

Davison Community Schools

Government

Course Outline

- Unit 1: Citizenship and Civic Participation in the United States of America
 - Unit 2: Philosophical Foundations of Civic Society and Government
 - Unit 3: Founding and Development of the Government of the United States
 - Unit 4: Structure and Functions of Government in the U.S.
 - Unit 5: Rights and Liberties in the United States of America
 - Unit 6: The United States of America and Affairs
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Priority Standards

C – 1.1.2 Identify, provide examples of, and distinguish among different systems of government by analyzing similarities and differences in sovereignty, power, legitimacy, and authority. Examples may include but are not limited to: anarchy, dictatorship, democracy, monarchy, oligarchy, republic, theocracy, military junta, socialist, and tribal governments.

C – 2.1.1 Analyze the historical and philosophical origins of American Constitutional Democracy and analyze the influence of ideas found in the Magna Carta, Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, and John Locke's Second Treatise. Examples may include but are not limited to: the Iroquois Confederation, English Bill of Rights, Mayflower Compact, Northwest Ordinance, Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom, Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws, Paine's Common Sense, Aristotle's Politics, and select Federalist Papers (10th, 14th, and 51st).

C – 3.1.4 Examine and evaluate the effectiveness of the role of separation of powers and checks and balances in regard to the distribution of power and authority between the three branches of government. Examples may include but are not limited to: advise and consent, power of the purse, veto power, judicial review, war powers, treaty negotiation and approval, the necessary and proper clause, and impeachment.

C – 4.3.1 Identify and explain personal rights, political rights, and economic rights as well as how these rights might conflict. Examples of personal rights include but are not limited to: freedom of thought, conscience, expression, association, movement and residence, privacy, personal autonomy, due process of law, free exercise of religion, and equal protection of the law. Examples of political rights include but are not limited to: freedom of speech, press, assembly, and petition; the right to vote and run for public office. Examples of economic rights include but are not limited to: acquire, use, transfer, and dispose of property; choose one's work, change employment, join labor unions and professional associations; establish and operate a business; copyright protection; enter into lawful contracts; just compensation for the taking of private property for public use.

C – 5.1.1 Identify and describe ways in which foreign policy is made including Constitutional powers of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches and how those powers have been clarified or interpreted over time. Examples may include but are not limited to: Senate treaty ratification powers, Senate advise and consent of political appointments, Congressional declarations of war, War Powers Act of 1973, executive orders and related injunctions, power of the purse.

C – 6.2.1 Using examples, explain the rights and responsibilities of U.S. citizens as well all people living in the United States. Examples unique to citizens include but are not limited to*: voting in national, state, and local elections, serving as a juror, running for elected office. Examples for all persons living in the United States as lawful permanent residents include but are not limited to: serving in the armed forces, voting in local

jurisdictions, serving on some local juries, registering to vote. Examples for all persons living in the United States include but are not limited to:

- participating in public life.
- participating in political life.
- being informed about laws that govern society.
- respecting and obeying just laws.
- stay informed and attentive about public issues.
- monitoring political leaders and governmental agencies.
- assuming community leadership when appropriate.
- paying taxes.
- registering to vote and voting knowledgeably on candidates and issues.
- performing public service.
- assuming leadership when appropriate.

*incarceration is an exception in some states.