

## U.S. Government Scope and Sequence

				1st 9 Weeks		
		Political Ideology & Media Bias	The Constitution	Legislative Branch		
<b>Big Ideas / Essential Questions</b>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What is the Political Spectrum?</li> <li>2. How do people's political views impact their actions?</li> <li>3. How does bias in the media shape the political landscape of the nation?</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What is the purpose of government?</li> <li>2. How did The Enlightenment influence political thinking of the Framers?</li> <li>3. What experiences from colonial rule influenced the new Constitution?</li> <li>4. How does the Constitution prevent consolidation of power?</li> <li>5. How does the Constitution protect individual liberty?</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What role does the Legislative Branch play in the U.S. Government?</li> <li>2. How does the Congress represent and serve the people?</li> <li>3. What is the structure of Congress?</li> <li>4. What are the steps in the law making process?</li> <li>5. How does the Legislative Branch check the other branches?</li> <li>6. What are reapportionment and redistricting, and what role does gerrymandering play in the process?</li> </ol>		
	<b>Suggested Pacing</b>	12 Days	12 Days	11 Days		
<b>Essential Standards</b>		2A Describe the processes used by individuals, political parties, interest groups, or the media to affect public policy. 2B Analyze the impact of political changes brought about by individuals, political parties, interest groups, or the media, past and present. 10A Analyze the functions of political parties and their role in the electoral process at local, state, and national levels. 10B Explain the two-party system and evaluate the role of third parties in the United States. 14A Analyze the effectiveness of various methods of participation in the political process at local, state, and national levels. 14C Describe the factors that influence an individual's political attitudes and actions. 15A Analyze different points of view of political parties and interest	1A Explain major political ideas in history, including the laws of nature and nature's God, unalienable rights, divine right of kings, social contract theory, and the rights of resistance to illegitimate government. 1B Identify major intellectual, philosophical, and political traditions that informed the American founding, English common law and constitutionalism, Enlightenment, and republicanism, as they address issues of liberty, rights, and responsibilities of individuals. 1C Identify the individuals whose principles of laws and government institutions informed the American founding documents, including those of John Locke and Charles de Montesquieu. 1D Identify the contributions of the political philosophies of the Founding Fathers, including John Adams, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, John Jay, George	3B Examine political boundaries to make inferences regarding the distribution of political power. 3C Explain how political districts are crafted and how they are affected by Supreme Court decisions such as Baker v. Carr. 7A Analyze the structure and functions of the legislative branch of government, including the bicameral structure of Congress, the role of committees, and the procedure for enacting laws. 7E Explain how provisions of the U.S. Constitution provide for checks and balances among the three branches of government. 9A Identify different methods of filling public offices, including elected and appointed offices at the local, state, and national levels.		

<p><b>Correlating Standards</b></p>	<p>groups such as the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), the National Rifle Association (NRA), and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) on important contemporary issues</p>	<p>Mason, Roger Sherman, and James Wilson, on the development of the U.S. government.                      1E Analyze debates and compromises that impacted the creation of the founding documents.                      6A Explain the importance of a written constitution.                      6B Explain how the federal government serves the purposes set forth in the Preamble to the U.S. Constitution.                      6D Evaluate constitutional provisions for limiting the role of government, including republicanism, checks and balances, federalism, separation of powers, popular sovereignty, and individual rights.                      6E Describe the constitutionally prescribed procedures by which the U.S. Constitution can be changed and analyze the role of the amendment process in a constitutional government.                      6F Identify how the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution continue to shape American beliefs and principles in the United States today.</p>	
	<p>19A Analyze information by sequencing, categorizing, identifying cause-and-effect relationships, comparing, contrasting, finding the main idea, summarizing, making generalizations and predictions, and drawing inferences and conclusions.                      19C Analyze and defend a point of view on a current political issue.                      19D Analyze and evaluate the validity of information, arguments, and counterarguments from primary and secondary sources for bias, propaganda, point of view, and frame of reference.</p>	<p>20A Use social studies terminology correctly.                      20B Create written, oral, and visual presentations of social studies information using effective communication skills, including proper citations and avoiding plagiarism.</p>	<p>20A Use social studies terminology correctly.</p>

