



American Government

State Standard Number	State Standard Area/Description	Unit Name	Course Topic Description
0	General Social Studies Knowledge, Processes, and Skills		
K1	General Social Science Knowledge		
K1.1	Know the defining characteristics of the discipline of civics.	Lesson 4: Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens	Fundamental Freedoms Protecting Civil Rights Assuring Individual Rights pp. 294-363
K1.2	Know that each discipline is subject to criticisms and limitations; be aware of the primary criticisms and limitations of civics.		
K1.3	Understand and analyze social relationships and patterns.	Lesson 4: Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens	Protecting Civil Rights pp. 338-363
K1.4	Understand social and political perspectives.	Lesson 6: The United States and the World	Comparing political and economic systems pp. 506-525
K1.5	Understand the diversity of human beings and human cultures.	Lesson 6: The United States and the World	International Relations pp. 526-552
K1.6	Analyze events and circumstances from the vantage point of others.	Lesson 4: Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens	Protecting Civil Rights pp. 338-363



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K1.7	Understand social problems, social structures, institutions, class, groups, and interaction.	Lesson 4: Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens	Protecting Civil Rights pp. 338-363
K1.8	Apply social studies concepts to better understand major current local, national, and world events, issues, and problems.	Lesson 6: The United States and the World	International Relations pp. 526-552
K1.9	Integrate concepts from at least two different social studies disciplines.	Lesson 6: The United States and the World	Comparing political and economic systems pp. 506-525
K1.10	Understand significant concepts, generalizations, principles, and theories of civics as a discipline.	Lesson 4: Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens	Protecting Civil Rights pp. 338-363
P1	read and communicate effectively.		
P1.1	Use close and critical reading strategies to read and analyze complex texts pertaining to social science; attend to nuance, make connections to prior knowledge, draw inferences, and determine main idea and supporting details.	Lesson 1: Foundations of the U.S. government	The U.S. Constitution pp. 46-65
P1.2	Analyze point of view, context, and bias to interpret primary and secondary source documents.	Lesson 1: Foundations of the U.S. government	The U.S. Constitution pp. 46-65
P1.3	Understand that diversity of interpretation arises from frame of reference.	Lesson 4: Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens	Protecting Civil Rights pp. 338-363



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P1.4	Communicate clearly and coherently in writing, speaking, and visually expressing ideas pertaining to social science topics, acknowledging audience and purpose.		
P1.5	Present a coherent thesis when making an argument, support with evidence, articulate and answer possible objections, and present a concise, clear closing.	Research Paper	Research Paper
P2	critically examine evidence, thoughtfully consider conflicting claims, and carefully weigh facts and hypotheses.	Lesson 4: Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens	Protecting Civil Rights pp. 338-363
P2.1	Understand the scientific method of inquiry to investigate social scientific and historical problems.		
P2.2	Read and interpret data in tables and graphs.	Lesson 4: Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens	Assuring Individual Rights pp. 318 - 337
P2.3	Know how to find and organize information from a variety of sources, analyze, interpret, support interpretations with evidence, critically evaluate, and present the information orally and in writing; report investigation results effectively.	Research Paper	
P2.4	Use multiple perspectives and resources to identify and analyze issues appropriate to the social studies discipline being studied.	Research Paper	
P2.5	Use deductive and inductive problem-solving skills as appropriate to the problem being studied.	Lesson 5: The U.S. Political System	Interest Groups pp. 384-403



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P3	engage in reasoned and informed decision making that should characterize each citizen's participation in American society.	Lesson 5: The U.S. Political System	Interest Groups pp. 384-403
P3.1	Clearly state an issue as a question of public policy, trace the origins of an issue, analyze various perspectives, and generate and evaluate possible alternative resolutions.	Research Paper	Research Paper
P3.2	Deeply examine policy issues in group discussions and debates (clarify issues, consider opposing views, apply democratic values or constitutional principles, anticipate consequences) to make reasoned and informed decisions.		
P3.3	Write persuasive/argumentative essays expressing and justifying decisions on public policy issues.	Lesson 5: The U.S. Political System	Interest Groups pp. 384-403
P4	Citizen Involvement		
P4.1	Act out of respect for the rule of law and hold others accountable to the same standard.		
P4.2	Demonstrate knowledge of how, when, and where individuals would plan and conduct activities intended to advance views on matters of public policy, report the results, and evaluate effectiveness.	Lesson 6: The United States and the World	International Relations pp. 526 - 552
P4.3	Plan and conduct activities intended to advance views on matters of public policy, report the results, and evaluate effectiveness.	Lesson 6: The United States and the World	International Relations pp. 526 - 552



