Lehighton Area School District
Curriculum Framework

Course Title:	US Government and Politics
Content Area:	Social Studies
Grade Level(s):	10-12
Course Overview:	This course will analyze the United States Constitution, the three branches of our Federal Government and their intricate interrelationships will be the major focus of this course. The major topics discussed will be: individual rights and liberties, the American political system, the electoral process, the power of American public opinion, as well as, our foundational documents and relevant Supreme Court cases.
PA Core Standards:	Pennsylvania Standards AP Curriculum and Standards
Key Course Text and Materials:	Declaration of Independence, Federalist #10, Brutus #1, Articles of Confederation, The Constitution of the United States, Federalist #51, McCulloch v. Maryland (1819), United States v. Lopez (1995), Baker v. Carr (1962), Shaw v. Reno (1993), Federalist #70, Federalist #78, Marbury v. Madison (1803), Hatch Act Pamphlet, Pendelton Act (1883), The Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, Engle v. Vitale (1962), Wisconsin v. Yoder (1972), Tinker v. Des Moines Independent Community School District (1969), Schenck v. United States (1919), New York Times Co. v. United States (1971), McDonald v. Chicago (2010), Gideon v. Wainwright (1963), "Letter from a Birmingham Jail", "Letter to MLK from a Group of Clergymen", Brown v. Board of Education (1954), Milliken v. Bradley (1974), Parents Involved in Community Schools v. Seattle School District No. 1 (2007), Regents of the University of California v. Bakke (1978), Gratz v. Bollinger, Grutter v. Bollinger, Citizens United v. Federal Elections Commission (2010), Buckley v. Valeo (1976)
Key Assessments/Projects:	Unit Assessments

Big Idea/Unit:	FOUNDATIONS OF AMERICAN GOVERNMENT			
Pacing:	Days 1-26			
Standards	**Objective/Skill**	**Vocabulary**	**Additional Resources**	**Assessment/Project**
EK 1.1.A.1	The U.S. government is based on ideas of limited government, including natural rights, popular sovereignty, republicanism, and social contract.	Unit 1 Vocabulary List A	Text Glossary Internet Access Notes Quizlet Accounts Canvas Accounts Email Accounts Vocab Quiz Content Quiz	Assignments Vocab Quizzes Content Quizzes Reading Assignments
EK 1.1.A.3	The Declaration of Independence, drafted by Jefferson with help from Adams and Franklin, provides a foundation for popular sovereignty, while the U.S. Constitution drafted at the Philadelphia Convention and led by George Washington, with important contributions from Madison, Hamilton, and members of the "Grand Committee," provides the blueprint for a unique form of political democracy in the U.S.			
EK 1.2.A.1	Representative democracies can take several forms along this scale: - Participatory democracy, which emphasizes broad participation in politics and civil society - Pluralist democracy, which recognizes group-based activism by nongovernmental interests striving for impact on political decision making - Elite democracy, which emphasizes limited participation in politics and civil society			
EK 1.2.A.2	Different aspects of the U.S. Constitution as well as the debate between Federalist No. 10 and Brutus No. 1 reflect the tension between the broad participatory model and the more filtered participation of the pluralist and elite models.			
EK.1.2.A.3	The three models of representative democracy continue to be reflected in contemporary institutions and political behavior.			
EK 1.3.A.1	Madison's arguments in Federalist No. 10 focused on the superiority of a large republic in controlling the "mischiefs of faction," delegating authority to elected representatives and dispersing power between the states and national government.			
EK 1.3.A.2	Anti-Federalist writings, including Brutus No. 1, adhered to popular democratic theory that emphasized the benefits of a small, decentralized republic while warning of the dangers to personal liberty from a large, centralized government.			
EK 1.4.A.1	Specific incidents and legal challenges that highlighted key weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation are represented by the: - Lack of centralized military power to address Shays' Rebellion - Lack of tax law enforcement power			
EK 1.5.A.1	Compromises deemed necessary for adoption and ratification of the Constitution are represented by the: - Great (Connecticut) Compromise - Electoral College - Three-Fifths Compromise - Compromise on the importation of slaves			

