

CIVICS COURSE ALIGNMENT

Unit/ Time Frame	High School Content Expectations	Unit Objectives/Essential Questions	Key Concepts	Textbook Sections/Pages
<p>Unit I: <i>Introduction to Civics & Politics</i> Time: 2 weeks</p>	<p>C1. 1.1 1.1.1 1.1.2 1.1.3 1.1.4 1.2 1.2.1 1.2.2 1.2.3 1.2.4 5.5 6.1.2</p>	<p>1. What is the purpose of government? 2. What types of government exist? 3. What is politics? 4. What are the competing arguments about the role of government? 5. What is the role of a citizen in government?</p>	<p>Civics Power Legitimacy Authority Sovereignty Political Ideology Political Spectrum</p>	<p>Chapter 1</p>
<p>Unit II: <i>Foundations of the American Constitutional System</i> Time: 2 ½ weeks</p>	<p>C2 2.1 2.1.1 2.1.2 2.1.3 2.1.4 2.2 2.2 5.1 5.2</p>	<p>1. What are the origins and foundations of our government? 2. How do Constitutional principles preserve fundamental values?</p>	<p>Declaration of Independence Natural rights Articles of Confederation Constitution Principles of the Constitution (limited government, checks & balances, popular sovereignty, rule of law, separation of powers, judicial review) Amendments (Formal</p>	<p>Chapter 2 Chapter 3</p>

<p>Unit III: The Structure & Function of the Branches Time: 5 weeks</p>	<p>C3 3.1 3.2 3.4 Exec Branch 4.1.2 4.1.3 (4.1.1 & 4.1.4 = USHG) (4.2.1 - 4.2.5 = WHG, 4.2.6 = USHG)</p>	<p>1. What is the structure of each branch of government? 2. How are power and responsibility distributed, shared and limited between the three branches?</p>	<p>and Informal) Enumerated (expressed) powers Separation of Powers Checks & Balances Making the law Executing the law Interpreting the law Necessary & Proper Clause Commerce Clause</p>	<p>Chapter 10 Chapter 11 Chapter 13, Sections 1-2 Chapter 14, Sections 1-4 Page 390 (15.2) Chapter 18, Sections 1-3</p>
<p>Unit IV: Voting, Policy and Political Behavior Time: 3 ½ weeks</p>	<p>3.5 5.1 5.2 6.1.2 6.1.3 6.2</p>	<p>1. How do actors, such as political parties, interest groups, and media affect voting (elections)? 2. How do these same actors affect public policy? 3. How have voting rights been expanded in U.S. history? 4. To be an active participant in the election process, what steps must a citizen take? 5. What is the process by which the President of the United States is elected?</p>	<p>Interest groups Political parties Media Lobbyists Public policy Citizenship Naturalization Voting Registration Campaigns Elections Electoral College Primaries/Caucuses</p>	<p>Chapter 13, Sections 3-6 Chapter 21, Section 4 Chapter 5, Sections 1-2, 4 Chapter 6* Chapter 7, Sections 1-2 Chapter 8, Sections 1, 3 Chapter 9, Section 3</p>
<p>Unit V: Federalism, State and Local Government Time: 2 weeks</p>	<p>3.1.7 3.3 5.4 6.1.4 6.2</p>	<p>1. What are the advantages of a federal system? 2. How are powers shared and divided between federal, state and local governments?</p>	<p>Reserved powers Concurrent powers Supremacy Clause (Article 6) 10th Amendment</p>	<p>Chapter 4, Section 1 Chapter 24* Chapter 25, Section 1</p>

<p>Unit VI: <i>Citizenship and Civil Liberties</i> Time: 3 weeks</p>	<p>5.3 5.4</p>	<p>3. What are the specific functions of state and local government? 4. What Constitutional limits are placed on the power of the states? 5. What Constitutional limits are placed on the federal government over the states?</p> <p>1. What are the rights guaranteed to citizens? 2. What happens when rights conflict? 3. What are the limits on personal, political and economic rights, and why are rights not unlimited? 4. Other than voting, how can individuals participate in the political process?</p>	<p>Bill of Rights 1st Amendment Civil liberties Civil rights Right to privacy Conflicting rights Rights of accused 14th Amendment</p>	<p>Chapter 19* Chapter 20* Chapter 21*</p>
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* abridged as teacher sees fit