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**We the People...
The Citizen and the Constitution**

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**CORRELATION GUIDE
Level 3**

**For
Michigan Social Studies
High School Content Expectations v. 10.07**

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Introduction

What follows is a correlation between the lessons contained in the “level 3” text *We the People: the Citizen and the Constitution* (2009) and the Michigan High School Content Expectations (HSCE) for Social Studies (v.10/7). Connections to fundamental principles/values of American constitutional democracy, most of which are known in Michigan as “core democratic values,” are included as well.

In the first section, each lesson from the text is listed along with the content expectations and principles/values that are addressed in each lesson. Included are the HSCE codes from the state document.

Expectations are listed in their entirety. Bold type is used to show the portions of multiple-part expectations that are addressed in the particular lesson.

Page numbers following the expectations refer to the pages in the text where the expectation is specifically addressed.

The second section of this correlation guide contains a listing of the HSCE for Social Studies and identifies which lessons and page numbers address each expectation.

DRAFT

SECTION ONE

Unit One: What are the philosophical and historical foundations of the American political system?

Lesson	Expectation (<i>pages from WTP text</i>)	Fundamental Principles/Values of American Constitutional Democracy
1: What did the Founders think about constitutional government? (pg 3-10)	<p>C1.1.3 Identify and explain competing arguments about the necessity and purposes of government (such as to protect inalienable rights, promote the general welfare, resolve conflicts, promote equality, and establish justice for all). (<i>pg. 5</i>)</p> <p>C1.2.1 Identify, distinguish among, and provide examples of different forms of governmental structures including anarchy, monarchy, military junta, aristocracy, democracy, authoritarian, constitutional republic, fascist, communist, socialist, and theocratic states. (<i>pg. 5-9</i>)</p> <p>C1.2.2 Explain the purposes and uses of constitutions in defining and limiting government, distinguishing between historical and contemporary examples of constitutional governments that failed to limit power (e.g., Nazi Germany and Stalinist Soviet Union) and successful constitutional governments (e.g., contemporary Germany and United Kingdom). (<i>pg. 8-9</i>)</p> <p>C1.2.4 Compare and contrast direct and representative democracy. (<i>pg. 6-7</i>)</p> <p>C2.1.1 Explain the historical and philosophical origins of American constitutional government and evaluate the influence of ideas found in the Magna Carta, English Bill of Rights, Mayflower Compact, Iroquois Confederation, Northwest Ordinance, Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom, Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, and selected Federalist Papers (the 10th, 14th, 51st), John Locke’s Second Treatise, Montesquieu’s Spirit of Laws, Paine’s Common Sense. (<i>pg. 5, 7</i>)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

DRAFT

	<p>C2.2.1 Identify and explain the fundamental values of America’s constitutional republic (e.g., life, liberty, property, the pursuit of happiness, the common good, justice, equality, diversity, authority, participation, and patriotism) and their reflection in the principles of the United States Constitution (e.g., popular sovereignty, republicanism, rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, and federalism). (pg. 5)</p>	
<p>2: What ideas about civic life informed the founding generation? (pg. 11-18)</p>	<p>C1.1.1 Identify roles citizens play in civic and private life, with emphasis on leadership. (pg. 12-18)</p> <p>C1.1.2 Explain and provide examples of the concepts “power,” “legitimacy,” “authority,” and “sovereignty.” (pg. 15-18)</p> <p>C1.1.3 Identify and explain competing arguments about the necessity and purposes of government (such as to protect inalienable rights, promote the general welfare, resolve conflicts, promote equality, and establish justice for all). (pg. 12-18)</p> <p>C2.1.1 Explain the historical and philosophical origins of American constitutional government and evaluate the influence of ideas found in the Magna Carta, English Bill of Rights, Mayflower Compact, Iroquois Confederation, Northwest Ordinance, Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom, Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, and selected Federalist Papers (the 10th, 14th, 51st), John Locke’s Second Treatise, Montesquieu’s Spirit of Laws, Paine’s Common Sense. (pg. 16-18)</p> <p>C2.2.1 Identify and explain the fundamental values of America’s constitutional republic (e.g., life, liberty, property, the pursuit of happiness, the common good, justice, equality, diversity, authority, participation, and patriotism) and their reflection in the principles of the United States Constitution (e.g., popular sovereignty, republicanism, rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, and federalism). (pg. 12-18)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<p>3: What historical</p>	<p>C1.1.2 Explain and provide examples of the concepts “power,” “legitimacy,” “authority,” and “sovereignty.” (pg. 21-24)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual Rights

DRAFT

<p>developments influenced modern ideas of individual rights? (pg. 19-26)</p>	<p>C1.1.3 Identify and explain competing arguments about the necessity and purposes of government (such as to protect inalienable rights, promote the general welfare, resolve conflicts, promote equality, and establish justice for all). (pg. 20-23)</p>	
<p>4: What were the British origins of American constitutionalism? (pg. 27-34)</p>	<p>C1.2.2 Explain the purposes and uses of constitutions in defining and limiting government, distinguishing between historical and contemporary examples of constitutional governments that failed to limit power (e.g., Nazi Germany and Stalinist Soviet Union) and successful constitutional governments (e.g., contemporary Germany and United Kingdom). (pg. 28-32)</p> <p>C2.1.1 Explain the historical and philosophical origins of American constitutional government and evaluate the influence of ideas found in the Magna Carta, English Bill of Rights, Mayflower Compact, Iroquois Confederation, Northwest Ordinance, Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom, Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, and selected Federalist Papers (the 10th, 14th, 51st), John Locke’s Second Treatise, Montesquieu’s Spirit of Laws, Paine’s Common Sense. (pg. 29-32)</p> <p>C3.2.1 Explain how the principles of enumerated powers, federalism, separation of powers, bicameralism, checks and balances, republicanism, rule of law, individual rights, inalienable rights, separation of church and state, and popular sovereignty serve to limit the power of government. (pg. 29-32)</p> <p>C3.4.1 Explain why the rule of law has a central place in American society (e.g., Supreme Court cases like <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> and <i>U.S. v. Nixon</i>; practices such as submitting bills to legal counsel to ensure congressional compliance with the law). (pg. 29-32)</p> <p>C3.4.2 Describe what can happen in the absence or breakdown of the rule of law (e.g., Ku Klux Klan attacks, police corruption, organized crime, interfering with the right to vote, and perjury). (pg. 28-29)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">•</p>