EK 1.5.A.2	Debates about self-government during the drafting of the Constitution necessitated the drafting of an amendment process in Article V that entailed either a two-thirds vote in both houses or a proposal from two-thirds of the state legislatures, with final ratification determined by three-fourths of the states.
EK 1.5.A.3	The compromises necessary to secure ratification of the Constitution left some matters unresolved that continue to generate discussion and debate today.
EK 1.5.A.4	The debate over the role of the central government, the powers of state governments, and the rights of individuals remains at the heart of present-day constitutional issues about democracy and governmental power, as represented by: - Debates about government surveillance resulting from the federal government's response to the 9/11 attacks - The debate about the role of the federal government in public school education
EK 1.6.A.1	The powers allocated to Congress, the president, and the courts demonstrate the separation of powers and checks and balances features of the Constitution.
EK 1.6.A.2	Federalist No. 51 explains how constitutional provisions of separation of powers and checks and balances control abuses by majorities.
EK 1.6.B.1	Multiple access points for stakeholders and institutions to influence public policy flows from the separation of powers and checks and balances.
EK 1.6.B.2	Impeachment, removal, and other legal actions taken against public officials deemed to have abused their power reflect the purpose of checks and balances.
EK 1.7.A.1	The exclusive and concurrent powers of the national and state governments help explain the negotiations over the balance of power between the two levels.
EK 1.7.A.5	The distribution of power between federal and state governments to meet the needs of society changes, as reflected by grants, incentives, and aid programs, including federal revenue sharing, mandates, categorical grants, and block grants.
EK 1.7.A.2	The interpretation of the Tenth and Fourteenth Amendments, the commerce clause, the necessary and proper clause, and other enumerated and implied powers is at the heart of the debate over the balance of power between the national and state governments.

CON-2.B.2	The balance of power between the national and state governments has changed over time based on U.S. Supreme Court interpretation of such cases as: - McCulloch v. Maryland (1819), which declared that Congress has implied powers necessary to implement its enumerated powers and established supremacy of the Constitution and federal laws over state laws - United States v. Lopez (1995), which ruled that Congress may not use the commerce clause to make possession of a gun in a school zone a federal crime, introducing a new phase of federalism that recognized the importance of state sovereignty and local control	Unit 1 Vocabulary List B
EK 2.15.B.1	Multiple access points for stakeholders and institutions to influence public policy flows from the allocation of powers between national and state governments.	
EK 2.15.B.2	National policy making is constrained by the sharing of power between and among the three branches and state governments.	Unit 1 Vocabulary List C

Big Idea/Unit: INTERACTIONS AMONG BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT
Pacing: Days 27-73

Standards	Objective/Skill	Vocabulary	Additional Resources	Assessment/Project
EK 2.1.A.1	The Senate is designed to represent states equally, while the House is designed to represent the population.	Unit 2 Vocabulary List A	Text Glossary Internet Access Notes Quizlet Accounts Canvas Accounts Email Accounts Vocab Quiz Content Quiz	Assignments Vocab Quizzes Content Quizzes Reading Assignments
EK 2.1.A.2	Different chamber sizes and constituencies influence formality of debate.			
EK 2.1.A.3	Coalitions in Congress are affected by term-length differences.			
EK 2.1.A.4	The enumerated and implied powers in the Constitution allow the creation of public policy by Congress, which includes: - Passing a federal budget, raising revenue, and coining money - Declaring war and maintaining the armed forces - Enacting legislation that addresses a wide range of economic, environmental, and social issues based on the necessary and proper clause			
EK 2.2.A.1	By design, the different structures, powers, and functions of the Senate and the House of Representatives affect the policy-making process.			
EK 2.2.A.2	Though both chambers rely on committees to conduct hearings and debate bills under consideration, different constitutional responsibilities of the House and Senate affect the policy-making process.			

