

Government Curriculum Map

Content & Standard	Key Concepts	Key Vocabulary
<p>1. The student will compare the <i>formation of contemporary governments</i> in terms of <i>access, use, and justification of power.</i></p>	<p>1. Contrast <i>essential characteristics of limited v. unlimited governments</i>: US' constitutional system established <i>legal restraints of governmental power</i></p> <p>2. Compare & contrast <i>historic & contemporary examples of unlimited government: dictatorships & totalitarian systems {dictatorships, theocracies, absolute monarchies}</i> to <i>limited systems: direct democracies, representative democracies, constitutional monarchies, republics</i></p> <p>3. American system is a <i>representative republic & citizens are sovereign</i></p> <p>4. Advantages & disadvantages of major ways of <i>government power: distributed, shared, & structured in unitary, federal, & confederal systems in terms of effectiveness, prevention of abuse of power, & responsiveness to the popular will</i></p> <p>5. Compare & contrast the <i>property & due process rights</i> in US <i>free-market economy</i>: protected by the US Constitution to the <i>restricted property & due process rights existing/non-existing under command economic systems</i></p>	<p>limited systems popular will representative democracies</p>
<p>2. The student will describe the <i>historic and philosophical foundations of the US republican system of government.</i></p>	<p>1. Compare POV of the Enlightenment: <i>Montesquieu, Locke, Thomas Jefferson; early experiences of colonial self-government; influence of religious texts</i> to the foundation of American political thought</p> <p>2. Summarize the impact of <i>Revolutionary Era & major documents contributing to the formation of constitutional government in the US: Mayflower Compact; Fundamental Orders of Connecticut; English Bill of Rights; Albany Plan of Union; Virginia Declaration of Rights; & Articles of Confederation</i>; writings of <i>Patrick Henry, Thomas Payne, & James Otis</i></p> <p>3. Central ideas & importance of the concept of <i>inalienable rights, the social contract or compact, the 27 grievances as stated in the Declaration of Independence</i>, & the discussions of <i>enumerated versus implied powers</i>; protection of these rights were incorporated in the US Constitution & Bill of Rights as a fundamental purpose of government</p> <p>4. Necessity for a written constitution to set forth the organization of government & to distribute powers among the <i>three different branches of government & by the states, or by the</i></p>	<p>constitutional government human rights minority rights majority rule rule of law</p>

	<p><i>people</i></p> <p>5. <i>Events & major conflicts, beliefs, and arguments leading to the addition of the Bill of Rights & to the US Constitution; compare POV as expressed in Federalist Papers Number 10 & Number 51 and the writings of Anti-Federalists including Patrick Henry & George Mason</i></p> <p>6. <i>Steps of the constitutional amendment process including examples of recent attempts to amend the US Constitution (the issues of Equal Rights Amendments & flag desecration)</i></p>	
<p>3. The student will analyze the fundamental principles of the American system of government.</p>	<p>1. Concept of <i>popular sovereignty</i> as exercised by the <i>nation's people who possess the ultimate sources of power</i></p> <p>2. The American <i>system of federalism</i> & <i>evaluate changes</i> that have occurred between <i>states & national government</i> over time</p> <p>3. <i>Enumerated powers</i> delegated to <i>federal government by the states</i> in US Constitution, <i>limits placed on powers of national government, powers of states including reserved & concurrent powers</i></p> <p>4. The <i>relationships & responsibilities</i> between <i>national & state governments including tribal governments</i></p> <p>5. <i>Power is separated and shared</i> under American system including <i>separation of powers; checks & balance</i>, designed to prevent abuse by any government body: state, local, or federal</p> <p>6. <i>Importance of rule of law/ sources, purposes, & functions of government</i> & explain how <i>rule of law provides</i> for <i>protection of liberties, public order, management of conflict, & assurance of national security</i></p> <p>7. <i>US governor's responsibility to protect minority rights & majority rule (due process, equality under law, etc.)</i></p> <p>8. Compare <i>POV</i> regarding <i>shared values & ideals of American political culture</i> as set forth in basic documents & speeches including: <i>Declaration of Sentiments, Gettysburg Address, Four Freedom's Speech, Letter From Birmingham Jail</i></p>	<p>concurrent powers expressed powers reserved powers</p>
<p>4. The student will examine the United States Constitution by comparing</p>	<p>1. <i>Purposes</i> expressed in the <i>Preamble</i> & how the <i>Constitution preserves core principle of American society</i></p> <p>2. The <i>make-up, organizations, functions, & authority</i> exercised by the <i>executive, legislative, & judicial branches of government</i></p> <p>a. <i>qualifications</i> for holding office, <i>terms</i> of office, <i>expressed powers</i> delegated to each branch of the national government including <i>numbers of members</i> of Congress & Supreme</p>	<p>domestic policy electoral process executive actions <i>fiscal/monetary policy</i> foreign policy interest groups judicial</p>