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0	Disciplinary Knowledge		
C1	Conceptual Foundations of Civic and Political Life		
1.1	Explain the meaning of civic life, politics, and government through the investigation of such questions as: What is civic life? What are politics? What is government? What are the purposes of politics and government?	Lesson 1: Foundations of the U.S. Government	The Role of Government pp. 2-19
1.1.1	Identify roles citizens play in civic and private life, with emphasis on leadership.	Lesson 1: Foundations of the U.S. Government	The Role of Government pp. 2-19
1.1.2	Explain and provide examples of the concepts "power," "legitimacy," "authority," and "sovereignty."	Lesson 1: Foundations of the U.S. Government	The Role of Government pp. 2-19
1.1.3	Identify and explain competing arguments about the necessity and purposes of government (such as to protect inalienable rights, promote the general welfare, resolve conflicts, promote equality, and establish justice for all).	Lesson 1: Foundations of the U.S. Government	The Role of Government pp. 2-19
1.1.4	Explain the purposes of politics, why people engage in the political process, and what the political process can achieve (e.g., promote the greater good, promote self-interest, advance solutions to public issues and problems, achieve a just society).	Lesson 5: The U.S. Political System	Political Parties pp. 404-427
1.2	Describe constitutional government and contrast it with other forms of government through the investigation of such questions as: What are essential characteristics	Lesson 1: Foundations of the U.S. Government	The Role of Government The U.S. Constitution pp. 2-19, 46-66



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	of limited and unlimited government? What is constitutional government? What forms can a constitutional government take?		
1.2.1	Identify, distinguish among, and provide examples of different forms of governmental structures including anarchy, monarchy, military junta, aristocracy, democracy, authoritarian, constitutional republic, fascist, communist, socialist, and theocratic states.	Lesson 1: Foundations of the U.S. Government	The Role of Government pp. 2-19
1.2.2	Explain the purposes and uses of constitutions in defining and limiting government, distinguishing between historical and contemporary examples of constitutional governments that failed to limit power (e.g., Nazi Germany and Stalinist Soviet Union) and successful constitutional governments (e.g., contemporary Germany and United Kingdom).	Lesson 1: Foundations of the U.S. Government	The Role of Government pp. 2-19
1.2.3	Compare and contrast parliamentary, federal, confederal, and unitary systems of government by analyzing similarities and differences in sovereignty, diffusion of power, and institutional structure.	Lesson 1: Foundations of the U.S. Government	The Role of Government pp. 2-19
1.2.4	Compare and contrast direct and representative democracy.	Lesson 1: Foundations of the U.S. Government	The Role of Government pp. 2-19
C2	Origins and Foundations of Government of the United States of America		
2.1	Explain the fundamental ideas and principles of American constitutional government and their philosophical and historical origins through investigation of such questions as: What are the	Lesson 1: Foundations of the U.S. Government	The U.S. Constitution pp. 46-66



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	philosophical and historical roots of the foundational values of American constitutional government? What are the fundamental principles of American constitutional government?		
2.1.1	Explain the historical and philosophical origins of American constitutional government and evaluate the influence of ideas found in the Magna Carta, English Bill of Rights, Mayflower Compact, Iroquois Confederation, Northwest Ordinance, Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom, Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, and selected Federalist Papers (such as the 10th, 14th, 51st), John Locke's Second Treatise, Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws, Paine's Common Sense.	Lesson 1: Foundations of the U.S. Government	Origins of the U.S. Government pp. 20-45
2.1.2	Explain the significance of the major debates and compromises underlying the formation and ratification of American constitutional government including the Virginia and New Jersey plans, the Great Compromise, debates between Federalists and Anti-Federalists, debates over slavery, and the promise for a bill of rights after ratification.	Lesson 1: Foundations of the U.S. Government	The U.S. Constitution pp. 46-66
2.1.3	Explain how the Declaration of Independence, Constitution and Bill of Rights reflected political principles of popular sovereignty, rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, social compact, natural rights, individual rights, separation of church and state, republicanism and federalism.	Lesson 1: Foundations of the U.S. Government	The U.S. Constitution pp. 46-66
2.1.4	Explain challenges and modifications to American constitutional government as a result of significant historical events such as the American Revolution, the Civil War, expansion of	Lesson 1: Foundations of the U.S. Government	The U.S. Constitution pp. 46-66