EK 2.2.A.3	Chamber-specific procedures, rules, and roles that impact the policy-making process include: - Number of chamber and debate rules that set the bar high for building majority support - Roles of Speaker of the House, President of the Senate, party leadership, and committee leadership in both chambers - Filibuster and cloture - Holds and unanimous consent in the Senate - Role of Rules Committee, Committee of the Whole, and discharge petitions in the House - Treaty ratification and confirmation role of the U.S. Senate	
EK 2.2.A.4	Congress must generate a budget that addresses both discretionary and mandatory spending, and as entitlement costs grow, discretionary spending opportunities will decrease unless tax revenues increase or the budget deficit increases.	
EK 2.2.A.5	Pork-barrel legislation and logrolling affect lawmaking in both chambers.	
EK 2.3.A.1	Congressional behavior and governing effectiveness are influenced by: - Ideological divisions within Congress that can lead to gridlock or create the need for negotiation and compromise - Gerrymandering, redistricting, and unequal representation of constituencies have been partially addressed by the Supreme Court decision in Baker v. Carr (1962), which opened the door to equal protection challenges to redistricting and started the “one person, one vote” doctrine, and the no-racial-gerrymandering decision in Shaw v. Reno (1993) - Elections that have led to a divided government, including partisan votes against presidential initiatives and congressional refusal to confirm appointments of “lame-duck” presidents of the opposite party - Different role conceptions of “trustee,” “delegate,” and “politico” as related to constituent accountability in each chamber	
EK 2.4.A.1	Presidents use powers and perform functions of the office to accomplish a policy agenda.	Unit 2 Vocabulary List B

EK 2.4.A.2	Formal and informal powers of the president include: - Vetoes and pocket vetoes—formal powers that enable the president to check Congress - Foreign policy—both formal (commander- in-chief and treaties) and informal (executive agreements) powers that influence relations with foreign nations - Bargaining and persuasion—informal power that enables the president to secure congressional action - Executive orders—implied from the president's vested "executive power," or from power delegated by Congress, executive orders allow the president to manage the federal government - Signing statements—informal power that informs Congress and the public of the president's interpretation of laws passed by Congress and signed by the president	
EK 2.5.A.1	The potential for conflict with the Senate depends upon the type of executive branch appointments, including: - Cabinet members - Ambassadors - White House staff	
EK 2.5.A.2	Senate confirmation is an important check on appointment powers, but the president's longest lasting influence lies in life-tenured judicial appointments.	
EK 2.5.A.3	Policy initiatives and executive orders promoted by the president often lead to conflict with the congressional agenda.	
EK 2.6.A.1	Justifications for a single executive are set forth in Federalist No. 70.	Unit 2 Vocabulary List C
EK 2.6.A.2	Term-of-office and constitutional-power restrictions, including the passage of the Twenty-Second Amendment, demonstrate changing presidential roles.	
EK 2.6.A.3	Different perspectives on the presidential role, ranging from a limited to a more expansive interpretation and use of power, continue to be debated in the context of contemporary events.	
EK 2.7.A.1	The communication impact of the presidency can be demonstrated through such factors as: - Modern technology, social media, and rapid response to political issues - Nationally broadcast State of the Union messages and the president' s bully pulpit used as tools for agenda setting	
EK 2.8.A.1	The foundation for powers of the judicial branch and how its independence checks the power of other institutions and state governments are set forth in: - Article III of the Constitution - Federalist No. 78 - Marbury v. Madison (1803)	Unit 2 Vocabulary List D
EK 2.9.A.1	Precedents and stare decisis play an important role in judicial decision making.	

EK 2.9.A.2	Ideological changes in the composition of the Supreme Court due to presidential appointments have led to the Court's establishing new or rejecting existing precedents.
EK 2.10.A.1	Controversial or unpopular court decisions can lead to challenges to the court's legitimacy and power that Congress and the president can address only through future appointments, legislation changing the Court's jurisdiction, or refusing to implement decisions.
EK 2.11.A.1	Political discussion about the Supreme Court's power is illustrated by the ongoing debate over judicial activism versus judicial restraint.
EK 2.11.B.1	Restrictions on the Supreme Court are represented by: - Congressional legislation to modify the impact of prior Supreme Court decisions - Constitutional amendments - Judicial appointments and confirmations - The president and states evading or ignoring Supreme Court decisions - Legislation impacting court jurisdiction
EK 2.12.A.1	Tasks performed by departments, agencies, commissions, and government corporations are represented by: - Writing and enforcing regulations - Issuing fines - Testifying before Congress - Issue networks and "iron triangles"
EK 2.12.A.2	Political patronage, civil service, and merit system reforms all impact the effectiveness of the bureaucracy by promoting professionalism, specialization, and neutrality.
EK 2.13.A.1	Discretionary and rule-making authority to implement policy are given to bureaucratic agencies, including: - Department of Homeland Security - Department of Transportation - Department of Veterans Affairs - Department of Education - Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) - Federal Elections Commission (FEC) - Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)
EK 2.14.A.1	Oversight and methods used by Congress to ensure that legislation is implemented as intended are represented by: - Committee hearings - Power of the purse
EK 2.14.A.2	As a means to curtail the use of presidential power, congressional oversight serves as a check of executive authorization and appropriation.
EK 2.14.B.1	Presidential ideology, authority, and influence affect how executive branch agencies carry out the goals of the administration.

