembly) articulated in the First Amendment and the due process and equal-protection-of-the-law clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment. 12.6.4 Describe the means that citizens use to participate in the political process (e.g., voting, campaigning, lobbying, filing a legal challenge, demonstrating, petitioning, picketing, running for political office). 	<p>importance of each of the rights guaranteed under the Bill of Rights and how each is secured (e.g., freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, petition, privacy).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.5.1 Understand the changing interpretations of the Bill of Rights over time, including interpretations of the basic freedoms (religion, speech, press, petition, and assembly) articulated in the First Amendment and the due process and equal-protection-of-the-law clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment. 12.6.4 Describe the means that citizens use to participate in the political process (e.g., voting, campaigning, lobbying, filing a legal challenge, demonstrating, petitioning, picketing, running for political office). 	
<p>Section 2: Freedom and Security of the Person</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.2.1 Discuss the meaning and importance of each of the rights guaranteed under the Bill of Rights and how each is secured (e.g., freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, petition, privacy). 12.2.3 Discuss the individual's legal obligations to obey the law, serve as a juror, and pay taxes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.2.1 Discuss the meaning and importance of each of the rights guaranteed under the Bill of Rights and how each is secured (e.g., freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, petition, privacy). 12.2.3 Discuss the individual's legal obligations to obey the law, serve as a juror, and pay taxes. 	

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<p>Section 3: Rights an the Accused</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.2.1 Discuss the meaning and importance of each of the rights guaranteed under the Bill of Rights and how each is secured (e.g., freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, petition, privacy). • 12.10 Students formulate questions about and defend their analyses of tensions within our constitutional democracy and the importance of maintaining a balance between the following concepts: majority rule and individual rights; liberty and equality; state and national authority in a federal system; civil disobedience and the rule of law; freedom of the press and the right to a fair trial; the relationship of religion and government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.2.1 Discuss the meaning and importance of each of the rights guaranteed under the Bill of Rights and how each is secured (e.g., freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, petition, privacy). • 12.10 Students formulate questions about and defend their analyses of tensions within our constitutional democracy and the importance of maintaining a balance between the following concepts: majority rule and individual rights; liberty and equality; state and national authority in a federal system; civil disobedience and the rule of law; freedom of the press and the right to a fair trial; the relationship of religion and government. 	
<p>Section 4: Punishment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.2.1 Discuss the meaning and importance of each of the rights guaranteed under the Bill of Rights and how each is secured (e.g., freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, petition, privacy). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.2.1 Discuss the meaning and importance of each of the rights guaranteed under the Bill of Rights and how each is secured (e.g., freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, petition, privacy). • 12.5.4 Explain the controversies that have resulted over changing 	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.5.4 Explain the controversies that have resulted over changing interpretations of civil rights, including those in <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>, <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>, <i>Miranda v. Arizona</i>, <i>Regents of the University of California v. Bakke</i>, <i>Adarand Constructors, Inc. v. Peña</i>, and <i>United States v. Virginia</i> (VMI). 	<p>interpretations of civil rights, including those in <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>, <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>, <i>Miranda v. Arizona</i>, <i>Regents of the University of California v. Bakke</i>, <i>Adarand Constructors, Inc. v. Peña</i>, and <i>United States v. Virginia</i> (VMI).</p>	
Chapter 21: Equal Justice Under Law			
Section 1: Diversity and Discrimination in American Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.2.2 Explain how economic rights are secured and their importance to the individual and to society (e.g., the right to acquire, use, transfer, and dispose of property; right to choose one's work; right to join or not join labor unions; copyright and patent). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.2.2 Explain how economic rights are secured and their importance to the individual and to society (e.g., the right to acquire, use, transfer, and dispose of property; right to choose one's work; right to join or not join labor unions; copyright and patent). 	
Section 2: Equality before the Law Section 3: Federal Civil Rights Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.5.1 Understand the changing interpretations of the Bill of Rights over time, including interpretations of the basic freedoms (religion, speech, press, petition, and assembly) articulated in the First Amendment and the due process and equal-protection-of-the-law clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.5.1 Understand the changing interpretations of the Bill of Rights over time, including interpretations of the basic freedoms (religion, speech, press, petition, and assembly) articulated in the First Amendment and the due process and equal-protection-of-the-law clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment. 	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.5.4 Explain the controversies that have resulted over changing interpretations of civil rights, including those in <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>, <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>, <i>Miranda v. Arizona</i>, <i>Regents of the University of California v. Bakke</i>, <i>Adarand Constructors, Inc. v. Pena</i>, and <i>United States v. Virginia</i> (VMI). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.5.4 Explain the controversies that have resulted over changing interpretations of civil rights, including those in <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>, <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>, <i>Miranda v. Arizona</i>, <i>Regents of the University of California v. Bakke</i>, <i>Adarand Constructors, Inc. v. Pena</i>, and <i>United States v. Virginia</i> (VMI). 	
Section 4: American Citizenship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.2.6 Explain how one becomes a citizen of the United States, including the process of naturalization (e.g., literacy, language, and other requirements). 12.5.4 Explain the controversies that have resulted over changing interpretations of civil rights, including those in <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>, <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>, <i>Miranda v. Arizona</i>, <i>Regents of the University of California v. Bakke</i>, <i>Adarand Constructors, Inc. v. Pena</i>, and <i>United States v. Virginia</i> (VMI). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.2.6 Explain how one becomes a citizen of the United States, including the process of naturalization (e.g., literacy, language, and other requirements). 12.5.4 Explain the controversies that have resulted over changing interpretations of civil rights, including those in <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>, <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>, <i>Miranda v. Arizona</i>, <i>Regents of the University of California v. Bakke</i>, <i>Adarand Constructors, Inc. v. Pena</i>, and <i>United States v. Virginia</i> (VMI). 	
UNIT 6: Chapters 22-23 (6 Days)			