DRAFT

<p>5: What basic ideas about rights and constitutional government did colonial Americans hold? (pg. 35-42)</p>	<p>C1.2.2 Explain the purposes and uses of constitutions in defining and limiting government, distinguishing between historical and contemporary examples of constitutional governments that failed to limit power (e.g., Nazi Germany and Stalinist Soviet Union) and successful constitutional governments (e.g., contemporary Germany and United Kingdom). <i>(pg. 40-42)</i></p> <p>C2.1.1 Explain the historical and philosophical origins of American constitutional government and evaluate the influence of ideas found in the Magna Carta, English Bill of Rights, Mayflower Compact, Iroquois Confederation, Northwest Ordinance, Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom, Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, and selected Federalist Papers (the 10th, 14th, 51st), John Locke’s Second Treatise, Montesquieu’s Spirit of Laws, Paine’s Common Sense. <i>(pg. 36-37)</i></p> <p>C2.2.5 Use examples to investigate why people may agree on constitutional principles and fundamental values in the abstract, yet disagree over their meaning when they are applied to specific situations. <i>(pg. 38-39)</i></p> <p>C3.2.1 Explain how the principles of enumerated powers, federalism, separation of powers, bicameralism, checks and balances, republicanism, rule of law, individual rights, inalienable rights, separation of church and state, and popular sovereignty serve to limit the power of government. <i>(pg. 40-41)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<p>6: Why did American colonists want to free themselves from Great Britain? (pg. 43-48)</p>	<p>C1.1.2 Explain and provide examples of the concepts “power,” “legitimacy,” “authority,” and “sovereignty.” <i>(pg. 46-47)</i></p> <p>C1.1.3 Identify and explain competing arguments about the necessity and purposes of government (such as to protect inalienable rights, promote the general welfare, resolve conflicts, promote equality, and establish justice for all). <i>(pg. 47-48)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

DRAFT

	<p>C2.1.1 Explain the historical and philosophical origins of American constitutional government and evaluate the influence of ideas found in the Magna Carta, English Bill of Rights, Mayflower Compact, Iroquois Confederation, Northwest Ordinance, Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom, Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, and selected Federalist Papers (the 10th, 14th, 51st), John Locke’s Second Treatise, Montesquieu’s Spirit of Laws, Paine’s Common Sense. <i>(pg. 46-48)</i></p> <p>C2.1.3 Explain how the Declaration of Independence, Constitution and Bill of Rights reflected political principles of popular sovereignty, rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, social compact, natural rights, individual rights, separation of church and state, republicanism and federalism. <i>(pg. 46-48)</i></p> <p>C2.2.1 Identify and explain the fundamental values of America’s constitutional republic (e.g., life, liberty, property, the pursuit of happiness, the common good, justice, equality, diversity, authority, participation, and patriotism) and their reflection in the principles of the United States Constitution (e.g., popular sovereignty, republicanism, rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, and federalism). <i>(pg. 46-48)</i></p>	
<p>7: What basic ideas about government and rights did the state constitutions include?</p>	<p>C2.1.4 Explain challenges and modifications to American constitutional government as a result of significant historical events such as the American Revolution, the Civil War, expansion of suffrage, the Great Depression, and the civil rights movement. <i>(pg. 50-55)</i></p> <p>C3.2.1 Explain how the principles of enumerated powers, federalism, separation of powers, bicameralism, checks and balances, republicanism, rule of law, individual rights, inalienable rights, separation of church and state, and popular sovereignty serve to limit the power of government. <i>(pg. 50-55)</i></p> <p>C3.3.7 Explain the role of state constitutions in state governments. <i>(pg. 50-55)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

DRAFT

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Unit Two: How Did the Framers Create the Constitution?

Lesson	Expectation (<i>pages from WTP text</i>)	Fundamental Principles/Values of American Constitutional Democracy
<p>8: What were the Articles of Confederation, and why did some Founders want to change them? (pg. 59-66)</p>	<p>C1.2.3 Compare and contrast parliamentary, federal, confederal, and unitary systems of government by analyzing similarities and differences in sovereignty, diffusion of power, and institutional structure. (pg. 60-66)</p> <p>C2.1.1 Explain the historical and philosophical origins of American constitutional government and evaluate the influence of ideas found in the Magna Carta, English Bill of Rights, Mayflower Compact, Iroquois Confederation, Northwest Ordinance, Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom, Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, and selected Federalist Papers (the 10th, 14th, 51st), John Locke’s Second Treatise, Montesquieu’s Spirit of Laws, Paine’s Common Sense. (pg. 60-66)</p> <p>C2.1.4 Explain challenges and modifications to American constitutional government as a result of significant historical events such as the American Revolution, the Civil War, expansion of suffrage, the Great Depression, and the civil rights movement. (pg. 60-66)</p> <p>C2.2.5 Use examples to investigate why people may agree on constitutional principles and fundamental values in the abstract, yet disagree over their meaning when they are applied to specific situations. (pg. 60-66)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

DRAFT

<p>9: How was the Philadelphia Convention organized? (pg. 67-72)</p>	<p>C1.2.3 Compare and contrast parliamentary, federal, confederal, and unitary systems of government by analyzing similarities and differences in sovereignty, diffusion of power, and institutional structure. (pg. 71-72)</p> <p>C2.1.2 Explain the significance of the major debates and compromises underlying the formation and ratification of American constitutional government including the Virginia and New Jersey plans, the Great Compromise, debates between Federalists and Anti-Federalists, debates over slavery, and the promise for a bill of rights after ratification. (pg. 71-72)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<p>10: Why was representation a major issue at the Philadelphia Convention? (pg. 73-78)</p>	<p>C2.1.2 Explain the significance of the major debates and compromises underlying the formation and ratification of American constitutional government including the Virginia and New Jersey plans, the Great Compromise, debates between Federalists and Anti-Federalists, debates over slavery, and the promise for a bill of rights after ratification. (pg. 74-78)</p> <p>C2.2.5 Use examples to investigate why people may agree on constitutional principles and fundamental values in the abstract, yet disagree over their meaning when they are applied to specific situations. (pg. 74-78)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<p>11: What questions did the Framers consider in designing the three branches of the national government? (pg. 79-84)</p>	<p>C2.2.1 Identify and explain the fundamental values of America’s constitutional republic (e.g., life, liberty, property, the pursuit of happiness, the common good, justice, equality, diversity, authority, participation, and patriotism) and their reflection in the principles of the United States Constitution (e.g., popular sovereignty, republicanism, rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, and federalism). (pg. 80, 84)</p> <p>C3.1.1 Analyze the purposes, organization, functions, and processes of the legislative branch as enumerated in Article I of the Constitution. (pg. 80)</p>	