EK 2.14.B.2	Compliance monitoring can pose a challenge to policy implementation.
EK 2.15.A.1	Formal and informal powers of Congress, the president, and the courts over the bureaucracy are used to maintain its accountability.

Big Idea/Unit:	CIVIL LIBERTIES AND CIVIL RIGHTS			
Pacing:	Days 74-105			
Standards	**Objective/Skill**	**Vocabulary**	**Additional Resources**	**Assessment/Project**
EK 3.1.A.1	The U.S. Constitution includes a Bill of Rights specifically designed to protect individual liberties and rights.	Unit 3 Vocabulary List A	Text Glossary Internet Access Notes Quizlet Accounts Canvas Accounts Email Accounts Vocab Quiz Content Quiz	Assignments Vocab Quizzes Content Quizzes Reading Assignments
EK 3.1.A.2	Civil liberties are constitutionally established guarantees and freedoms that protect citizens, opinions, and property against arbitrary government interference.			
EK 3.1.A.3	The application of the Bill of Rights is continuously interpreted by the courts.			
EK 3.1.B.1	The Bill of Rights consists of the first ten Amendments to the Constitution, which enumerate the liberties and rights of individuals.			
EK 3.2.A.1	The interpretation and application of the First Amendment's establishment and free exercise clauses reflect an ongoing debate over balancing majoritarian religious practice and free exercise, as represented by such cases as: - Engel v. Vitale (1962), which declared school sponsorship of religious activities violates the establishment clause - Wisconsin v. Yoder (1972), which held that compelling Amish students to attend school past the eighth grade violates the free exercise clause			
EK 3.3.A.1	The Supreme Court has held that symbolic speech is protected by the First Amendment, demonstrated by Tinker v. Des Moines Independent Community School District (1969), in which the court ruled that public school students could wear black armbands in school to protest the Vietnam War.			
EK 3.3.A.2	Efforts to balance social order and individual freedom are reflected in interpretations of the First Amendment that limit speech, including: - Time, place, and manner regulations - Defamatory, offensive, and obscene statements and gestures - That which creates a "clear and present danger" based on the ruling in Schenck v. United States (1919)			
EK 3.4.A.1	In New York Times Co. v. United States (1971), the Supreme Court bolstered the freedom of the press, establishing a "heavy presumption against prior restraint" even in cases involving national security.			
EK 3.5.A.1	The Supreme Court's decisions on the Second Amendment rest upon its constitutional interpretation of individual liberty.			

EK 3.6.A.1	Court decisions defining cruel and unusual punishment involve interpretation of the Eighth Amendment and its application to state death penalty statutes.	Unit 3 Vocabulary List B
EK 3.6.A.2	The debate about the Second and Fourth Amendments involves concerns about public safety and whether or not the government regulation of firearms or collection of digital metadata promotes or interferes with public safety and individual rights.	
EK 3.7.A.1	The doctrine of selective incorporation has imposed limitations on state regulation of civil rights and liberties as represented by McDonald v. Chicago (2010), which ruled the Second Amendment's right to keep and bear arms for self-defense in one's home is applicable to the states through the Fourteenth Amendment.	
EK 3.8.A.1	The Court has on occasion ruled in favor of states' power to restrict individual liberty, as, for example, when speech can be shown to increase the danger to public safety.	
EK 3.8.A.2	The Miranda rule involves the interpretation and application of accused persons' due process rights as protected by the Fifth and Sixth Amendments, yet the Court has sanctioned a "public safety" exception that allows unwarned interrogation to stand as direct evidence in court.	
EK 3.8.A.3	Pretrial rights of the accused and the prohibition of unreasonable searches and seizures are intended to ensure that citizen liberties are not eclipsed by the need for social order and security, including: - The right to legal counsel, speedy and public trial, and an impartial jury - Protection against warrantless searches of cell phone data under the Fourth Amendment - Limitations placed on bulk collection of telecommunication metadata (Patriot and USA Freedom Acts)	
EK 3.8.A.4	The due process clause has been applied to guarantee the right to an attorney and protection from unreasonable searches and seizures, as represented by: - Gideon v. Wainwright (1963), which guaranteed the right to an attorney for the poor or indigent - The exclusionary rule, which stipulates evidence illegally seized by law enforcement officers in violation of the suspect's Fourth Amendment right to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures cannot be used against that suspect in criminal prosecution.	
EK 3.9.A.2	While a right to privacy is not explicitly named in the Constitution, the court has interpreted the due process clause to protect the right of privacy from state infringement. This interpretation of the due process clause has been the subject of controversy.	