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<p>Chapter 22: Comparative Political System</p>			
<p>Section 1: Historical Political Systems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.3.4 Compare the relationship of government and civil society in constitutional democracies to the relationship of government and civil society in authoritarian and totalitarian regimes. • 12.9.1 Explain 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. • 12.9.4 Describe for at least two countries the consequences of conditions that gave rise to tyrannies during certain periods (e.g., Italy, Japan, Haiti, Nigeria, Cambodia). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.3.4 Compare the relationship of government and civil society in constitutional democracies to the relationship of government and civil society in authoritarian and totalitarian regimes. • 12.9.1 Explain 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. • 12.9.4 Describe for at least two countries the consequences of conditions that gave rise to tyrannies during certain periods (e.g., Italy, Japan, Haiti, Nigeria, Cambodia). 	
<p>Section 2: Ideas and Revolutions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.3.4 Compare the relationship of government and civil society in constitutional democracies to the relationship of government and civil society in authoritarian and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.3.4 Compare the relationship of government and civil society in constitutional democracies to the relationship of government and civil society in authoritarian and 	

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	<p>totalitarian regimes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.9.1 Explain 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. 12.9.5 Identify the forms of illegitimate power that twentieth-century African, Asian, and Latin American dictators used to gain and hold office and the conditions and interests that supported them. 12.9.6 Identify the ideologies, causes, stages, and outcomes of major Mexican, Central American, and South American revolutions in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. 12.9.7 Describe the ideologies that give rise to Communism, methods of maintaining control, and the movements to overthrow such governments in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland, including the roles of individuals (e.g., Alexander Solzhenitsyn, Pope John Paul II, Lech Walesa, Vaclav Havel). 	<p>totalitarian regimes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.9.1 Explain 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. 12.9.5 Identify the forms of illegitimate power that twentieth-century African, Asian, and Latin American dictators used to gain and hold office and the conditions and interests that supported them. 12.9.6 Identify the ideologies, causes, stages, and outcomes of major Mexican, Central American, and South American revolutions in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. 12.9.7 Describe the ideologies that give rise to Communism, methods of maintaining control, and the movements to overthrow such governments in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland, including the roles of individuals (e.g., Alexander Solzhenitsyn, Pope John Paul II, Lech Walesa, Vaclav Havel). 12.9.8 Identify the successes of relatively new democracies in 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.9.8 Identify the successes of relatively new democracies in Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the ideas, leaders, and general societal conditions that have launched and sustained, or failed to sustain, them. 	<p>Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the ideas, leaders, and general societal conditions that have launched and sustained, or failed to sustain, them.</p>	
Section 3: Transitions to Democracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.3.4 Compare the relationship of government and civil society in constitutional democracies to the relationship of government and civil society in authoritarian and totalitarian regimes. 12.9.8 Identify the successes of relatively new democracies in Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the ideas, leaders, and general societal conditions that have launched and sustained, or failed to sustain, them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.3.4 Compare the relationship of government and civil society in constitutional democracies to the relationship of government and civil society in authoritarian and totalitarian regimes. 12.9.8 Identify the successes of relatively new democracies in Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the ideas, leaders, and general societal conditions that have launched and sustained, or failed to sustain, them. 	
Section 4: World Democracies Today	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.3.4 Compare the relationship of government and civil society in constitutional democracies to the relationship of government and civil society in authoritarian and totalitarian regimes. 12.9.1 Explain how the different philosophies and structures of feudalism, mercantilism, socialism, fascism, communism, monarchies, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.3.4 Compare the relationship of government and civil society in constitutional democracies to the relationship of government and civil society in authoritarian and totalitarian regimes. 12.9.1 Explain how the different philosophies and structures of feudalism, mercantilism, socialism, fascism, communism, monarchies, 	

