

PROCESS OBJECTIVES

1st 9 Weeks

1. Identify, analyze, and interpret primary and secondary sources, such as artifacts, letters, photographs, art, documents, newspapers, and contemporary media (e.g., television, motion pictures, and computer-based technologies) that reflect events in U.S. government and politics. (1.1)
2. Interpret economic and political issues as expressed in maps, tables, diagrams, charts, political cartoons, and economic graphs. (1.2)
3. Make distinctions among propaganda, fact and opinion; evaluate cause and effect relationships; and draw conclusions in examining documentary sources. (1.3)
4. Develop discussion, debate, and persuasive writing and speaking skills, focusing on enduring issues (e.g., individual rights versus the common good, and problems of intolerance toward cultural, ethnic, and religious groups). (1.4)

CONTENT OBJECTIVES

1. Define government as the formal institution with the authority to make and implement binding decisions about such matters as distribution of resources, allocation of benefits and burdens, and management of conflicts. (2)
2. Discuss the development of democracy in ancient Greece and Rome, the United Kingdom, and the American colonies. (3.1)
3. Compare and contrast how governments are organized in terms of
 - a. the number of people who have access to power (i.e., despotism, oligarchy, republic, and democracy),
 - b. where power is located (i.e., unitary, federal, and confederal), and
 - c. the relationship between the legislative and executive branches (i.e., presidential and parliamentary). (5)
4. Distinguish between civic life (i.e., the public life of the citizen concerned with community and national affairs) and private life (i.e., the personal life of the individual devoted to the pursuit of private interests). (4.1)
5. Examine political authority, its sources and functions, and the difference between authority and power without authority. (4.2)
6. Distinguish between and explain the essential characteristics of limited and unlimited governments. (4.3a)
7. Identify historical and contemporary examples of both limited and unlimited governments. (4.3b)
8. Research examples of formal institutions with the authority to control and direct the behavior of those in a society (e.g., tribal councils, courts, monarchies, and democratic legislatures). (4.4)
9. Identify and explain the fundamental concepts of the system of government of the United States, including the equality of all citizens under one law; majority rule and minority rights; the fundamental worth and dignity of the individual; the necessity of compromise; individual freedom; the rule of law; constitutionalism and limited government; democracy and republicanism; consent of the governed; liberties, privileges, rights, and responsibilities. (7)
10. Compare/contrast the political and economic systems of the U.S. with those of major democratic & authoritarian nations. (14)
11. Examine and interpret the contributions of Locke, Hobbes, Rousseau, Montesquieu, and Blackstone to contemporary political theory and governmental structure. (3.2)
12. Analyze and describe examples of fundamental U.S. constitutional principles contained in the

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>Magna Carta</i> and English Bill of Rights, b. Declaration of Independence, c. Articles of Confederation, | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> d. Constitution, e. <i>Federalist Papers</i>, and f. Bill of Rights and subsequent amendments. (6) |
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13. Examine the constitutional amendments, the conflicts or issues they addressed, and the reasons for their adoption. (10.1)
14. Analyze the U.S. Constitution, including the purposes expressed in the Preamble, the branches of government, powers and limitations, and the amendment process. (8)
15. Explain the rights, responsibilities, and benefits of citizenship in the United States, such as voting, jury duty, obedience to lawful authority, and private ownership of property. (13)
16. Explain how the non-legislative powers of Congress and congressional oversight contribute to the checks and balances of our government. (9a.4)
17. Explain and give contemporary examples of how political parties, interest groups, media, and individuals influence the policy agenda and decision-making of government institutions. (11)
18. Describe the components of campaigns for national, state and local elective office, including (12)
 - a. the nominative process
 - b. campaign funding and spending
 - c. the influence of the media, advertising, and polling
 - d. reapportionment and redistricting
 - e. the role of the electoral college
 - f. the term-limitation movement

PROCESS OBJECTIVES

2nd 9 weeks

1. Identify, analyze, and interpret primary and secondary sources, such as artifacts, letters, photographs, art, documents, newspapers, and contemporary media (e.g., television, motion pictures, and computer-based technologies) that reflect events in U.S. government and politics. (1.1)
2. Interpret economic and political issues as expressed in maps, tables, diagrams, charts, political cartoons, and economic graphs. (1.2)
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CONTENT OBJECTIVES

19. Explain the procedures for constitutional amendment. (9.6a)
20. Compare and contrast the roles of the legislative branch of government, including the Senate, the House, and their structures, functions, and authority (e.g., the bill-making process, membership in committees). (9a.1)
17. Compare and contrast the roles of the Senate and House in their separate lawmaking process and understand how their rules and procedures provide for a separation of powers. (9a.3)
22. Compare and contrast the roles of the executive branch of government, including the structures, functions, and authority of the offices of president and vice-president. (9b.1)
23. Understand the role of the electoral college in the election of the President and Vice President. (local objective)
24. Explain how the separation of powers and checks and balances impact the executive branch. (9b.3, 9b.4)
25. Compare and contrast the roles of the judicial branch of government at the national, state, and local levels, especially in terms of their structures, functions, and authority, including jurisdiction, constitutional vs. legislative courts, and methods of selecting federal judges. (9c.1)
26. Explain how the separation of powers and checks and balances impact the judicial branch, especially as they impact how the Supreme Court selects, hears, and decides cases. (9c.3, 9c.4)
27. Identify and explain the basic rulings in landmark Supreme Court Cases, including *Marbury v. Madison* (1803), *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819), *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896), *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas* (1954), *Mapp v. Ohio* (1961), *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966), *Furman v. Georgia* (1972), *United States v. Nixon* (1974), and *Gregg v. Georgia* (1976). (10.2)
28. Identify and distinguish among the units of local government in Oklahoma (i.e., counties, cities, towns, and regional authorities) by analyzing local public issues. (15)
29. Explain the procedures for charter amendment for local government. (9.6b)
30. Develop and practice the skills needed for informed participation in public affairs, including analyzing public issues, examining candidates for public office, evaluation the performance of public officials, and communicating with public officials. (16)
31. Explain the extent to which power is shared rather than divided or separated (i.e., concurrent powers) among the three branches of government. (9.5)
32. Compare and contrast the roles of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government at the national, state, and local levels in a Federalist system. (9.2)