

## American Government

State Standard Number	State Standard Area/Description	Unit Name	Course Topic Description
1	The student will demonstrate process skills in social studies.		
1.1	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 United States government and politics.	Found throughout the course. Example: Unit 2 “Origins”	Section 3 “The American Revolution”
1.2	Interpret economic and political issues as expressed in maps, tables, diagrams, charts, political cartoons, and economic graphs.	Found throughout the course. Example: Unit 8 “Economics and the America Government”	Section 1 “Economic Systems and the American Government”
1.3	Make distinctions among propaganda, fact and opinion; evaluate cause and effect relationships; and draw conclusions in examining documentary sources.	Found throughout the course. Example: Unit 7 “Political Participation”	Section 2 “Nominations and Campaigns”
1.4	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).	Found throughout the course. Example: Unit 6 “The Judicial Branch”	Section 5 “Civil Rights”
2	The student will 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.	Unit 1 “Introduction”	All Sections: 1 “Forms of Government” 2 “Ideals of Democracy”
3	The student will analyze the philosophical and historical development of government as an institution.		
3.1	Discuss the development of democracy in ancient Greece and Rome, the United Kingdom, and the American colonies.	Unit 1 “Introduction”  Unit 2 “Origins”	Section 2 “Ideals of Democracy” Section 1 “Political Foundations of American Democracy”

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3.2	Examine and interpret the contributions of Locke, Hobbes, Rousseau, Montesquieu, and Blackstone to contemporary political theory and governmental structure.	Unit 2 “Origins”	Section 1 “Political Foundations of American Democracy”
4	The student will describe the purpose of government and analyze how its powers are acquired, used, and justified.		
4.1	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).	Unit 7 “Political Participation”	Section 4 “Individual Political Participation”
4.2	Examine political authority, its sources and functions, and the difference between authority and power without authority.	Unit 1 “Introduction”	Section 1 “Forms of Government”
4.3	Distinguish between and explain the essential characteristics of limited and unlimited governments, and identify historical and contemporary examples of each.	Unit 1 “Introduction”	Section 1 “Forms of Government”
4.4	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).		
5	The student will compare and contrast how governments are organized in terms of the number of people who have access to power (i.e., despotism, oligarchy, republic, and democracy), where power is located (i.e., unitary, federal, and confederal), and the relationship between the legislative and executive branches (i.e., presidential and parliamentary).	Unit 1 “Introduction”	Section 1 “Forms of Government” Section 2 “Ideals of Democracy”

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6	The student will analyze and describe examples of fundamental United States constitutional principles contained in the Magna Carta, English Bill of Rights, Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Constitution, Federalist Papers, and the Bill of Rights and subsequent amendments.	Unit 2 “Origins”	All Sections: 1 “Political Foundations of American Democracy” 2 “Colonial Government” 3 “The American Revolution” 4 “Establishing the First Government” 5 “Creating the Constitution”
7	The student will identify and explain the fundamental concepts of the system of government of the United States.		
7.1	The equality of all citizens under the law	Unit 3 “Constitutional Principles”	Section 1 “Structure of the Constitution” Section 2 “Principles of the Constitution”
7.2	Majority rule and minority rights	Unit 3 “Constitutional Principles”	Section 1 “Structure of the Constitution” Section 2 “Principles of the Constitution”
7.3	The fundamental worth and dignity of the individual	Unit 3 “Constitutional Principles”	Section 1 “Structure of the Constitution” Section 2 “Principles of the Constitution”