EK 3.10.A.1	Civil rights protect individuals from discrimination based on characteristics such as race, national origin, religion, and sex; these rights are guaranteed to all citizens under the due process and equal protection clauses of the U.S. Constitution, as well as acts of Congress.
EK 3.10.A.2	The leadership and events associated with civil, women's, and LGBT rights are evidence of how the equal protection clause can support and motivate social movements, as represented by: - Dr. Martin Luther King's "Letter from a Birmingham Jail" and the civil rights movement of the 1960s - The National Organization for Women and the women's rights movement - The pro-life (anti-abortion) movement
EK 3.11.A.1	The government can respond to social movements through court rulings and/ or policies. - Brown v. Board of Education (1954), which declared that race-based school segregation violates the Fourteenth Amendment's equal protection clause - The Civil Rights Act of 1964 - Title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1972 - The Voting Rights Act of 1965
EK 3.12.A.1	Decisions demonstrating that minority rights have been restricted at times and protected at other times include: - State laws and Supreme Court holdings restricting African-American access to the same restaurants, hotels, schools, etc., as the majority white population based on the "separate but equal" doctrine. - Brown v. Board of Education (1954), which declared that race-based school segregation violates the Fourteenth Amendment's equal protection clause - The Supreme Court upholding the rights of the majority in cases that limit and prohibit majority-minority districting.
EK 3.13.A.1	The debate on affirmative action includes justices who insist that the Constitution is colorblind and those who maintain that it forbids only racial classifications designed to harm minorities, not help them.

Big Idea/Unit: AMERICAN POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES & BELIEFS
Pacing: Days 106-119

Standards	Objective/Skill	Vocabulary	Additional Resources	Assessment/Project
EK 4.1.A.1	Different interpretations of core values, including individualism, equality of opportunity, free enterprise, rule of law, and limited government, affect the relationship between citizens and the federal government and that citizens have with each other.	Unit 4 Vocabulary List A	Text Glossary Internet Access Notes	Assignments Vocab Quizzes Content Quizzes Reading Assignments

EK 4.2.A.1	Family, schools, peers, media, and social environments (including civic and religious organizations) contribute to the development of an individual's political attitudes and values through the process of political socialization.		Quizlet Accounts Canvas Accounts Email Accounts Vocab Quiz Content Quiz
EK 4.2.A.2	As a result of globalization, U.S. political culture has both influenced and been influenced by the values of other countries.		
EK 4.3.A.1	Generational and life cycle effects also contribute to the political socialization that influences an individual's political attitudes.		
EK 4.4.A.1	The relative importance of major political events to the development of individual political attitudes is an example of political socialization.		
EK 4.5.A.1 EK 4.5.A.2	Public opinion data that can impact elections and policy debates is affected by such scientific polling types and methods as: - Type of poll (opinion polls, benchmark or tracking polls, entrance and exit polls) - Sampling techniques, identification of respondents, mass survey or focus group, sampling error - Type and format of questions		
EK 4.6.A.1	The relationship between scientific polling and elections and policy debates is affected by the: - Importance of public opinion as a source of political influence in a given election or policy debate - Reliability and veracity of public opinion data		
EK 4.7.A.1	The Democratic Party (D or DEM) platforms generally align more closely to liberal ideological positions, and the Republican Party (R or GOP) platforms generally align more closely to conservative ideological positions.		
EK 4.8.A.1	Because the U.S. is a democracy with a diverse society, public policies generated at any given time reflect the attitudes and beliefs of citizens who choose to participate in politics at that time.	Unit 4 Vocabulary List B	
EK 4.8.A.2	The balancing dynamic of individual liberty and government efforts to promote stability and order has been reflected in policy debates and their outcomes over time.		
EK 4.9.A.1	Liberal ideologies favor more governmental regulation of the marketplace, conservative ideologies favor fewer regulations, and libertarian ideologies favor little or no regulation of the marketplace beyond the protection of property rights and voluntary trade.		
EK 4.9.B.1 EK 4.9.B.2	Ideological differences on marketplace regulation are based on different theoretical support, including Keynesian and supply-side positions on monetary and fiscal policies promoted by the president, Congress, and the Federal Reserve.		

