

Civics Pacing Guide

Week	Chapters	Content Expectations and Objectives
1-2	<p>Ch 1-3 <i>A portrait of Americans- Who makes up our society</i></p> <p><i>American Society and its Values- Institutions, Education, and Laws</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.1.1 Identify roles citizens play in civic and private life, with emphasis on leadership. • 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). • 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). • 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. • 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). • 2.2.4 Analyze and explain ideas about fundamental values like liberty, justice, and equality found in a range of documents (e.g., Martin Luther King’s “I Have a Dream” speech and “Letter from Birmingham City Jail,” the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Declaration of Sentiments, the Equal Rights Amendment, and the Patriot Act). • 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). • 5.1.2 Compare the rights of citizenship Americans have as a member of a state and the nation. • 5.2.1 Explain the distinction between citizens by birth, naturalized citizens, and non-citizens. • 5.3.5 Explain considerations and criteria commonly used in determining what limits should be placed on specific rights. • 5.4.2 The importance of 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. responsibilities including obeying the law, being informed and attentive to public issues, monitoring political leaders and governmental agencies, assuming leadership when appropriate, paying taxes, registering to vote and voting knowledgeably on candidates and issues, serving as a juror, serving in the armed forces, performing public service.

<p>3-4</p>	<p>Ch. 3-5 <i>The Meaning of Citizenship-</i> Responsibilities of being a U.S. citizen.</p> <p><i>American Political heritage-</i>Historical background behind the development of the United States</p> <p><i>Creating the Constitution-</i>Great compromise, Federalists and Anti-Federalists</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). • 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. • 1.2.4 Compare and contrast direct and representative democracy. • 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 (the 10th, 14th, 51st), John Locke’s Second Treatise, Montesquieu’s Spirit of Laws, Paine’s Common Sense. • 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. • 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. • 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 suffrage, the Great Depression and the civil rights movement. • 3.1.7 Explain why the federal government is one of enumerated powers while state governments are those of reserved powers. • 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.
-------------------	---	--

<p>5</p>	<p>Ch. 6-7 <i>The Bill of Rights-</i> Meaning of each, cases that have involved the Bill of Rights</p> <p><i>Our Living Constitution-</i> Amendments that have been added and issues that they have dealt with.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3.2.4 Explain the role of the Bill of Rights and each of its amendments in restraining the power of government over individuals. • 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. 3.4.1 Explain why the rule of law has a central place in American society (e.g., Supreme Court cases like <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> and <i>U.S. v. Nixon</i>; practices such as submitting bills to legal counsel to ensure congressional compliance with the law). • 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). • 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). • 3.4.4 Describe considerations and criteria that have been used to deny, limit, or extend protection of individual rights (e.g., clear and present danger, time, place and manner restrictions on speech, compelling government interest, security, libel or slander, public safety, and equal opportunity). • 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). • 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). • 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). • 5.3.4 Describe the relationship between personal, political, and economic rights and how they can sometimes conflict. • 5.3.5 Explain considerations and criteria commonly used in determining what limits should be placed on specific rights. • 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. • 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. • 5.3.8 Explain and give examples of the role of the Fourteenth Amendment in extending the protection of individual rights against state action. • 5.3.9 Use examples to explain why rights are not unlimited and absolute.
-----------------	---	--