				2nd 9 Weeks		
				The Executive Branch	The Judicial Branch	Civil Rights and Liberties
<b>Big Ideas / Essential Questions</b>	<p><b>1. What role does the Executive Branch Play in the U.S. Government?</b></p> <p><b>2. What is the structure of the Executive Branch, Executive Office of the Presidency, Cabinet Departments, and Bureaucratic Agencies?</b></p> <p><b>3. What powers does the President have in executing the laws of the United States?</b></p> <p><b>4. What limits are there to Presidential Power.</b></p>			<p><b>1. What roles does the Judicial Branch play in the United States?</b></p> <p><b>2. What is the structure of the Federal Court System?</b></p> <p><b>3. What is the structure of the Texas Court System.</b></p> <p><b>4. What is the difference between criminal and civil law?</b></p> <p><b>5. What is the difference between original and appellate jurisdiction?</b></p>		<p><b>1. What constitutional rights protect the those arrested and accused of crimes?</b></p> <p><b>2. How does the constitution provide for "equal justice for all"?</b></p> <p><b>3. What is the right to due process?</b></p> <p><b>4. How does the 4th Amendment protect citizens from unreasonable search and seizure?</b></p>
<b>Suggested Pacing</b>	15 Days			13 Days		11 Days
<b>Essential Standards</b>	<p>7B Analyze the structure and functions of the executive branch of government, including the constitutional powers of the president, the growth of presidential power, and the role of the Cabinet and executive departments.</p> <p>7D Identify the purpose of selected independent executive agencies, including the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), and regulatory commissions, including the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and Federal Communications Commission (FCC).</p> <p>7E Explain how provisions of the U.S. Constitution provide for checks and balances among the three branches of government.</p> <p>7G Explain the major responsibilities of the federal government for</p>			<p>7C Analyze the structure and functions of the judicial branch of government, including the federal court system, types of jurisdiction, and judicial review.</p> <p>7E Explain how provisions of the U.S. Constitution provide for checks and balances among the three branches of government.</p> <p>7F Analyze selected issues raised by judicial activism and judicial restraint.</p> <p>9A Identify different methods of filling public offices, including elected and appointed offices at the local, state, and national levels.</p> <p>17A Identify different methods of filling public offices, including elected and appointed offices at the local, state, and national levels.</p>		<p>1B Identify major intellectual, philosophical, political, and religious traditions that informed the American founding, including Judeo-Christian (especially biblical law), English common law and constitutionalism, Enlightenment, and republicanism, as they address issues of liberty, rights, and responsibilities of individuals.</p> <p>6D Evaluate constitutional provisions for limiting the role of government, including republicanism, checks and balances, federalism, separation of powers, popular sovereignty, and individual rights.</p> <p>7C Aanalyze the structure and functions of the judicial branch of government, including the federal court system, types of jurisdiction, and judicial review.</p> <p>8D Explain how the U.S. Constitution limits the power of national and state governments.</p>

	<p>domestic and foreign policy such as national defense.</p> <p>9A Identify different methods of filling public offices, including elected and appointed offices at the local, state, and national levels.</p> <p>9B Explain the process of electing the president of the United States and analyze the Electoral College.</p>		<p>12A Explain the roles of limited government and the rule of law in the protection of individual rights.</p> <p>12C Identify the freedoms and rights protected and secured by each amendment in the Bill of Rights.</p> <p>12E Analyze U.S. Supreme Court interpretations of rights guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution in selected cases, including Engel v. Vitale, Schenck v. United States, Texas v. Johnson, Miranda v. Arizona, Gideon v. Wainwright, Mapp v. Ohio, and Roe v. Wade.</p> <p>12F Explain the importance of due process rights to the protection of individual rights and in limiting the powers of government.</p> <p>12G Recall the conditions that produced the 14th Amendment and describe subsequent efforts to selectively extend some of the Bill of Rights to the states through U.S. Supreme Court rulings and analyze the impact on the scope of fundamental rights and federalism.</p>
<p><b>Correlating Standards</b></p>	<p>20A Use social studies terminology correctly.</p> <p>20B Create written, oral, and visual presentations of social studies information using effective communication skills, including proper citations and avoiding plagiarism.</p>	<p>20A Use social studies terminology correctly.</p>	<p>20A Use social studies terminology correctly.</p>