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	suffrage, the Great Depression, and the civil rights movement.		
2.2	Explain how the American idea of constitutional government has shaped a distinctive American society through the investigation of such questions as: How have the fundamental values and principles of American constitutional government shaped American society?	Lesson 1: Foundations of the U.S. Government	The U.S. Constitution pp. 46-66
2.2.1	Identify and explain the fundamental values of America's constitutional republic (e.g., life, liberty, property, the pursuit of happiness, the common good, justice, equality, diversity, authority, participation, and patriotism) and their reflection in the principles of the United States Constitution (e.g., popular sovereignty, republicanism, rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, and federalism).	Lesson 1: Foundations of the U.S. Government	The Role of Government The U.S. Constitution pp. 2-19, 46-66
2.2.2	Explain and evaluate how Americans, either through individual or collective actions, use constitutional principles and fundamental values to narrow gaps between American ideals and reality with respect to minorities, women, and the disadvantaged.	Lesson 4: Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens	Protecting Civil Rights pp. 338-363
2.2.3	Use past and present policies to analyze conflicts that arise in society due to competing constitutional principles or fundamental values (e.g., liberty and authority, justice and equality, individual rights, and the common good).	Lesson 4: Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens	Protecting Civil Rights pp. 338-363
2.2.4	Analyze and explain ideas about fundamental values like liberty, justice, and equality found in a range of documents (e.g., Martin Luther King's "I Have a Dream" speech and "Letter from	Lesson 4: Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens	Protecting Civil Rights pp. 338-363



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	Birmingham City Jail," the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Declaration of Sentiments, the Equal Rights Amendment, and the Patriot Act).		
2.2.5	Use examples to investigate why people may agree on constitutional principles and fundamental values in the abstract, yet disagree over their meaning when they are applied to specific situations.	Research Paper	Research Paper
C3	Structure and Functions of Government in the United States of America		
3.1	Describe how the national government is organized and what it does through the investigation of such questions as: What is the structure of the national government? What are the functions of the national government? What are its enumerated powers?	Lesson 2: The Legislative and Executive Branches	Role and Powers of Congress pp. 92-111
3.1.1	Analyze the purposes, organization, functions, and processes of the legislative branch as enumerated in Article I of the Constitution.	Lesson 2: The Legislative and Executive Branches	Role and Powers of Congress pp. 92-111
3.1.2	Analyze the purposes, organization, functions, and processes of the executive branch as enumerated in Article II of the Constitution.	Lesson 2: The Legislative and Executive Branches	The Presidency pp. 142-167
3.1.3	Analyze the purposes, organization, functions, and processes of the judicial branch as enumerated in Article III of the Constitution.	Lesson 3: The Judicial Branch	The Federal Court System pp. 248-269
3.1.4	Identify the role of independent regulatory agencies in the federal bureaucracy (e.g., Federal Reserve Board, Food and Drug Administration, Federal Communications Commission).	Lesson 2: The Legislative and Executive Branches	Executive Branch at Work pp. 168-189



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3.1.5	Use case studies or examples to examine tensions between the three branches of government (e.g., powers of the purse and impeachment, advise and consent, veto power, and judicial review).	Lesson 1: Foundations of the U.S. Government	The U.S. Constitution Federalism pp. 46-89
3.1.6	Evaluate major sources of revenue for the national government, including the constitutional provisions for taxing its citizens.	Lesson 1: Foundations of the U.S. Government Lesson 2: The Legislative and Executive Branches	Federalism pp. 66-89 Role and Powers of Congress pp. 92-111
3.1.7	Explain why the federal government is one of enumerated powers while state governments are those of reserved powers.	Lesson 1: Foundations of the U.S. Government Lesson 2: The Legislative and Executive Branches	Federalism pp. 66-89 Role and Powers of Congress pp. 92-111
3.2	Identify how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited in American constitutional government through the investigation of such questions as: How are power and responsibility distributed, shared, and limited in the government established by the United States Constitution?	Lesson 1: Foundations of the U.S. Government Lesson 2: The Legislative and Executive Branches	Federalism pp. 66-89 Role and Powers of Congress pp. 92-111
3.2.1	Explain how the principles of enumerated powers, federalism, separation of powers, bicameralism, checks and balances, republicanism, rule of law, individual rights, inalienable rights, separation of church and state, and popular sovereignty serve to limit the power of government.	Lesson 1: Foundations of the U.S. Government	The U.S. Constitution Federalism pp. 46-89
3.2.2	Use court cases to explain how the Constitution is maintained as the supreme law of the land (e.g., Marbury v. Madison, Gibbons v. Ogden, McCulloch v. Maryland).	Lesson 3: The Judicial Branch	The Federal Court System pp. 248-269
3.2.3	Identify specific provisions in the Constitution that limit the power of the federal government.	Lesson 1: Foundations of the U.S. Government Lesson 3: The Judicial Branch	Federalism pp. 66-89 The Federal Court System pp. 248-269