EK 4.10.A.1 EK 4.10.A.2 EK 4.10.A.3	Liberal ideologies tend to think that personal privacy—areas of behavior where government should not intrude—extends further than conservative ideologies do (except in arenas involving religious and educational freedom); conservative ideologies favor less government involvement to ensure social and economic equality; and libertarian ideologies disfavor any governmental intervention beyond the protection of private property and individual liberty.
EK 4.10.B.1	Policy trends concerning the level of government involvement in social issues reflect the success of conservative or liberal perspectives in political parties.

Big Idea/Unit: POLITICAL PARTICIPATION
Pacing: Days 120-149

Standards	Objective/Skill	Vocabulary	Additional Resources	Assessment/Project
EK 5.1.A.1	Legal protections found in federal legislation and the Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-Fourth, and Twenty-Sixth Amendments relate to the expansion of opportunities for political participation.	Unit 5 Vocabulary LIst A	Text Glossary Internet Access Notes Quizlet Accounts Canvas Accounts Email Accounts Vocab Quiz Content Quiz	Assignments Vocab Quizzes Content Quizzes Reading Assignments
EK 5.1.B.1	Examples of political models explaining voting behavior include: - Rational choice—Voting based on what is perceived to be in the citizen's individual interest - Retrospective voting—Voting to decide whether the party or candidate in power should be reelected based on the recent past - Prospective voting—Voting based on predictions of how a party or candidate will perform in the future - Party-line voting—Supporting a party by voting for candidates from one political party for all public offices at the same level of government			
EK 5.2.A.1 EK 5.2.A.2	Structural barriers, political efficacy, and demographics can predict differences in voter turnout in the U.S., and the following can influence voter turnout among democracies worldwide: - National versus state-controlled elections § Voter registration laws and procedures - Voting incentives or penalties or fines - Election type (midterm or presidential)			
EK 5.2.A.3	Demographic characteristics and political efficacy or engagement are used to predict the likelihood of whether an individual will vote.			
EK 5.2.A.4	Factors influencing voter choice include: - Party identification and ideological orientation - Candidate characteristics - Contemporary political issues - Religious beliefs or affiliation, gender, race and ethnicity, and other demographic characteristics			

EK 5.3.A.1	Linkage institutions are channels that allow individuals to communicate their preferences to policy-makers: - Parties - Interest groups - Elections - Media	Unit 5 Vocabulary List B
EK 5.3.B.1	The functions and impact of political parties on the electorate and government are represented by: - Mobilization and education of voters - Party platforms - Candidate recruitment - Campaign management, including fundraising and media strategy - The committee and party leadership systems in legislatures	
EK 5.4.A.1	Parties have adapted to candidate-centered campaigns, and their role in nominating candidates has been weakened.	
EK 5.4.A.2	Parties modify their policies and messaging to appeal to various demographic coalitions.	
EK 5.4.A.3	The structure of parties has been influenced by: - Critical elections and regional realignments - Campaign finance law - Changes in communication and data-management technology	
EK 5.4.A.4	Parties use communication technology and voter data management to disseminate, control, and clarify political messages and enhance outreach and mobilization efforts.	
EK 5.5.A.1	In comparison to proportional systems, winner-take-all voting districts serve as a structural barrier to third-party and independent candidate success.	
EK 5.5.A.2	The incorporation of third-party agendas into platforms of major political parties serves as a barrier to third-party and independent candidate success.	
EK 5.6.A.1	Interest groups may represent very specific or more general interests, and can educate voters and office holders, conduct lobbying, draft legislation, and mobilize membership to apply pressure on and work with legislators and government agencies.	
EK 5.6.A.2	In addition to working within party coalitions, interest groups exert influence through long-standing relationships with bureaucratic agencies, congressional committees, and other interest groups; such relationships are described as “iron triangles” and “issue networks,” and they help interest groups exert influence across political party coalitions.	
EK 5.6.B.1	Interest group influence may be impacted by: - Inequality of political and economic resources - Unequal access to decision makers - “Free rider” problem	