DRAFT

	<p>C3.1.2 Analyze the purposes, organization, functions, and processes of the executive branch as enumerated in Article II of the Constitution. (pg. 81)</p> <p>C3.1.3 Analyze the purposes, organization, functions, and processes of the judicial branch as enumerated in Article III of the Constitution. (pg. 83)</p> <p>C3.2.1 Explain how the principles of enumerated powers, federalism, separation of powers, bicameralism, checks and balances, republicanism, rule of law, individual rights, inalienable rights, separation of church and state, and popular sovereignty serve to limit the power of government. (pg. 80, 84)</p>	
<p>12: How did the delegates distribute powers between national and state governments? (pg. 85-90)</p>	<p>C2.1.2 Explain the significance of the major debates and compromises underlying the formation and ratification of American constitutional government including the Virginia and New Jersey plans, the Great Compromise, debates between Federalists and Anti-Federalists, debates over slavery, and the promise for a bill of rights after ratification. (pg. 88-89)</p> <p>C2.1.3 Explain how the Declaration of Independence, Constitution and Bill of Rights reflected political principles of popular sovereignty, rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, social compact, natural rights, individual rights, separation of church and state, republicanism and federalism. (pg. 86-88)</p> <p>C2.2.1 Identify and explain the fundamental values of America’s constitutional republic (e.g., life, liberty, property, the pursuit of happiness, the common good, justice, equality, diversity, authority, participation, and patriotism) and their reflection in the principles of the United States Constitution (e.g., popular sovereignty, republicanism, rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, and federalism). (pg. 86-88)</p> <p>C2.2.5 Use examples to investigate why people may agree on constitutional principles and fundamental values in the</p>	

DRAFT

	<p>abstract, yet disagree over their meaning when they are applied to specific situations. (pg. 88-90)</p> <p>C3.2.1 Explain how the principles of enumerated powers, federalism, separation of powers, bicameralism, checks and balances, republicanism, rule of law, individual rights, inalienable rights, separation of church and state, and popular sovereignty serve to limit the power of government. (pg. 86-88)</p> <p>C3.2.3 Identify specific provisions in the Constitution that limit the power of the federal government. (pg. 86-87)</p> <p>C3.3.1 Describe limits the U.S. Constitution places on powers of the states (e.g., prohibitions against coining money, impairing interstate commerce, making treaties with foreign governments) and on the federal government’s power over the states (e.g., federal government cannot abolish a state, Tenth Amendment reserves powers to the states). (pg. 86-88)</p>	
<p>13: What was the Anti-Federalist position in the debate about ratification? (pg. 91-96)</p>	<p>C2.1.2 Explain the significance of the major debates and compromises underlying the formation and ratification of American constitutional government including the Virginia and New Jersey plans, the Great Compromise, debates between Federalists and Anti-Federalists, debates over slavery, and the promise for a bill of rights after ratification. (pg. 92-96)</p> <p>C2.2.5 Use examples to investigate why people may agree on constitutional principles and fundamental values in the abstract, yet disagree over their meaning when they are applied to specific situations. (pg. 92-96)</p>	
<p>14: What was the Federalist position in the debate about ratification? (pg. 97-102)</p>	<p>C2.1.1 Explain the historical and philosophical origins of American constitutional government and evaluate the influence of ideas found in the Magna Carta, English Bill of Rights, Mayflower Compact, Iroquois Confederation, Northwest Ordinance, Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom, Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, and selected Federalist Papers (the 10th, 14th, 51st), John Locke’s Second Treatise, Montesquieu’s</p>	

DRAFT

	<p>Spirit of Laws, Paine’s Common Sense. <i>(pg. 98-99)</i></p> <p>C2.1.2 Explain the significance of the major debates and compromises underlying the formation and ratification of American constitutional government including the Virginia and New Jersey plans, the Great Compromise, debates between Federalists and Anti-Federalists, debates over slavery, and the promise for a bill of rights after ratification. <i>(pg. 98-102)</i></p> <p>C2.2.5 Use examples to investigate why people may agree on constitutional principles and fundamental values in the abstract, yet disagree over their meaning when they are applied to specific situations. <i>(pg. 98-102)</i></p>	
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Unit Three: How Has the Constitution Been Changed to Further the Ideals Contained in the Declaration of Independence?

Lesson	Expectation <i>(pages from WTP text)</i>	Fundamental Principles/Values of American Constitutional Democracy
15: How have amendments and judicial review changed the Constitution? (pg. 105 - 110)	C2.1.3 Explain how the Declaration of Independence, Constitution and Bill of Rights reflected political principles of popular sovereignty, rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, social compact, natural rights, individual rights, separation of church and state, republicanism and federalism. <i>(pg. 106, 108)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
	C2.1.4 Explain challenges and modifications to American constitutional government as a result of significant historical events such as the American Revolution, the Civil War, expansion of suffrage, the Great Depression, and the civil rights movement. <i>(pg. 106-108)</i>	
	C2.2.2 Explain and evaluate how Americans, either through individual or collective actions, use constitutional principles and fundamental values to narrow gaps between American ideals and reality with respect to minorities, women, and the	