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3.2.4	Explain the role of the Bill of Rights and each of its amendments in restraining the power of government over individuals.	Lesson 4: Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens	Fundamental Freedoms pp. 294-317
3.2.5	Analyze the role of subsequent amendments to the Constitution in extending or limiting the power of government, including the Civil War/Reconstruction Amendments and those expanding suffrage.	Lesson 1: Foundations of the U.S. Government	The U.S. Constitution pp. 46-66
3.3	Describe how state and local governments are organized and what they do through the investigation of such questions as: What are the structures and functions of state and local government?	Lesson 1: Foundations of the U.S. Government Lesson 5: The U.S. Political System	Federalism pp. 66-89 State Government Local Government pp. 460-503
3.3.1	Describe limits the U.S. Constitution places on powers of the states (e.g., prohibitions against coining money, impairing interstate commerce, making treaties with foreign governments) and on the federal government's power over the states (e.g., federal government cannot abolish a state, Tenth Amendment reserves powers to the states).	Lesson 1: Foundations of the U.S. Government Lesson 5: The U.S. Political System	Federalism pp. 66-89 State Government pp. 460-479
3.3.2	Identify and define states' reserved and concurrent powers.	Lesson 1: Foundations of the U.S. Government Lesson 5: The U.S. Political System	Federalism pp. 66-89 State Government pp. 460-479
3.3.3	Explain the tension among federal, state, and local governmental power using the necessary and proper clause, the commerce clause, and the Tenth Amendment.	Lesson 1: Foundations of the U.S. Government Lesson 2: The Legislative and Executive Branches	Federalism pp. 66-89 Role and Powers of Congress pp. 92-111
3.3.4	Describe how state and local governments are organized, their major responsibilities, and how they affect the lives of citizens.	Lesson 5: The U.S. Political System	State Government Local Government pp. 460-503



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3.3.5	Describe the mechanisms by which citizens monitor and influence state and local governments (e.g., referendum, initiative, recall).	Lesson 5: The U.S. Political System	State Government Local Government pp. 460-503
3.3.6	Evaluate the major sources of revenue for state and local governments.	Lesson 5: The U.S. Political System	State Government Local Government pp. 460-503
3.3.7	Explain the role of state constitutions in state governments.	Lesson 3: The Judicial Branch	The U.S. Legal System pp. 270-293
3.4	Explain why the rule of law has a central place in American society through the investigation of such questions as: What is the role of law in the American political system? What is the importance of law in the American political system?	Lesson 3: The Judicial Branch	The U.S. Legal System pp. 270-293
3.4.1	Explain why the rule of law has a central place in American society (e.g., Supreme Court cases like Marbury v. Madison and U.S. v. Nixon; practices such as submitting bills to legal counsel to ensure congressional compliance with the law).	Lesson 3: The Judicial Branch	The Federal Court System pp. 248-269
3.4.2	Describe what can happen in the absence or breakdown of the rule of law (e.g., Ku Klux Klan attacks, police corruption, organized crime, interfering with the right to vote, and perjury).	Lesson 3: The Judicial Branch	The Federal Court System pp. 248-269
3.4.3	Explain the meaning and importance of equal protection of the law (e.g., the 14th Amendment, Americans with Disabilities Act, equal opportunity legislation).	Lesson 4: Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens	Assuring Individual Rights pp. 318 - 337
3.4.4	Describe considerations and criteria that have been used to deny, limit, or extend protection of individual rights (e.g., clear and present danger, time, place and	Lesson 4: Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens	Assuring Individual Rights pp. 318 - 337



