

YEAR AT A GLANCE: *Participation in Government* (updated Oct 2024)

	<u>Unit 1</u>	<u>Unit 2</u>	<u>Unit 3</u>	<u>Unit 4</u>	<u>Unit 5</u>
Title	Foundations of American Democracy	Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	Rights, Responsibilities, and Duties of Citizenship	Political and Civic Participation	Public Policy
Unit Length <i>(weeks taught)</i>	5 Weeks	4 Weeks	3 weeks	5	3
Performance Task <i>(e.g., Persuasive Essay, DBQ, Nutritional Analysis, etc.)</i>	C3 Toolkit: Federalism Persuasive Argument: Who has the power? Current Events Debate of Federalism issue	C3 Toolkit: 1st Amendment Persuasive Argument: Are students protected by the 1st Amendment? Evaluate and debate campus safe spaces	C3 Toolkit: Voting Persuasive Argument: Does the electoral college work?	Civic Action Project Create your own political Party Political Spectrum Analysis C3 Toolkit: Campaign Finance Analyze performance of politician	Civic Action Project Policy Project Source Evaluation Comparison Current Events Presentations Bureaucracy Pizza Project
Enduring Understanding (The big ideas, the “why” we include these ideas)	How federal and state powers are delineated. The debate and viewpoints about the balance of power between state and federal governments. How public attitudes towards federalism are changing. Different perspectives on how to determine what is best for citizens.	Equality before the law and due process are fundamental values in the United States. Our legal system attempts to uphold values in American society. The 1st amendment aims to protect ideals in an ever changing world, which leads to debate. The independent judicial system is an integral part of protecting rights of	Citizens should be informed about basic rights and freedoms. Citizens have to balance personal liberties with a social responsibility to others. The right to vote is the cornerstone of democracy. Individuals can influence and participate in democracy in a variety of ways.	There are different processes and mechanisms within the US electoral and representational systems. The advantages and disadvantages of the electoral college. Voting alone does not ensure democracy. Engaged and informed citizenship is central to	Each level of government has its own process for shaping, implementing, amending, and enforcing public policy. Various branches and agencies can determine policy. Policy makers must balance regional and national needs, political positions and loyalties, and sources of political power. Successful implementation

		<p>citizens, despite often sparking debate.</p> <p>The definition of civil rights has evolved over time. The degree to which rights have extended equally and fairly is a source of civic contention.</p> <p>Rights are not absolute.</p> <p>Freedom of the press is an essential element of a democratic system.</p>	<p>Citizens contribute to government processes by obeying laws, paying taxes, serving on juries, and registering for selective service.</p> <p>Citizens can serve as elected officials.</p>	<p>maintaining stable democracy.</p> <p>Individuals can participate in democracy beyond voting.</p> <p>The US has a two party system, but also has had several influential third parties throughout history.</p> <p>There is debate over the role of political parties' influence in government.</p> <p>Individuals can participate in civic life through various means.</p>	<p>of government policy often requires cooperation between many levels of government.</p> <p>Active and engaged citizens must be able to find, monitor, and evaluate information on political issues.</p> <p>Media has different venues which serve distinct and shared purposes.</p>
<p>Essential Questions (What do we want students to think about)</p>	<p>Who has the power?</p>	<p>What protections does the Bill of Rights offer?</p> <p>Are students protected by the 1st amendment?</p>	<p>Why vote?</p>	<p>Do political parties represent me?</p> <p>Does money matter in politics?</p>	<p>Do you trust the news?</p> <p>Who creates government policy?</p>