<p>6-8</p>	<p>Ch. 8-10 <i>The Legislative Branch</i> <i>The Executive Branch</i> <i>The Judicial Branch</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3.1.1 Analyze the purposes, organization, functions, and processes of the legislative branch as enumerated in Article I of the Constitution. • 3.1.2 Analyze the purposes, organization, functions, and processes of the executive branch as enumerated in Article II of the Constitution. • 3.1.3 Analyze the purposes, organization, functions, and processes of the judicial branch as enumerated in Article III of the Constitution. • 3.2.2 Use court cases to explain how the Constitution is maintained as the supreme law of the land (e.g., <i>Marbury v. Madison</i>, <i>Gibbons v. Ogden</i>, <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i>). • 3.2.3 Identify specific provisions in the Constitution that limit the power of the federal government. • 3.4.5 Analyze the various levels and responsibilities of courts in the federal and state judicial system and explain the relationships among them.
<p>9</p>	<p>Ch. 11-12 <i>State Government</i> <i>Local Government</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). • 3.3.2 Identify and define states’ reserved and concurrent powers. • 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. • 3.3.4 Describe how state and local governments are organized, their major responsibilities, and how they affect the lives of citizens. • 3.3.5 Describe the mechanisms by which citizens monitor and influence state and local governments (e.g., referendum, initiative, recall). • 3.3.6 Evaluate the major sources of revenue for state and local governments. • 3.3.7 Explain the role of state constitutions in state governments. • 3.4.5 Analyze the various levels and responsibilities of courts in the federal and state judicial system and explain the relationships among them.
<p>10</p>	<p>Ch. 18-21 <i>Laws and Our Society</i> <i>Criminal and Juvenile Justice</i> <i>Civil Justice</i> <i>Political Parties in Our Democracy</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3.5.1 Explain how political parties, interest groups, the media, and individuals can influence and determine the public agenda. • 3.5.2 Describe the origin and the evolution of political parties and their influence. • 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). • 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. • 3.5.5 Evaluate the actual influence of public opinion on public policy. • 3.5.6 Explain the significance of campaigns and elections in American politics, current criticisms of campaigns, and proposals for their reform. • 3.5.7 Explain the role of television, radio, the press, and the internet in political communication. • 5.3.3 Identify and explain economic rights (e.g., the right to acquire, use, transfer, and dispose of property, choose one’s work and change employment, join labor unions and professional associations, establish and operate a business, copyright protection, enter into lawful contracts, and just compensation for the taking of private property for public use).

<p>10-11</p>	<p>Ch. 22-25 <i>Voting and Elections</i></p> <p><i>Confronting Society's Problems</i></p> <p><i>One Nation Among Many</i></p> <p><i>American Foreign Policy</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.1.2 Explain and provide examples of the concepts “power,” “legitimacy,” “authority,” and “sovereignty.” • 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. • 3.5.6 Explain the significance of campaigns and elections in American politics, current criticisms of campaigns, and proposals for their reform. • 3.5.7 Explain the role of television, radio, the press, and the internet in political communication. • 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. • 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. • 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, 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. • 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). • 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. • 4.2.1 Describe how different political systems interact in world affairs with respect to international issues. • 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). • 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). • 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). • 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). • 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). • 5.4.3 Explain why meeting personal and civic responsibilities are important to the preservation and improvement of American constitutional democracy.
---------------------	---	--

<p>11-12</p>	<p>Research, Debate, and Discuss</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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). • 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. • 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). • 3.1.6 Evaluate major sources of revenue for the national government, including the constitutional provisions for taxing its citizens. • 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. • 3.4.1 Explain why the rule of law has a central place in American society (e.g., Supreme Court cases like <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> and <i>U.S. v. Nixon</i>; practices such as submitting bills to legal counsel to ensure congressional compliance with the law). • 5.2.2 Describe the distinction between legal and illegal immigration and the process by which legal immigrants can become citizens. • 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). • 5.4.1 Distinguish between personal and civic responsibilities and describe how they can sometimes conflict with each other. • 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). • 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). • 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. • 6.1.1 Identify and research various viewpoints on significant public policy issues. • 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). • 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.
---------------------	---	--

<p style="text-align: center;">13</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Exam Week</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Review for the Exam</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). • 6.2.2 Distinguish between and evaluate the importance of political participation and social participation. • 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 participation. • 6.2.4 Participate in a real or simulated election, and evaluate the results, including the impact of voter turnout and demographics. • 6.2.5 Describe how citizen movements seek to realize fundamental values and principles of American constitutional democracy. • 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. • 6.2.7 Participate in a service-learning project, reflect upon experiences, and evaluate the value of the experience to the American ideal of participation. 1 • 6.2.8 Describe various forms and functions of political leadership and evaluate the characteristics of an effective leader. • 6.2.9 Evaluate the claim that constitutional democracy requires the participation of an attentive, knowledgeable, and competent citizenry. • 6.2.10 Participate in a real or simulated public hearing or debate and evaluate the role of deliberative public discussions in civic life. • 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.
--	---	---