EK 5.7.A.1	Single-issue groups, ideological/social movements, and protest movements form with the goal of impacting society and policy making.	Unit 5 Vocabulary List C
EK 5.7.A.2	Competing actors such as interest groups, professional organizations, social movements, the military, and bureaucratic agencies influence policy making, such as the federal budget process, at key stages and to varying degrees.	
EK 5.7.A.3	Elections and political parties are related to major policy shifts or initiatives, occasionally leading to political realignments of voting constituencies.	
EK 5.8.A.1	The process and outcomes in U.S. presidential elections are impacted by: - Incumbency advantage phenomenon - Open and closed primaries - Caucuses - Party conventions - General (presidential) elections - The Electoral College	
EK 5.8.B.1	The winner-take-all allocation of votes per state (except Maine and Nebraska) under the setup of the Electoral College compared with the national popular vote for president raises questions about whether the Electoral College facilitates or impedes democracy.	
EK 5.9.A.1	The process and outcomes in U.S. congressional elections are impacted by: - Incumbency advantage phenomenon - Open and closed primaries - Caucuses - General (presidential and midterm) elections	
EK 5.10.A.1	The benefits and drawbacks of modern campaigns are represented by: - Dependence on professional consultants - Rising campaign costs and intensive fundraising efforts - Duration of election cycles - Impact of and reliance on social media for campaign communication and fundraising	
EK 5.11.A.1	Federal legislation and case law pertaining to campaign finance demonstrate the ongoing debate over the role of money in political and free speech, as set forth in: - Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002, which was an effort to ban soft money and reduce attack ads with “Stand by Your Ad” provision: “I’m [candidate’s name] and I approve this message” - Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission (2010), which ruled that political spending by corporations, associations, and labor unions is a form of protected speech under the First Amendment	

EK 5.11.A.2	Debates have increased over free speech and competitive and fair elections related to money and campaign funding (including contributions from individuals, political action committees [PACs], and political parties).
EK 5.11.A.3	Different types of PACs influence elections and policy making through fundraising and spending.
EK 5.12.A.1	Traditional news media, new communication technologies, and advances in social media have profoundly influenced how citizens routinely acquire political information, including news events, investigative journalism, election coverage, and political commentary.
EK 5.12.A.2	The media's use of polling results to convey popular levels of trust and confidence in government can impact elections by turning such events into "horse races" based more on popularity and factors other than qualifications and platforms of candidates.
EK 5.13.A.1	Political participation is influenced by a variety of media coverage, analysis, and commentary on political events.
EK 5.13.A.2	The rapidly increasing demand for media and political communications outlets from an ideologically diverse audience have led to debates over media bias and the impact of media ownership and partisan news sites.
EK 5.13.A.3	The nature of democratic debate and the level of political knowledge among citizens is impacted by: - Increased media choices - Ideologically oriented programming - Consumer-driven media outlets and emerging technologies that reinforce existing beliefs - Uncertainty over the credibility of news sources and information

Big Idea/Unit: TEST REVIEW
Pacing: Days 150-158

Standards	Objective/Skill	Vocabulary	Additional Resources	Assessment/Project
	Unit 1 Review			Unit 1 Review
	Unit 2 Review			Unit 2 Review
	Unit 3 Review			Unit 3 Review
	Unit 4 Review			Unit 4 Review
	Unit 5 Review			Unit 5 Review
	Required and Comparable SCOTUS Cases			
	Quantitative Analysis (MC)			
	Qualitative Analysis (MC)			
	Visual Analysis (MC)			
	Concept Application (MC)			

Comparison (MC)
Knowledge (MC)
Concept Application (FRQ)
Quantitative Analysis (FRQ)
SCOTUS Comparison (FRQ)
Argument Essay (FRQ)
AP Test and Deliberation