<p>the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government as they form and transform American society.</p>	<p>Court</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. extent to which <i>each branch</i> of government reflects <i>people's sovereignty including current issues</i> concerning representations such as <i>term limitations & legislative process</i> c. <i>public policy becomes law (constitutional & operational procedures)</i> d. explain why <i>certain provisions of US Constitution</i> result in <i>tensions among the three branches</i>, how <i>government's function has changed over time</i> through <i>executive actions</i> and <i>judicial interpretation of the necessary & proper clause</i> e. compare <i>structure of national branches of government to Oklahoma's state government</i> f. <i>principles of limited government, federalism, checks & balances, & separation of powers</i> to the workings of <i>3 branches of government</i> (apply to real world situations including current issues & events) g. <i>issues and changes</i> resulting from <i>landmark US Supreme Court decisions (Marbury v. Madison, McCullough v. Maryland, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas, Mapp v. Ohio, Engle v. Vitale, Miranda v. Arizona, Furman v. Georgia, Roe v. Wade, US v. Nixon, Bush v. Gore)</i> <p>3. <i>Steps of political process & its role in US's representative government</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>role of political parties, interest groups (media, labor unions), influencing public agenda, public opinion, & actions of government</i> b. <i>electoral process/ components of national campaigns, nominative process, campaign funding, & Electoral College</i> <p>4. <i>Role of national government</i> in formulating & carrying out <i>domestic policy</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>major sources of revenues</i> for federal government & <i>how revenue is budgeted</i> b. significant <i>policy issues</i> & how they reflect the <i>nation's interests & principles</i> including <i>entitlements & environmental concerns</i> <p>5. <i>Role of government</i> in <i>growth & stability of economy</i> including inseparable relationship between political & economic concerns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>steps of budget process</i> (examples of <i>economic trade-offs</i> that occur when addressing competing public needs) b. how the <i>government influences economic growth</i> by using tools of <i>fiscal & monetary policy</i> c. how <i>legislation, executive departments, & regulatory agencies</i> affect both <i>economic</i> 	<p>interpretation landmark cases political parties presidential cabinet public opinion <i>Necessary & Proper Clause</i> nominative process regulatory term limitations</p>
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	<p><i>sectors & individual citizens</i></p> <p>6. Major responsibilities of national government in formulating & carrying our foreign policy</p> <p>a. effectiveness of cooperative efforts exercised through international alliances & organizations from the perspective of the US including the UN, NATO, North American Free Trade Agreement</p> <p>b. issues of national sovereignty & human rights on contemporary decisions of foreign policy</p>	
<p>5. Students will be able to evaluate the significance of civic participation in order to insure the preservation of constitution government.</p>	<p>1. Civic life & private life defining civic virtue & explaining the individual's duty & responsibility to participate in civic life by voting, serving on juries, volunteering within the community, running for office, serving on a political campaign, paying taxes for governmental services, & respecting lawful authority</p> <p>2. How structures of government provide citizens opportunities to monitor & influence the actions of the government & hold elected officials accountable</p> <p>3. Historic & Contemporary examples of American citizens who have attempted to make the values & principles of the US Constitution a reality</p> <p>a. rights & liberties guaranteed to all citizens in & protected by the Bill of Rights, how they are applied & protected within the states through the 14th Amendment, & sustained through the actions of individual citizens</p> <p>b. impact on American politics, historically & presently; racial, religious, socioeconomic, & ethnic diversity of American society including the importance of adhering to constitutional values in managing conflicts over diversity</p>	<p>civic virtue</p>