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	<p>parliamentary systems, and constitutional liberal democracies influence economic policies, social welfare policies, and human rights practices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.9.2 Compare the various ways in which power is distributed, shared, and limited in systems of shared powers and in parliamentary systems, including the influence and role of parliamentary leaders (e.g., William Gladstone, Margaret Thatcher). • 12.9.5 Identify the forms of illegitimate power that twentieth-century African, Asian, and Latin American dictators used to gain and hold office and the conditions and interests that supported them. 	<p>parliamentary systems, and constitutional liberal democracies influence economic policies, social welfare policies, and human rights practices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.9.2 Compare the various ways in which power is distributed, shared, and limited in systems of shared powers and in parliamentary systems, including the influence and role of parliamentary leaders (e.g., William Gladstone, Margaret Thatcher). • 12.9.5 Identify the forms of illegitimate power that twentieth-century African, Asian, and Latin American dictators used to gain and hold office and the conditions and interests that supported them. 	
<p>Chapter 23: Comparative Economic Systems</p> <p>Section 1: Capitalism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.2.2 Explain how economic rights are secured and their importance to the individual and to society (e.g., the right to acquire, use, transfer, and dispose of property; right to choose one's work; right to join or not join labor unions; copyright and patent). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.2.2 Explain how economic rights are secured and their importance to the individual and to society (e.g., the right to acquire, use, transfer, and dispose of property; right to choose one's work; right to join or not join labor unions; copyright and patent). 	

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Section 2: Socialism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.9.1 Explain 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.9.1 Explain 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. 	
Section 3: Communism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.9.1 Explain 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.9.1 Explain 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. 	
UNIT 7 (Chapters 24-25) Chapter 24: Governing the State of CA			
Section 1: The California State Constitution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.1.5 Describe the systems of separated and shared powers, the role of organized interests (<i>Federalist Paper Number 10</i>), checks and balances (<i>Federalist Paper Number 51</i>), the importance of an independent judiciary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.1.5 Describe the systems of separated and shared powers, the role of organized interests (<i>Federalist Paper Number 10</i>), checks and balances (<i>Federalist Paper Number 51</i>), the importance of an independent judiciary 	