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	manner restrictions on speech, compelling government interest, security, libel or slander, public safety, and equal opportunity).		
3.4.5	Analyze the various levels and responsibilities of courts in the federal and state judicial system and explain the relationships among them.	Lesson 3: The Judicial Branch	The U.S. Legal System pp. 270-293
3.5	Describe the roles of political parties, interest groups, the media, and individuals in determining and shaping public policy through the investigation of such questions as: What roles do political parties, interest groups, the media, and individuals play in the development of public policy?	Lesson 5: The U.S. Political System	Interest Groups Political Parties pp. 384-427
3.5.1	Explain how political parties, interest groups, the media, and individuals can influence and determine the public agenda.	Lesson 5: The U.S. Political System	Interest Groups Political Parties The Electoral Process pp. 384-456
3.5.2	Describe the origin and the evolution of political parties and their influence.	Lesson 5: The U.S. Political System	Political Parties pp. 404-427
3.5.3	Identify and explain the roles of various associations and groups in American politics (e.g., political organizations, political action committees, interest groups, voluntary and civic associations, professional organizations, unions, and religious groups).	Lesson 5: The U.S. Political System	Public Opinion Interest Groups Political Parties pp. 366-427
3.5.4	Explain the concept of public opinion, factors that shape it, and contrasting views on the role it should play in public policy.	Lesson 5: The U.S. Political System	Public Opinion pp. 366-383

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3.5.5	Evaluate the actual influence of public opinion on public policy.	Lesson 5: The U.S. Political System	Public Opinion pp. 366-383
3.5.6	Explain the significance of campaigns and elections in American politics, current criticisms of campaigns, and proposals for their reform.	Lesson 5: The U.S. Political System	The Electoral Process pp. 428-456
3.5.7	Explain the role of television, radio, the press, and the internet in political communication.	Lesson 5: The U.S. Political System	Public Opinion The Electoral Process pp. 366-383; 428-456
3.5.8	Evaluate, take, and defend positions about the formation and implementation of a current public policy issue, and examine ways to participate in the decision making process about the issue.	Research Paper	Research Paper
3.5.9	In making a decision on a public issue, analyze various forms of political communication (e.g., political cartoons, campaign advertisements, political speeches, and blogs) using criteria like logical validity, factual accuracy and/or omission, emotional appeal, distorted evidence, and appeals to bias or prejudice.	Lesson 5: The U.S. Political System	The Electoral Process pp. 428-456
C4	The United States of America and World Affairs		
4.1	Describe the formation and implementation of U.S. foreign policy through such questions as: How is foreign policy formed and implemented in American constitutional government?	Lesson 2: The Legislative and Executive Branch Lesson 6: The United States and the World	Foreign Policy and National Security pp. 216-245 International Relations pp. 526-554
4.1.1	Identify and evaluate major foreign policy positions that have characterized the United States' relations with the world (e.g., isolated nation, imperial power,	Lesson 2: The Legislative and Executive Branch Lesson 6: The United States and the World	Foreign Policy and National Security pp. 216-245 International Relations pp. 526-554

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	world leader) in light of foundational values and principles, provide examples of how they were implemented and their consequences (e.g., Spanish-American War, Cold War containment)		
4.1.2	Describe the process by which United States foreign policy is made, including the powers the Constitution gives to the president; Congress and the judiciary; and the roles federal agencies, domestic interest groups, the public, and the media play in foreign policy.	Lesson 2: The Legislative and Executive Branch Lesson 5: The U.S. Political System Lesson 6: The United States and the World	Foreign Policy and National Security pp. 216-245 Interest Groups pp. 384 - 403 International Relations pp. 526-554
4.1.3	Evaluate the means used to implement U.S. foreign policy with respect to current or past international issues (e.g., diplomacy, economic, military and humanitarian aid, treaties, sanctions, military intervention, and covert action).	Lesson 2: The Legislative and Executive Branch Lesson 6: The United States and the World	Foreign Policy and National Security pp. 216-245 International Relations pp. 526-554
4.1.4	Using at least two historical examples, explain reasons for, and consequences of, conflicts that arise when international disputes cannot be resolved peacefully.	Lesson 2: The Legislative and Executive Branch Lesson 6: The United States and the World	Foreign Policy and National Security pp. 216-245 International Relations pp. 526-554
4.2	Identify the roles of the United States of America in international institutions and affairs through the investigation of such questions as: What is the role of the United States in international institutions and affairs?	Lesson 2: The Legislative and Executive Branch Lesson 6: The United States and the World	Foreign Policy and National Security pp. 216-245 International Relations pp. 526-554
4.2.1	Describe how different political systems interact in world affairs with respect to international issues.	Lesson 6: The United States and the World	International Relations pp. 526-554
4.2.2	Analyze the impact of American political, economic, technological, and cultural developments on other parts of the world (e.g., immigration policies, economic, military and humanitarian aid, computer technology research, popular fashion, and film).	Lesson 6: The United States and the World	International Relations pp. 526-554