DRAFT

	<p>disadvantaged. (pg. 106-107)</p> <p>C2.2.5 Use examples to investigate why people may agree on constitutional principles and fundamental values in the abstract, yet disagree over their meaning when they are applied to specific situations. (pg. 109-110)</p> <p>C3.1.3 Analyze the purposes, organization, functions, and processes of the judicial branch as enumerated in Article III of the Constitution. (pg. 109-110)</p> <p>C3.2.2 Use court cases to explain how the Constitution is maintained as the supreme law of the land (e.g., <i>Marbury v. Madison</i>, <i>Gibbons v. Ogden</i>, <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i>). (pg. 109-110)</p> <p>C3.2.4 Explain the role of the Bill of Rights and each of its amendments in restraining the power of government over individuals. (pg. 106-108)</p> <p>C3.2.5 Analyze the role of subsequent amendments to the Constitution in extending or limiting the power of government, including the Civil War/Reconstruction Amendments and those expanding suffrage. (pg. 106-108)</p>	
<p>16: What is the role of political parties in the constitutional system? (pg. 111-116)</p>	<p>C3.5.1 Explain how political parties, interest groups, the media, and individuals can influence and determine the public agenda. (pg. 114-116)</p> <p>C3.5.2 Describe the origin and the evolution of political parties and their influence. (pg. 110-116)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<p>17: How did the Civil War test and transform the American constitutional system? (pg. 117-122)</p>	<p>C2.1.4 Explain challenges and modifications to American constitutional government as a result of significant historical events such as the American Revolution, the Civil War, expansion of suffrage, the Great Depression, and the civil rights movement. (pg. 120-122)</p> <p>C2.2.2 Explain and evaluate how Americans, either through</p>	

DRAFT

	<p>individual or collective actions, use constitutional principles and fundamental values to narrow gaps between American ideals and reality with respect to minorities, women, and the disadvantaged. (pg. 121-122)</p> <p>C2.2.5 Use examples to investigate why people may agree on constitutional principles and fundamental values in the abstract, yet disagree over their meaning when they are applied to specific situations. (pg. 118-121)</p> <p>C3.2.5 Analyze the role of subsequent amendments to the Constitution in extending or limiting the power of government, including the Civil War/Reconstruction Amendments and those expanding suffrage. (pg. 121-122)</p>	
<p>18: How has the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment changed the Constitution? (pg. 123-128)</p>	<p>C3.2.3 Identify specific provisions in the Constitution that limit the power of the federal government. (pg. 124-128)</p> <p>C3.2.5 Analyze the role of subsequent amendments to the Constitution in extending or limiting the power of government, including the Civil War/Reconstruction Amendments and those expanding suffrage. (pg. 124-128)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<p>19: How has the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment changed the Constitution? (pg. 129-134)</p>	<p>C1.1.3 Identify and explain competing arguments about the necessity and purposes of government (such as to protect inalienable rights, promote the general welfare, resolve conflicts, promote equality, and establish justice for all). (pg. 130-134)</p> <p>C2.1.4 Explain challenges and modifications to American constitutional government as a result of significant historical events such as the American Revolution, the Civil War, expansion of suffrage, the Great Depression, and the civil rights movement. (pg. 130-134)</p> <p>C2.2.2 Explain and evaluate how Americans, either through</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

DRAFT

	<p>individual or collective actions, use constitutional principles and fundamental values to narrow gaps between American ideals and reality with respect to minorities, women, and the disadvantaged. (pg. 130-134)</p> <p>C2.2.5 Use examples to investigate why people may agree on constitutional principles and fundamental values in the abstract, yet disagree over their meaning when they are applied to specific situations. (pg. 130-134)</p> <p>C3.2.5 Analyze the role of subsequent amendments to the Constitution in extending or limiting the power of government, including the Civil War/Reconstruction Amendments and those expanding suffrage. (pg. 130-134)</p> <p>C3.4.3 Explain the meaning and importance of equal protection of the law (e.g., the 14th Amendment, Americans with Disabilities Act, equal opportunity legislation). (pg. 130-134)</p> <p>C3.4.4 Describe considerations and criteria that have been used to deny, limit, or extend protection of individual rights (e.g., clear and present danger, time, place and manner restrictions on speech, compelling government interest, security, libel or slander, public safety, and equal opportunity). (pg. 132-133)</p>	
<p>20: How has the right to vote been expanded since the adoption of the constitution? (pg. 135-140)</p>	<p>C2.1.4 Explain challenges and modifications to American constitutional government as a result of significant historical events such as the American Revolution, the Civil War, expansion of suffrage, the Great Depression, and the civil rights movement. (pg. 136-140)</p> <p>C2.2.2 Explain and evaluate how Americans, either through individual or collective actions, use constitutional principles and fundamental values to narrow gaps between American ideals and reality with respect to minorities, women, and the disadvantaged. (pg. 136-140)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

DRAFT

	C3.2.5 Analyze the role of subsequent amendments to the Constitution in extending or limiting the power of government, including the Civil War/Reconstruction Amendments and those expanding suffrage. <i>(pg. 137-140)</i>	
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Unit Four: How have the values and principles embodied in the Constitution shaped American institutions and practices?

Lesson	Expectation <i>(pages from WTP text)</i>	Fundamental Principles/Values of American Constitutional Democracy
21: What is the role of Congress in American constitutional democracy? <i>(pg. 143-150)</i>	C1.2.3 Compare and contrast parliamentary, federal, confederal, and unitary systems of government by analyzing similarities and differences in sovereignty, diffusion of power, and institutional structure. <i>(pg. 144-145)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
	C2.1.3 Explain how the Declaration of Independence, Constitution and Bill of Rights reflected political principles of popular sovereignty, rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, social compact, natural rights, individual rights, separation of church and state, republicanism and federalism. <i>(pg. 144-145)</i>	
	C3.1.1 Analyze the purposes, organization, functions, and processes of the legislative branch as enumerated in Article I of the Constitution. <i>(pg. 144-150)</i>	
	C3.2.1 Explain how the principles of enumerated powers, federalism, separation of powers, bicameralism, checks and balances, republicanism, rule of law, individual rights, inalienable rights, separation of church and state, and popular sovereignty serve to limit the power of government. <i>(pg. 144-147)</i>	
	C3.2.3 Identify specific provisions in the Constitution that limit the power of the federal government. <i>(pg. 146)</i>	
	C3.2.5 Analyze the role of subsequent amendments to the	

