Moon Area School District Curriculum Map

Course: Civics and Economics
Grade Level: 12
Content Area: Social Studies
Frequency: Full-Year Course

Big Ideas

- 1. People have more freedoms and power in democratic governments and constitutional democracies reflect the principles and values of those being governed.
- 2. Government systems establish the structure and function of the government and Federal systems attempt to balance the power between levels of government.
- 3. Individuals can demonstrate citizenship by fulfilling duties and responsibilities
- 4. There is a balance between individual rights and public interest while laws and court decisions can help protect and limit individual rights.
- 5. Conflict and debate over governmental power often leads to change and Political parties offer citizens with similar values and beliefs a voice in the political Process.
- 6. Elections provide citizens the ability to influence the development of public policy and laws.
- 7. Government agencies enforce laws and regulations to secure domestic tranquility, promote the General Welfare, and protect the nation against foreign enemies.
- 8. Federal Democracies attempt to balance power between the levels of government at the Federal, State and Local levels, each with different roles and responsibilities and all with concurrent responsibilities.
- 9. All economic systems answer three basic questions: How, what, and for Whom goods and services are made.
- 10. Unlimited wants and Limited resources are the basic economic problem
- 11. Economic systems vary on how the basic problem of scarcity is answered, while Market economies offer more economic freedom to individuals by encouraging competition and limiting the role of government.
- 12. Supply and demand determine price and quantity of production in a market economy.
- 13. Money serves the function of a medium of exchange, unit of account, a store of value, and a standard of deferred payment while its value is influenced by governments, banks and is used to create more wealth.
- 14. The economic focus within an area is often determined by its resources, leading to specialization and increased trade and interdependence among nations.
- 15. The awareness of financial responsibility and risk often leads to sound decision making and effective financial planning is an essential skill for future stability and security.

Essential Questions

16. How are democratic governments different from other forms of government?

- 17. Why can you determine the principles and values of a nation by studying its Constitution?
- 18. How do government systems establish the structure and function of a government?
- 19. How do democracies attempt to balance power between the people and Government?
- 20. What makes competent and responsible citizens.
- 21. Why is it sometimes necessary to limit individual rights?
- 22. How do laws and court decisions help protect and limit individual rights for individuals in the United States?
- 23. How does conflict lead to governmental change?
- 24. How do political parties offer citizens a voice in the political process?
- 25. How do elections provide citizens with the ability to influence the development of public policy and laws?
- 26. How do government agencies protect the general welfare of society and individual rights of all citizens?
- 27. How does foreign policy shape our relations with other nations?
- 28. How do government systems establish the structure and function of a government between the levels of government?
- 29. How does a citizen at the local level advocate for themselves and their interests to solve problems?
- 30. Why are individual choice and competition important in a free market economy?
- 31. How do economic systems affect economic decisions?
- 32. How does supply and demand influence economic decisions?
- 33. How do market economies ensure economic freedom to individuals?
- 34. Why would economic activity within a country vary from place to place?
- 35. How did trade lead to interdependence and globalization?
- 36. How can the global economy affect a nation's economy?
- 37. How is sound decision making related to financial responsibility and risk?
- 38. How can money be invested and saved in order to provide for the future?
- 39. How does the Federal Reserve influence the value of money?
- 40. How does monthly financial planning influence an enhanced quality of life and what is the "real cost" of purchasing, owning, and maintaining an automobile?
- 41. What are the costs and benefits of credit?

Primary Resource(s) & Technology:

Textbook Series, Microsoft Teams, Promethean Boards, Student Laptops, Online Resources.