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	<p>(Federalist <i>Paper Number 78</i>), enumerated powers, rule of law, federalism, and civilian control of the military.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.6.4 Describe the means that citizens use to participate in the political process (e.g., voting, campaigning, lobbying, filing a legal challenge, demonstrating, petitioning, picketing, running for political office). 	<p>(Federalist <i>Paper Number 78</i>), enumerated powers, rule of law, federalism, and civilian control of the military.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.6.4 Describe the means that citizens use to participate in the political process (e.g., voting, campaigning, lobbying, filing a legal challenge, demonstrating, petitioning, picketing, running for political office). 	
Section 2: The CA State Legislature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.6.4 Describe the means that citizens use to participate in the political process (e.g., voting, campaigning, lobbying, filing a legal challenge, demonstrating, petitioning, picketing, running for political office). 12.6.5 Discuss the features of direct democracy in numerous states (e.g., the process of referendums, recall elections). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.6.4 Describe the means that citizens use to participate in the political process (e.g., voting, campaigning, lobbying, filing a legal challenge, demonstrating, petitioning, picketing, running for political office). <p>12.6.5 Discuss the features of direct democracy in numerous states (e.g., the process of referendums, recall elections)</p>	
Section 3: The Governor and State Legislature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.2.3 Discuss the individual's legal obligations to obey the law, serve as a juror, and pay taxes. 12.6.4 Describe the means that citizens use to participate in the political process (e.g., voting, campaigning, lobbying, filing a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.2.3 Discuss the individual's legal obligations to obey the law, serve as a juror, and pay taxes. 12.6.4 Describe the means that citizens use to participate in the political process (e.g., voting, campaigning, lobbying, filing a legal 	

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	<p>legal challenge, demonstrating, petitioning, picketing, running for political office).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.6.5 Discuss the features of direct democracy in numerous states (e.g., the process of referendums, recall elections • 12.9.7 Describe the ideologies that give rise to Communism, methods of maintaining control, and the movements to overthrow such governments in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland, including the roles of individuals (e.g., Alexander Solzhenitsyn, Pope John Paul II, Lech Walesa, Vaclav Havel). 	<p>challenge, demonstrating, petitioning, picketing, running for political office).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.6.5 Discuss the features of direct democracy in numerous states (e.g., the process of referendums, recall elections • 12.9.7 Describe the ideologies that give rise to Communism, methods of maintaining control, and the movements to overthrow such governments in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland, including the roles of individuals (e.g., Alexander Solzhenitsyn, Pope John Paul II, Lech Walesa, Vaclav Havel). 	
<p>Section 4: In the Courtroom</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.1.5 Describe the systems of separated and shared powers, the role of organized interests (<i>Federalist Paper Number 10</i>), checks and balances (<i>Federalist Paper Number 51</i>), the importance of an independent judiciary (<i>Federalist Paper Number 78</i>), enumerated powers, rule of law, federalism, and civilian control of the military. • 12.2.3 Discuss the individual's legal obligations to obey the law, serve as a juror, and pay taxes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.1.5 Describe the systems of separated and shared powers, the role of organized interests (<i>Federalist Paper Number 10</i>), checks and balances (<i>Federalist Paper Number 51</i>), the importance of an independent judiciary (<i>Federalist Paper Number 78</i>), enumerated powers, rule of law, federalism, and civilian control of the military. • 12.2.3 Discuss the individual's legal obligations to obey the law, serve as a juror, and pay taxes. 	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.6.4 Describe the means that citizens use to participate in the political process (e.g., voting, campaigning, lobbying, filing a legal challenge, demonstrating, petitioning, picketing, running for political office). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.6.4 Describe the means that citizens use to participate in the political process (e.g., voting, campaigning, lobbying, filing a legal challenge, demonstrating, petitioning, picketing, running for political office). 	
Section 5: The Courts and their Judges			
<p>Chapter 25: CA Local Government and Finance</p> <p>Section 1: CA Counties and Districts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.6.4 Describe the means that citizens use to participate in the political process (e.g., voting, campaigning, lobbying, filing a legal challenge, demonstrating, petitioning, picketing, running for political office). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.6.4 Describe the means that citizens use to participate in the political process (e.g., voting, campaigning, lobbying, filing a legal challenge, demonstrating, petitioning, picketing, running for political office). 	
Section 2: Cities and Metropolitan Areas in CA and Nation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.7.5 Compare the processes of lawmaking at each of the three levels of government, including the role of lobbying and the media. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.7.5 Compare the processes of lawmaking at each of the three levels of government, including the role of lobbying and the media. 	
Section 3: Providing Important Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.7.5 Compare the processes of lawmaking at each of the three 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.7.5 Compare the processes of lawmaking at each of the three 	

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	levels of government, including the role of lobbying and the media.	levels of government, including the role of lobbying and the media.	
Section 4: Financing State and Local Government			