Big Idea/Unit:	STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT			
Pacing:	Days 158-180			
Standards	**Objective/Skill**	**Vocabulary**	**Additional Resources**	**Assessment/Project**
CC.8.5.11-12.A, CC.8.5.11-12.B, CC.8.5.11-12.C, CC.8.5.11-12.D, CC.8.5.11-12.E, CC.8.5.11-12.F, CC.8.5.11-12.G, CC.8.5.11-12.H, CC.8.5.11-12.I, CC.8.5.11-12.J	Describe how state constitutions differ and a common process for amending state constitutions. Summarize recent patterns in partisan competition in state elections and party control in state government. Outline the roles of responsibilities of governors and distinguish their formal and informal powers. Describe the functions of state legislatures and contrast state legislators today with those of the past. Outline the basic elements of most state court systems, and describe the various methods for selecting state judges.	Aubnational governments Line-item veto Lieutenant governor Merit Plan Direct democracy Initiative Referendum Recall Dillon's Rule Local charter Home rule Town meeting City manager Council of governments		Assignments Vocab Quizzes Content Quizzes Reading Assignments
CC.8.6.11-12.A, CC.8.6.11-12.B, CC.8.6.11-12.C, CC.8.6.11-12.D, CC.8.6.11-12.E, CC.8.6.11-12.F, CC.8.6.11-12.G, CC.8.6.11-12.H, CC.8.6.11-12.I, CC.8.6.11-12.J	Differentiate types of direct democracy, and evaluate direct democracy. Explain Dillon's rule, and differentiate five types of local government. Contrast state revenue and expenditures with local revenue and expenditures and outline ways state and local governments have tried to increase revenue. Assess the democratic elements and the problems of state and local government.			

CON-1.A.1	CON-2.A.1	CON-3.A.1	CON-4.A.1	CON-5.A.1	CON-6.A.1
CON-1.A.2	CON-2.A.2	CON-3.A.2	CON-4.A.2	CON-5.B.1	CON-6.A.2
CON-1.B.1	CON-2.B.1	CON-3.A.3	CON-4.B.1	CON-5.B.2	
CON-1.C.1	CON-2.B.2	CON-3.A.4	CON-4.B.2	CON-5.B.3	
CON-1.C.2	CON-2.C.1	CON-3.B.1	CON-4.B.3	CON-5.B.4	
CON-1.C.3	CON-2.C.2	CON-3.B.2	CON-4.C.1	CON-5.C.1	
CON-1.C.4		CON-3.B.3	CON-4.C.2		
		CON-3.B.4	CON-4.C.3		
		CON-3.B.5	CON-4.D.1		
		CON-3.C.1			

LOR-1.A.1	LOR-2.A.1	LOR-3.A.1
LOR-1.A.2	LOR-2.A.2	LOR-3.B.1
LOR-1.B.1	LOR-2.A.3	LOR-3.B.2
LOR-1.B.2	LOR-2.B.1	LOR-3.B.3
LOR-1.B.3	LOR-2.C.1	LOR-3.B.4
	LOR-2.C.2	LOR-3.B.5
	LOR-2.C.3	
	LOR-2.C.4	
	LOR-2.C.5	
	LOR-2.D.1	
	LOR-2.D.2	

MPA-1.A.1	MPA-2.A.1	MPA-3.A.1
MPA-1.B.1	MPA-2.B.1	MPA-3.B.1
MPA-1.B.2		MPA-3.C.1
MPA-1.B.3		MPA-3.C.2
MPA-1.B.4		MPA-3.C.3

PMI-A.1	PMI-2.A.1	PMI-4.A.1	PMI-5.A.1
PMI-1.A.1	PMI-2.A.2	PMI-4.B.1	PMI-5.B.1
PMI-1.A.2	PMI-2.B.1	PMI-4.B.2	PMI-5.C.1

PMI-1.B.1	PMI-2.C.1	PMI-4.C.1	PMI-5.C.2
PMI-1.B.2	PMI-2.C.2	PMI-4.D.1	PMI-5.C.3
	PMI-2.D.1	PMI-4.E.1	PMI-5.C.4
	PMI-2.D.2	PMI-4.F.1	PMI-5.D.1
	PMI-2.E.1		PMI-5.D.2
			PMI-5.E.1
			PMI-5.E.2
			PMI-5.F.1
			PMI-5.G.1
			PMI-5.G.2
			PMI-5.G.3

PRD-1.A.1	PRD-2.A.1	PRD-3.A.1
PRD-1.A.2	PRD-2.A.2	PRD-3.B.1
	PRD-2.B.1	
	PRD-2.B.2	
	PRD-2.B.3	
	PRD-2.C.1	
	PRD-2.D.1	
	PRD-2.E.1	
	PRD-2.E.2	
	PRD-2.E.3	