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4.2.3	Analyze the impact of political, economic, technological, and cultural developments around the world on the United States (e.g., terrorism, emergence of regional organizations like the European Union, multinational corporations, and interdependent world economy).	Lesson 6: The United States and the World	International Relations pp. 526-554
4.2.4	Identify the purposes and functions of governmental and non-governmental international organizations, and the role of the United States in each (e.g., the United Nations, NATO, World Court, Organization of American States, International Red Cross, Amnesty International).	Lesson 2: The Legislative and Executive Branch Lesson 6: The United States and the World	Foreign Policy and National Security pp. 216-245 International Relations pp. 526-554
4.2.5	Evaluate the role of the United States in important bilateral and multilateral agreements (e.g., NAFTA, Helsinki Accords, Antarctic Treaty, Most Favored Nation Agreements, and the Kyoto Protocol).	Lesson 6: The United States and the World	International Relations pp. 526-554
4.2.6	Evaluate the impact of American political ideas and values on other parts of the world (e.g., American Revolution, fundamental values and principles expressed in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution).	Lesson 1: Foundations of the U.S. Government	The Role of Government pp. 2-19
C5	Citizenship in the United States of America		
5.1	Describe the meaning of citizenship in the United States through the investigation of such questions as: What is the meaning of citizenship in the United States? What are the rights, responsibilities, and characteristics of citizenship in the United States?	Lesson 4: Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens	Protecting Civil Rights pp. 338-363

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5.1.1	Using examples, explain the idea and meaning of citizenship in the United States of America, and the rights and responsibilities of American citizens (e.g., people participate in public life, know about the laws that govern society, respect and obey those laws, participate in political life, stay informed and attentive about public issues, and voting).	Lesson 1: Foundations of the U.S. Government Lesson 4: Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens Lesson 5: The U.S. Political System	The Role of Government, p. 13 Fundamental Freedoms, p. 309 Political Parties, p. 423 The Electoral Process, p. 433
5.1.2	Compare the rights of citizenship Americans have as a member of a state and the nation.	Lesson 5: The U.S. Political System	State Government, pp. 460-479
5.2	Describe how one becomes a citizen in the United States through birth or naturalization by investigating the question: How does one become a citizen in the United States?	Lesson 4: Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens	Protecting Civil Rights pp. 338-363
5.2.1	Explain the distinction between citizens by birth, naturalized citizens, and non-citizens.	Lesson 4: Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens	Protecting Civil Rights pp. 338-363
5.2.2	Describe the distinction between legal and illegal immigration and the process by which legal immigrants can become citizens.	Lesson 4: Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens	Protecting Civil Rights pp. 338-363
5.2.3	Evaluate the criteria used for admission to citizenship in the United States and how Americans expanded citizenship over the centuries (e.g., removing limitations of suffrage).	Lesson 4: Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens	Protecting Civil Rights pp. 338-363
5.3	Identify the rights of citizenship by investigating the question: What are the personal, political, and economic rights of citizens in the United States?	Lesson 4: Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens	Assuring Individual Rights, pp. 318-337 Protecting Civil Rights pp. 338-363