DRAFT

	<p style="text-align: center;">Constitution in extending or limiting the power of government, including the Civil War/Reconstruction Amendments and those expanding suffrage. (pg. 147)</p> <p>C3.3.1 Describe limits the U.S. Constitution places on powers of the states (e.g., prohibitions against coining money, impairing interstate commerce, making treaties with foreign governments) and on the federal government’s power over the states (e.g., federal government cannot abolish a state, Tenth Amendment reserves powers to the states). (pg. 146)</p> <p>C3.3.3 Explain the tension among federal, state, and local governmental power using the necessary and proper clause, the commerce clause, and the Tenth Amendment. (pg. 146-147)</p>	
<p>22: How does Congress perform its functions in the American constitutional system? (pg. 151-160)</p>	<p>C1.1.1 Identify roles citizens play in civic and private life, with emphasis on leadership. (pg. 158)</p> <p>C2.2.2 Explain and evaluate how Americans, either through individual or collective actions, use constitutional principles and fundamental values to narrow gaps between American ideals and reality with respect to minorities, women, and the disadvantaged. (pg. 156-157)</p> <p>C3.1.1 Analyze the purposes, organization, functions, and processes of the legislative branch as enumerated in Article I of the Constitution. (pg. 152-160)</p> <p>C3.1.5 Use case studies or examples to examine tensions between the three branches of government (e.g., powers of the purse and impeachment, advise and consent, veto power, and judicial review). (pg. 146, 159-160)</p> <p>C3.5.1 Explain how political parties, interest groups, the media, and individuals can influence and determine the public agenda. (pg. 152-154)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

DRAFT

	<p>C3.5.3 Identify and explain the roles of various associations and groups in American politics (e.g., political organizations, political action committees, interest groups, voluntary and civic associations, professional organizations, unions, and religious groups). (pg. 156-159)</p> <p>C6.2.3 Describe how, when, and where individuals can participate in the political process at the local, state, and national levels (including, but not limited to voting, attending political and governmental meetings, contacting public officials, working in campaigns, community organizing, demonstrating or picketing, boycotting, joining interest groups or political action committees); evaluate the effectiveness of these methods of participation. (pg. 158)</p> <p>C6.2.8 Describe various forms and functions of political leadership and evaluate the characteristics of an effective leader. (pg. 153-154)</p>	
<p>23: What is the role of the President in the American constitutional system? (pg. 161-170)</p>	<p>C1.2.3 Compare and contrast parliamentary, federal, confederal, and unitary systems of government by analyzing similarities and differences in sovereignty, diffusion of power, and institutional structure. (pg. 169-170)</p> <p>C2.2.2 Explain and evaluate how Americans, either through individual or collective actions, use constitutional principles and fundamental values to narrow gaps between American ideals and reality with respect to minorities, women, and the disadvantaged. (pg. 168-169)</p> <p>C3.1.2 Analyze the purposes, organization, functions, and processes of the executive branch as enumerated in Article II of the Constitution. (pg. 162-170)</p> <p>C3.1.5 Use case studies or examples to examine tensions between the three branches of government (e.g., powers of the purse and impeachment, advise and consent, veto power, and judicial review). (pg. 166-167)</p>	

DRAFT

	<p>C3.4.1 Explain why the rule of law has a central place in American society (e.g., Supreme Court cases like <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> and <i>U.S. v. Nixon</i>; practices such as submitting bills to legal counsel to ensure congressional compliance with the law). (pg. 167)</p> <p>C4.1.2 Describe the process by which United States foreign policy is made, including the powers the Constitution gives to the president; Congress and the judiciary; and the roles federal agencies, domestic interest groups, the public, and the media play in foreign policy. (pg. 164-165)</p>	
<p>24: How are national laws administered in the American constitutional system? (pg. 171-176)</p>	<p>C3.1.4 Identify the role of independent regulatory agencies in the federal bureaucracy (e.g., Federal Reserve Board, Food and Drug Administration, Federal Communications Commission). (pg. 172-173)</p>	
<p>25: What is the role of the Supreme court in the American constitutional system? (pg. 177-182)</p>	<p>C3.1.3 Analyze the purposes, organization, functions, and processes of the judicial branch as enumerated in Article III of the Constitution. (pg. 178-182)</p> <p>C3.1.5 Use case studies or examples to examine tensions between the three branches of government (e.g., powers of the purse and impeachment, advise and consent, veto power, and judicial review). (pg. 179, 181-182)</p> <p>C3.4.1 Explain why the rule of law has a central place in American society (e.g., Supreme Court cases like <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> and <i>U.S. v. Nixon</i>; practices such as submitting bills to legal counsel to ensure congressional compliance with the law). (pg. 179)</p>	
<p>26: How does American federalism work? (pg. 183-190)</p>	<p>C1.2.3 Compare and contrast parliamentary, federal, confederal, and unitary systems of government by analyzing similarities and differences in sovereignty, diffusion of power, and</p>	

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	<p>institutional structure. (pg. 188-189)</p> <p>C3.1.7 Explain why the federal government is one of enumerated powers while state governments are those of reserved powers. (pg. 184)</p> <p>C3.3.1 Describe limits the U.S. Constitution places on powers of the states (e.g., prohibitions against coining money, impairing interstate commerce, making treaties with foreign governments) and on the federal government’s power over the states (e.g., federal government cannot abolish a state, Tenth Amendment reserves powers to the states). (pg. 184)</p> <p>C3.3.2 Identify and define states’ reserved and concurrent powers. (pg. 184)</p> <p>C3.3.4 Describe how state and local governments are organized, their major responsibilities, and how they affect the lives of citizens. (pg. 184-190)</p> <p>C3.3.5 Describe the mechanisms by which citizens monitor and influence state and local governments (e.g., referendum, initiative, recall). (pg. 187,189)</p> <p>C3.3.7 Explain the role of state constitutions in state governments. (pg. 184-187)</p>	
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Unit Five: What rights does the Bill of Rights protect?