Pennsylvania and/or focus standards referenced at:

www.pdesas.org www.education.pa.gov

Big Ideas/ EQs	Focus Standard(s)	Assessed Competencies (Key content and skills)	Timeline
#1,2,3, 16, 17,		Analyze the changes in power and authority among the three branches of government over time.	August - September

18, 19, 20.	Eligible Content: PA Standards for Civics and Government 5.1 5.3	Employ historical examples and political philosophy to evaluate the major arguments advanced for the necessity of government. Evaluate critical issues in various contemporary governments. Evaluate and demonstrate what makes competent and responsible citizens.	Principles of Government and American Citizenship (2 Weeks)
#s 4, 21, 22,	5.2	Analyze and assess the rights of people as written in the PA Constitution and the US Constitution. Analyze the sources, purposes, functions of law, and how the rule of law protects individual rights and promotes the common good. Evaluate the application of the principles and ideals in contemporary civic life. Liberty / Freedom Democracy Justice Equality. Analyze landmark United States Supreme Court interpretations of the Constitution and its Amendments. Evaluate an individual's civil rights, responsibilities, and obligations in various contemporary governments.	September-October Constitutional Freedoms (2 Weeks)
#s 5, 6, 23, 24, 25,	5.2 5.3 5.4	Evaluate the role of nationalism in uniting and dividing citizens. Compare and contrast the politics of various interest groups and evaluate their impact on foreign policy. Evaluate the fairness and effectiveness of the United States electoral processes, including the electoral college. Evaluate the impact of interest groups in developing public policy. Evaluate the role of mass media in setting public agenda and influencing political life. Evaluate the role of mass media in world politics. Examine the causes of conflicts in society and evaluate techniques to address those conflicts.	October Political Parties/ Elections and Voting Interest Groups/Mass Media (2-3Weeks)
		Evaluate how government agencies create, amend, and enforce regulations.	

#s 7,	PA 5.4		November
26, 27,	1113.4	Compare and contrast policymaking in various contemporary world governments.	rvovember
		Evaluate political leadership and public service in a republican form of government.	Public Policy/ Taxing and
		Evaluate tax policies of various states and countries.	Spending
		Evaluate the effectiveness of foreign policy tools in various current issues confronting the United States (e.g., diplomacy, economic aid, military aid, sanctions, treaties).	(2 Weeks)
		Evaluate the effectiveness of international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental.	
		Examine foreign policy perspectives, including realism, idealism, and liberalism.	
#s 8, 28, 29	PA Standards 5.3	Evaluate state and federal powers based on significant documents and other critical sources. Declaration of Independence, the United States Constitution, the Bill of Rights and the Pennsylvania Constitution	December- January
		Evaluate the costs and benefits of government decisions to provide public goods and services.	State and Local Government (2 Weeks)
#s 9, 10, 11, 30, 31	PA Standards for Economics PA 6.3	Analyze the opportunity cost of decisions made by individuals, businesses, communities, and nations. Analyze the role of profits and losses in the allocation of resources in a market economy.	January- February
	171 0.3	Evaluate the comparative advantage of nations in the production of goods and services.	Economics Basics
		Evaluate the economic reasoning behind a choice. Evaluate effective allocation of resources for the production of goods and services.	(3 Weeks)
		Evaluate various economic systems.	
		Predict the long-term consequences of decisions made because of scarcity.	
#s 12,	PA 6.4, 6.5	Analyze how changes in transportation, communication networks, and technology affect economic interdependence around the world in the 21st century.	February-April
14, 31, 32, 33,		Analyze the costs and benefits of organizing a business as a sole proprietorship, partnership, or corporation.	Business organizations,

		Assess the impact of entrepreneurs on the economy. Evaluate the flow of goods and services in an international economy. Evaluate the health of an economy (local, regional, national, global) using economic indicators. Evaluate the impact of private economic institutions on the individual, the national and the international economy. Evaluate the role that governments play in international trade. Predict how changes in supply and demand affect equilibrium price and quantity sold. Predict how changes in incentives may affect the choices made by individuals, businesses, communities,	Supply and Demand, Global Economy (3-4 Weeks)
#'s 13, 15, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41	PA 6.6.3, 6.5	Analyze the risks and returns of various investments. Assess the government's role in regulating and stabilizing the state and national economy. Compare distribution of wealth across nations. Evaluate benefits and costs of changes in interest rates for individuals and society. Evaluate how changes in education, incentives, technology, and capital investment alter productivity. Evaluate the social, political, and economic costs/benefits of potential changes to taxation policies. Predict and evaluate how media affects markets. Analyze the factors influencing wages. Research to calculate the real cost of vehicle ownership. Research how interest rates impact final costs of credit.	April-May (3 Weeks) Money and Banking, Stock Market and Investments and Credit