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5.3.1	Identify and explain personal rights (e.g., freedom of thought, conscience, expression, association, movement and residence, the right to privacy, personal autonomy, due process of law, free exercise of religion, and equal protection of the law).	Lesson 4: Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens	Assuring Individual Rights, pp. 318-337
5.3.2	Identify and explain political rights (e.g., freedom of speech, press, assembly, and petition; and the right to vote and run for public office).	Lesson 4: Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens	Assuring Individual Rights, pp. 318-337
5.3.3	Identify and explain economic rights (e.g., the right to acquire, use, transfer, and dispose of property, choose one's work and change employment, join labor unions and professional associations, establish and operate a business, copyright protection, enter into lawful contracts, and just compensation for the taking of private property for public use).	Lesson 4: Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens	Fundamental Freedoms, pp. 296-317 Assuring Individual Rights, pp. 318-337
5.3.4	Describe the relationship between personal, political, and economic rights and how they can sometimes conflict.	Lesson 4: Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens	Fundamental Freedoms, pp. 296-317 Assuring Individual Rights, pp. 318-337
5.3.5	Explain considerations and criteria commonly used in determining what limits should be placed on specific rights.	Lesson 4: Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens	Fundamental Freedoms, pp. 296-317 Assuring Individual Rights, pp. 318-337
5.3.6	Describe the rights protected by the First Amendment, and using case studies and examples, explore the limit and scope of First Amendment rights.	Lesson 4: Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens	Fundamental Freedoms, pp. 296-317
5.3.7	Using the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Amendments, describe the rights of the accused; and using case studies and examples, explore the limit and scope of these rights.	Lesson 4: Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens	Assuring Individual Rights, pp. 318-337

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5.3.8	Explain and give examples of the role of the Fourteenth Amendment in extending the protection of individual rights against state action.	Lesson 4: Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens	Assuring Individual Rights, pp. 318-337
5.3.9	Use examples to explain why rights are not unlimited and absolute.	Lesson 4: Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens	Fundamental Freedoms, pp. 296-317 Assuring Individual Rights, pp. 318-337
5.4	Identify the responsibilities associated with citizenship in the United States and the importance of those responsibilities in a democratic society through the investigation of questions such as: What are the responsibilities associated with citizenship in the United States? Why are those experiences considered important to the preservation of American constitutional government?	Lesson 4: Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens	Protecting Civil Rights pp. 338-363
5.4.1	Distinguish between personal and civic responsibilities and describe how they can sometimes conflict with each other.	Lesson 2: The Legislative and Executive Branch	Congress at Work, pp. 112-139
5.4.2	Describe the importance of citizens' civic responsibilities including obeying the law, being informed and attentive to public issues, monitoring political leaders and governmental agencies, assuming leadership when appropriate, paying taxes, registering to vote and voting knowledgeably on candidates and issues, serving as a juror, serving in the armed forces, performing public service.	Lesson 5: The U.S. Political System	Political Parties, p. 423 The Electoral Process, p. 433
5.4.3	Explain why meeting personal and civic responsibilities is important to the preservation and improvement of American constitutional democracy.	Lesson 5: The U.S. Political System	Political Parties, p. 423 The Electoral Process, p. 433

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5.5	Explain why particular dispositions in citizens are considered important to the preservation of American constitutional government by investigating the question: What dispositions or character traits are considered important to the preservation of American constitutional government?	Lesson 1: Foundations of the U.S. Government	Federalism pp. 66-89
5.5.1	Describe dispositions people think lead citizens to become independent members of society (e.g., self-discipline, self-governance, and a sense of individual responsibility) and thought to foster respect for individual worth and human dignity (e.g., respect for individual rights and choice, and concern for the well-being of others).	Lesson 4: Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens	Assuring Individual Rights, pp. 318-337 Protecting Civil Rights pp. 338-363
5.5.2	Describe the dispositions thought to encourage citizen involvement in public affairs (e.g., "civic virtue" or attentiveness to and concern for public affairs; patriotism or loyalty to values and principles underlying American constitutional democracy) and to facilitate thoughtful and effective participation in public affairs (e.g., civility, respect for the rights of other individuals, respect for law, honesty, open-mindedness, negotiation and compromise; persistence, civic mindedness, compassion, patriotism, courage, and tolerance for ambiguity).	Lesson 4: Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens	Assuring Individual Rights, pp. 318-337 Protecting Civil Rights pp. 338-363
5.5.3	Explain why the development of citizens as independent members of society who are respectful of individual worth and human dignity, inclined to participate in public affairs, and are thoughtful and effective in their participation, is important to the preservation and improvement of American constitutional democracy.	Lesson 4: Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens	Assuring Individual Rights, pp. 318-337 Protecting Civil Rights pp. 338-363