Lesson	Expectation (pages from WTP text)	Fundamental Principles/Values of American Constitutional Democracy
<p>27: What are bills of rights and what kinds of rights does the U.S. Bill of Rights protect? (pg. 193-200)</p>	<p>C2.1.1 Explain the historical and philosophical origins of American constitutional government and evaluate the influence of ideas found in the Magna Carta, English Bill of Rights, Mayflower Compact, Iroquois Confederation, Northwest Ordinance, Virginia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

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	<p>Statute for Religious Freedom, Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, and selected Federalist Papers (the 10th, 14th, 51st), John Locke’s Second Treatise, Montesquieu’s Spirit of Laws, Paine’s Common Sense. <i>(pg. 194)</i></p>	
C2.1.2	<p>Explain the significance of the major debates and compromises underlying the formation and ratification of American constitutional government including the Virginia and New Jersey plans, the Great Compromise, debates between Federalists and Anti-Federalists, debates over slavery, and the promise for a bill of rights after ratification. <i>(pg. 195, 198-199)</i></p>	
C2.1.3	<p>Explain how the Declaration of Independence, Constitution and Bill of Rights reflected political principles of popular sovereignty, rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, social compact, natural rights, individual rights, separation of church and state, republicanism and federalism. <i>(pg. 195-199)</i></p>	
C3.2.3	<p>Identify specific provisions in the Constitution that limit the power of the federal government. <i>(pg. 198-199)</i></p>	
C3.2.4	<p>Explain the role of the Bill of Rights and each of its amendments in restraining the power of government over individuals. <i>(pg. 195-198)</i></p>	
C3.3.1	<p>Describe limits the U.S. Constitution places on powers of the states (e.g., prohibitions against coining money, impairing interstate commerce, making treaties with foreign governments) and on the federal government’s power over the states (e.g., federal government cannot abolish a state, Tenth Amendment reserves powers to the states). <i>(pg. 198)</i></p>	
C5.1.2	<p>Compare the rights of citizenship Americans have as a member of a state and the nation. <i>(pg. 197, 199)</i></p>	
C5.3.1	<p>Identify and explain personal rights (e.g., freedom of thought,</p>	

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	<p>conscience, expression, association, movement and residence, the right to privacy, personal autonomy, due process of law, free exercise of religion, and equal protection of the law). <i>(pg. 195-199)</i></p> <p>C5.3.2 Identify and explain political rights (e.g., freedom of speech, press, assembly, and petition; and the right to vote and run for public office). <i>(pg. 195-199)</i></p> <p>C5.3.3 Identify and explain economic rights (e.g., the right to acquire, use, transfer, and dispose of property, choose one’s work and change employment, join labor unions and professional associations, establish and operate a business, copyright protection, enter into lawful contracts, and just compensation for the taking of private property for public use). <i>(pg. 195-199)</i></p> <p>C5.3.4 Describe the relationship between personal, political, and economic rights and how they can sometimes conflict. <i>(pg. 15-199)</i></p> <p>C5.3.8 Explain and give examples of the role of the Fourteenth Amendment in extending the protection of individual rights against state action. <i>(pg. 199)</i></p>	
<p>28: How does the First Amendment affect the establishment and free exercise of religion? (pg. 201-206)</p>	<p>C2.2.5 Use examples to investigate why people may agree on constitutional principles and fundamental values in the abstract, yet disagree over their meaning when they are applied to specific situations. <i>(pg. 203-204, 205-206)</i></p> <p>C3.2.1 Explain how the principles of enumerated powers, federalism, separation of powers, bicameralism, checks and balances, republicanism, rule of law, individual rights, inalienable rights, separation of church and state, and popular sovereignty serve to limit the power of government. <i>(pg. 202-203)</i></p> <p>C3.2.4 Explain the role of the Bill of Rights and each of its</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

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	<p style="text-align: center;">amendments in restraining the power of government over individuals. (pg. 203-206)</p> <p>C3.4.4 Describe considerations and criteria that have been used to deny, limit, or extend protection of individual rights (e.g., clear and present danger, time, place and manner restrictions on speech, compelling government interest, security, libel or slander, public safety, and equal opportunity). (pg. 205-206)</p> <p>C5.3.1 Identify and explain personal rights (e.g., freedom of thought, conscience, expression, association, movement and residence, the right to privacy, personal autonomy, due process of law, free exercise of religion, and equal protection of the law). (pg. 202-206)</p> <p>C5.3.5 Explain considerations and criteria commonly used in determining what limits should be placed on specific rights. (pg. 205-206)</p> <p>C5.3.6 Describe the rights protected by the First Amendment, and using case studies and examples, explore the limit and scope of First Amendment rights. (pg. 202-206)</p> <p>C5.3.8 Explain and give examples of the role of the Fourteenth Amendment in extending the protection of individual rights against state action. (pg. 203)</p> <p>C5.3.9 Use examples to explain why rights are not unlimited and absolute. (pg. 205-206)</p>	
<p>29: How does the First Amendment protect free expression? (pg. 207-214)</p>	<p>C2.2.5 Use examples to investigate why people may agree on constitutional principles and fundamental values in the abstract, yet disagree over their meaning when they are applied to specific situations. (pg. 210-214)</p> <p>C3.2.4 Explain the role of the Bill of Rights and each of its amendments in restraining the power of government over individuals. (pg. 208-214)</p>	

DRAFT

	<p>C3.4.4 Describe considerations and criteria that have been used to deny, limit, or extend protection of individual rights (e.g., clear and present danger, time, place and manner restrictions on speech, compelling government interest, security, libel or slander, public safety, and equal opportunity). <i>(pg. 209-214)</i></p> <p>C5.3.1 Identify and explain personal rights (e.g., freedom of thought, conscience, expression, association, movement and residence, the right to privacy, personal autonomy, due process of law, free exercise of religion, and equal protection of the law). <i>(pg. 208-214)</i></p> <p>C5.3.5 Explain considerations and criteria commonly used in determining what limits should be placed on specific rights. <i>(pg. 210-214)</i></p> <p>C5.3.6 Describe the rights protected by the First Amendment, and using case studies and examples, explore the limit and scope of First Amendment rights. <i>(pg. 208-214)</i></p> <p>C5.3.9 Use examples to explain why rights are not unlimited and absolute. <i>(pg. 210-214)</i></p>	
<p>30: How does the First Amendment protect freedom to assemble, petition, and associate? (pg. 215-222)</p>	<p>C2.1.1 Explain the historical and philosophical origins of American constitutional government and evaluate the influence of ideas found in the Magna Carta, English Bill of Rights, Mayflower Compact, Iroquois Confederation, Northwest Ordinance, Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom, Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, and selected Federalist Papers (the 10th, 14th, 51st), John Locke’s Second Treatise, Montesquieu’s Spirit of Laws, Paine’s Common Sense. <i>(pg. 216)</i></p> <p>C2.2.2 Explain and evaluate how Americans, either through individual or collective actions, use constitutional principles and fundamental values to narrow gaps between American ideals and reality with respect to minorities, women, and the disadvantaged. <i>(pg. 217-219)</i></p>	