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C6	Citizenship in Action		
6.1	Use forms of inquiry and construct reasoned arguments to engage in public discourse around policy and public issues by investigating the question: How can citizens acquire information, solve problems, make decisions, and defend positions about public policy issues?	Research Paper	Research Paper
6.1.1	Identify and research various viewpoints on significant public policy issues.	Lesson 5: The U.S. Political System	Public Opinion, pp. 366-383
6.1.2	Locate, analyze, and use various forms of evidence, information, and sources about a significant public policy issue, including primary and secondary sources, legal documents (e.g., Constitutions, court decisions, state law), non-text based information (e.g., maps, charts, tables, graphs, and cartoons), and other forms of political communication (e.g., oral political cartoons, campaign advertisements, political speeches, and blogs).	Research Paper	Research Paper
6.1.3	Develop and use criteria (e.g., logical validity, factual accuracy and/or omission, emotional appeal, credibility, unstated assumptions, logical fallacies, inconsistencies, distortions, and appeals to bias or prejudice, overall strength of argument) in analyzing evidence and position statements.	Lesson 2: The Legislative and Executive Branches Lesson 5: The U.S. Political System	The Presidency, pp. 142-167 The Electoral Process, pp. 528-457
6.1.4	Address a public issue by suggesting alternative solutions or courses of action, evaluating the consequences of each, and proposing an action to address the issue or resolve the problem.	Lesson 4: Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens	Protecting Civil Rights pp. 338-363



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6.1.5	Make a persuasive, reasoned argument on a public issue and support using evidence (e.g., historical and contemporary examples), constitutional principles, and fundamental values of American constitutional democracy; explain the stance or position.	Lesson 4: Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens	Protecting Civil Rights pp. 338-363
6.2	Describe multiple opportunities for citizens to participate in civic life by investigating the question: How can citizens participate in civic life?	Lesson 5: The U.S. Political System Lesson 4: Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens	The Electoral Process, pp. 528-457 Interest Groups, pp. 384-403 Protecting Civil Rights pp. 338-363
6.2.1	Describe the relationship between politics and the attainment of individual and public goals (e.g., how individual interests are fulfilled by working to achieve collective goals).	Lesson 5: The U.S. Political System	Interest Groups, pp. 384-403
6.2.2	Distinguish between and evaluate the importance of political participation and social participation.	Lesson 5: The U.S. Political System Lesson 4: Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens	The Electoral Process, pp. 528-457 Protecting Civil Rights pp. 338-363
6.2.3	Describe how, when, and where individuals can participate in the political process at the local, state, and national levels (including, but not limited to voting, attending political and governmental meetings, contacting public officials, working in campaigns, community organizing, demonstrating or picketing, boycotting, joining interest groups or political action committees); evaluate the effectiveness of these methods of participants.	Lesson 5: The U.S. Political System	The Electoral Process, pp. 428-457 State Government, pp. 460-479 Local Government, pp. 480-503
6.2.4	Participate in a real or simulated election, and evaluate the results, including the impact of voter turnout and demographics.		



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6.2.5	Describe how citizen movements seek to realize fundamental values and principles of American constitutional democracy.	Lesson 4: Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens	Protecting Civil Rights pp. 338-363
6.2.6	Analyze different ways people have used civil disobedience, the different forms civil disobedience might take (e.g., violent and non-violent) and their impact.	Lesson 4: Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens	Protecting Civil Rights pp. 338-363
6.2.7	Participate in a service-learning project, reflect upon experiences, and evaluate the value of the experience to the American ideal of participation.		
6.2.8	Describe various forms and functions of political leadership and evaluate the characteristics of an effective leader.	Lesson 2: The Legislative and Executive Branches	The Presidency, pp. 142-167
6.2.9	Evaluate the claim that constitutional democracy requires the participation of an attentive, knowledgeable, and competent citizenry.	Lesson 1: Foundations of the U.S. Government	The Role of Government pp. 2-19
6.2.10	Participate in a real or simulated public hearing or debate and evaluate the role of deliberative public discussions in civic life.		
6.2.11	Identify typical issues, needs, or concerns of citizens (e.g., seeking variance, zoning changes, information about property taxes), and actively demonstrate ways citizens might use local governments to resolve issues or concerns.	Lesson 5: The U.S. Political System	Local Government, pp. 480-503