DRAFT

	<p>C2.2.3 Use past and present policies to analyze conflicts that arise in society due to competing constitutional principles or fundamental values (e.g., liberty and authority, justice and equality, individual rights, and the common good). (pg. 220-222)</p>	
	<p>C2.2.5 Use examples to investigate why people may agree on constitutional principles and fundamental values in the abstract, yet disagree over their meaning when they are applied to specific situations. (pg. 217-222)</p>	
	<p>C3.2.4 Explain the role of the Bill of Rights and each of its amendments in restraining the power of government over individuals. (pg. 216-222)</p>	
	<p>C3.4.4 Describe considerations and criteria that have been used to deny, limit, or extend protection of individual rights (e.g., clear and present danger, time, place and manner restrictions on speech, compelling government interest, security, libel or slander, public safety, and equal opportunity). (pg. 218-222)</p>	
	<p>C5.3.1 Identify and explain personal rights (e.g., freedom of thought, conscience, expression, association, movement and residence, the right to privacy, personal autonomy, due process of law, free exercise of religion, and equal protection of the law). (pg. 216, 219-222)</p>	
	<p>C5.3.2 Identify and explain political rights (e.g., freedom of speech, press, assembly, and petition; and the right to vote and run for public office). (pg. 216-219)</p>	
	<p>C5.3.5 Explain considerations and criteria commonly used in determining what limits should be placed on specific rights. (pg. 218-222)</p>	
	<p>C5.3.6 Describe the rights protected by the First Amendment, and using case studies and examples, explore the limit and scope</p>	

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	<p>of First Amendment rights. <i>(pg. 216-222)</i></p> <p>C5.3.9 Use examples to explain why rights are not unlimited and absolute. <i>(pg. 218-222)</i></p> <p>C6.2.5 Describe how citizen movements seek to realize fundamental values and principles of American constitutional democracy. <i>(pg. 217-218)</i></p>	
<p>31: How do the Fourth and Fifth Amendments protect against unreasonable law enforcement procedures? <i>(pg. 223-232)</i></p>	<p>C2.2.3 Use past and present policies to analyze conflicts that arise in society due to competing constitutional principles or fundamental values (e.g., liberty and authority, justice and equality, individual rights, and the common good). <i>(pg. 225-232)</i></p> <p>C2.2.5 Use examples to investigate why people may agree on constitutional principles and fundamental values in the abstract, yet disagree over their meaning when they are applied to specific situations. <i>(pg. 228, 230-232)</i></p> <p>C3.2.4 Explain the role of the Bill of Rights and each of its amendments in restraining the power of government over individuals. <i>(pg. 224-232)</i></p> <p>C3.4.4 Describe considerations and criteria that have been used to deny, limit, or extend protection of individual rights (e.g., clear and present danger, time, place and manner restrictions on speech, compelling government interest, security, libel or slander, public safety, and equal opportunity). <i>(pg. 224-232)</i></p> <p>C5.3.1 Identify and explain personal rights (e.g., freedom of thought, conscience, expression, association, movement and residence, the right to privacy, personal autonomy, due process of law, free exercise of religion, and equal protection of the law). <i>(pg. 225)</i></p> <p>C5.3.5 Explain considerations and criteria commonly used in determining what limits should be placed on specific rights. <i>(pg. 228-232)</i></p>	

DRAFT

	<p>C5.3.7 Using the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Amendments, describe the rights of the accused; and using case studies and examples, explore the limit and scope of these rights. <i>(pg. 224-232)</i></p> <p>C5.3.9 Use examples to explain why rights are not unlimited and absolute. <i>(pg. 226-232)</i></p>	
<p>32: How do the Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Amendments protect rights within the judicial system? (pg. 233-240)</p>	<p>C2.2.3 Use past and present policies to analyze conflicts that arise in society due to competing constitutional principles or fundamental values (e.g., liberty and authority, justice and equality, individual rights, and the common good). <i>(pg. 239-240)</i></p> <p>C2.2.5 Use examples to investigate why people may agree on constitutional principles and fundamental values in the abstract, yet disagree over their meaning when they are applied to specific situations. <i>(pg. 239-240)</i></p> <p>C3.2.4 Explain the role of the Bill of Rights and each of its amendments in restraining the power of government over individuals. <i>(pg. 234-240)</i></p> <p>C3.4.4 Describe considerations and criteria that have been used to deny, limit, or extend protection of individual rights (e.g., clear and present danger, time, place and manner restrictions on speech, compelling government interest, security, libel or slander, public safety, and equal opportunity). <i>(pg. 234-240)</i></p> <p>C5.3.5 Explain considerations and criteria commonly used in determining what limits should be placed on specific rights. <i>(pg. 235-240)</i></p> <p>C5.3.7 Using the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Amendments, describe the rights of the accused; and using case studies and examples, explore the limit and scope of these rights. <i>(pg. 234-240)</i></p>	

DRAFT

	C5.3.9 Use examples to explain why rights are not unlimited and absolute. <i>(pg. 236-237, 239-240)</i>	
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Unit Six: What challenges might face American constitutional democracy in the Twenty-First Century?

Lesson	Expectation <i>(pages from WTP text)</i>	Fundamental Principles/Values of American Constitutional Democracy
33: What does it mean to be a citizen? (pg 243-252)	<p>C1.1.1 Identify roles citizens play in civic and private life, with emphasis on leadership. <i>(pg. 244-246, 252)</i></p> <p>C2.1.4 Explain challenges and modifications to American constitutional government as a result of significant historical events such as the American Revolution, the Civil War, expansion of suffrage, the Great Depression, and the civil rights movement. <i>(pg. 246-251)</i></p> <p>C3.2.5 Analyze the role of subsequent amendments to the Constitution in extending or limiting the power of government, including the Civil War/Reconstruction Amendments and those expanding suffrage. <i>(pg. 246-247, 250-251)</i></p> <p>C5.1.1 Using examples, explain the idea and meaning of citizenship in the United States of America, and the rights and responsibilities of American Citizens (e.g., people participate in public life, know about the laws that govern society, respect and obey those laws, participate in political life, stay informed and attentive about public issues, and voting). <i>(pg. 244-252)</i></p> <p>C5.2.1 Explain the distinction between citizens by birth, naturalized citizens, and non-citizens. <i>(pg. 246-248)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

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	<p>C5.2.2 Describe the distinction between legal and illegal immigration and the process by which legal immigrants can become citizens. <i>(pg. 247-248)</i></p> <p>C5.2.3 Evaluate the criteria used for admission to citizenship in the United States and how Americans expanded citizenship over the centuries (e.g., removing limitations of suffrage). <i>(pg. 246-251)</i></p> <p>C5.4.1 Distinguish between personal and civic responsibilities and describe how they can sometimes conflict with each other. <i>(pg. 244-246)</i></p> <p>C5.4.2 Describe the importance of citizens’ civic responsibilities including obeying the law, being informed and attentive to public issues, monitoring political leaders and governmental agencies, assuming leadership when appropriate, paying taxes, registering to vote and voting knowledgeably on candidates and issues, serving as a juror, serving in the armed forces, performing public service. <i>(pg. 252)</i></p> <p>C5.4.3 Explain why meeting personal and civic responsibilities is important to the preservation and improvement of American constitutional democracy. <i>(pg. 244-246, 252)</i></p>	
<p>34: What is the importance of civic engagement to American constitutional democracy? (pg 253-260)</p>	<p>C1.1.1 Identify roles citizens play in civic and private life, with emphasis on leadership. <i>(pg. 254-259)</i></p> <p>C6.2.1 Describe the relationship between politics and the attainment of individual and public goals (e.g., how individual interests are fulfilled by working to achieve collective goals). <i>(pg. 254-255, 258-259)</i></p> <p>C6.2.2 Distinguish between and evaluate the importance of political participation and social participation. <i>(pg. 254-257)</i></p> <p>C6.2.3 Describe how, when, and where individuals can participate in</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">•</p>

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	<p>the political process at the local, state, and national levels (including, but not limited to voting, attending political and governmental meetings, contacting public officials, working in campaigns, community organizing, demonstrating or picketing, boycotting, joining interest groups or political action committees); evaluate the effectiveness of these methods of participation. (pg. 255-257)</p>	
<p>35: How have civil rights movements resulted in fundamental political and social change in the United States? (pg 261-268)</p>	<p>C1.1.1 Identify roles citizens play in civic and private life, with emphasis on leadership. (pg. 263-268)</p> <p>C2.1.4 Explain challenges and modifications to American constitutional government as a result of significant historical events such as the American Revolution, the Civil War, expansion of suffrage, the Great Depression, and the civil rights movement. (pg. 262-268)</p> <p>C2.2.2 Explain and evaluate how Americans, either through individual or collective actions, use constitutional principles and fundamental values to narrow gaps between American ideals and reality with respect to minorities, women, and the disadvantaged. (pg. 262-268)</p> <p>C2.2.4 Analyze and explain ideas about fundamental values like liberty, justice, and equality found in a range of documents (e.g., Martin Luther King’s “I Have a Dream” speech and “Letter from Birmingham City Jail,” the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Declaration of Sentiments, the Equal Rights Amendment, and the Patriot Act). (pg. 266, 268)</p> <p>C2.2.5 Use examples to investigate why people may agree on constitutional principles and fundamental values in the abstract, yet disagree over their meaning when they are applied to specific situations. (pg.262, 266-268)</p> <p>C3.3.3 Explain the tension among federal, state, and local</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

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	<p>governmental power using the necessary and proper clause, the commerce clause, and the Tenth Amendment. (pg. 264-265)</p> <p>C6.2.5 Describe how citizen movements seek to realize fundamental values and principles of American constitutional democracy. (pg. 263-268)</p> <p>C6.2.6 Analyze different ways people have used civil disobedience, the different forms civil disobedience might take (e.g., violent and non-violent) and their impact. (pg. 263-268)</p>	
<p>36: How have American political ideas and the American constitutional system influenced other nations? (pg 269-276)</p>	<p>C1.2.2 Explain the purposes and uses of constitutions in defining and limiting government, distinguishing between historical and contemporary examples of constitutional governments that failed to limit power (e.g., Nazi Germany and Stalinist Soviet Union) and successful constitutional governments (e.g., contemporary Germany and United Kingdom). (pg. 270-273)</p> <p>C1.2.3 Compare and contrast parliamentary, federal, confederal, and unitary systems of government by analyzing similarities and differences in sovereignty, diffusion of power, and institutional structure. (pg. 271-273)</p> <p>C2.2.4 Analyze and explain ideas about fundamental values like liberty, justice, and equality found in a range of documents (e.g., Martin Luther King’s “I Have a Dream” speech and “Letter from Birmingham City Jail,” the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Declaration of Sentiments, the Equal Rights Amendment, and the Patriot Act). (pg. 274-275)</p> <p>C4.2.2 Analyze the impact of American political, economic, technological, and cultural developments on other parts of the world (e.g., immigration policies, economic, military and humanitarian aid, computer technology research, popular fashion, and film). (pg. 270-276)</p> <p>C4.2.6 Evaluate the impact of American political ideas and values on other parts of the world (e.g., American Revolution,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

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	fundamental values and principles expressed in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution). (pg. 270-276)	
37: What key challenges does the United States face in the future? (pg 277-284)		<ul style="list-style-type: none">•
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SECTION TWO

Expectation	We the People Lesson/Pages
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