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7.4	The necessity of compromise	Unit 3 “Constitutional Principles”	Section 2 “Principles of the Constitution”
7.5	Individual freedom	Unit 3 “Constitutional Principles”	Section 1 “Structure of the Constitution” Section 4 “Changing the Constitution”
7.6	The rule of law	Unit 4 “The Legislative Branch”	Section 4 “Purpose of Law”
7.7	Constitutionalism and limited government	Unit 3 “Constitutional Principles”	All Sections: 1 “Structure of the Constitution” 2 “Principles of the Constitution” 3 “Federalism” 4 “Changing the Constituion”
7.8	Democracy and republicanism	Unit 3 “Constitutional Principles”	All Sections: 1 “Structure of the Constitution” 2 “Principles of the Constitution” 3 “Federalism” 4 “Changing the Constituion”
7.9	Consent of the governed	Unit 3 “Constitutional Principles”	Section 1 “Structure of the Constitution”

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7.10	Liberties, privileges, rights, and responsibilities	Unit 6 “The Judicial Branch”	Section 4 “Civil Liberties” Section 5 “Civil Rights”
8	The student will analyze the United States Constitution.		
8.1	Purposes expressed in the Preamble	Unit 3 “Constitutional Principles”	Section 1 “Structure of the Constitution”
8.2	Branches of government	Unit 3 “Constitutional Principles” Unit 4 “Legislative Branch” Unit 5 “Executive Branch” Unit 6 “Judicial Branch”	Section 2 “Principles of the Constitution” All Sections All Sections Sections 1-3
8.3	Powers and limitations	Unit 3 “Constitutional Principles”	Section 2 “Principles of the Constitution” Section 3 “Federalism”
8.4	Amendment process	Unit 3 “Constitutional Principles”	Section 4 “Changing the Constituion”

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9	The student will compare and contrast the roles of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government at the national, state, and local levels.		
9.1	Structures, functions, and authority	Unit 3 “Constitutional Principles”  Unit 4 “Legislative Branch” Unit 5 “Executive Branch” Unit 6 “Judicial Branch”	Section 2 “Principles of the Constitution” Section 3 “Federalism” All Sections All Sections Sections 1-3
9.2	Federalism	Unit 3 “Constitutional Principles”	Section 3 “Federalism”
9.3	Separation of powers	Unit 3 “Constitutional Principles”  Unit 4 “Legislative Branch” Unit 5 “Executive Branch” Unit 6 “Judicial Branch”	Section 2 “Principles of the Constitution” Section 3 “Federalism”
9.4	Checks and balances	Unit 3 “Constitutional Principles”  Unit 4 “Legislative Branch” Unit 5 “Executive Branch” Unit 6 “Judicial Branch”	Section 2 “Principles of the Constitution” Section 3 “Federalism” All Sections All Sections Sections 1-3
9.5	The extent to which power is shared rather than divided or separated (i.e., concurrent powers)	Unit 3 “Constitutional Principles”  Unit 4 “Legislative Branch” Unit 5 “Executive Branch” Unit 6 “Judicial Branch”	Section 2 “Principles of the Constitution” Section 3 “Federalism” All Sections All Sections Sections 1-3

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9.6	Procedures for constitutional and charter amendment	Unit 3 “Constitutional Principles”	Section 4 “Changing the Constituion”
10	The student will analyze how the Constitution has evolved since 1789.		
10.1	Examine the constitutional amendments, the conflicts or issues they addressed, and the reasons for their adoption.	Unit 3 “Constitutional Principles”	Section 4 “Changing the Constituion”
10.2	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).	Unit 6 “Judicial Branch”	Section 3 “Supreme Court History”
11	The student will explain and give contemporary examples of how political parties, interest groups, the media, and individuals influence the policy agenda and decision-making of government institutions.	Unit 7 “Political Participation”	All Sections: 1 “Political Parties” 2 “Nominations and Campaigns” 3 “Elections” 4 “Individual Political Participation”

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12	The student will describe the components of campaigns for national, state and local elective office, including the nominative process; campaign funding and spending, the influence of the media, advertising, and polling; reapportionment and redistricting; the role of the electoral college; and the term-limitation movement.	Unit 7 “Political Participation”	Section 1 “Political Parties” Section 2 “Nominations and Campaigns” Section 3 “Elections”
13	The student will 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.	Unit 6 “The Judicial Branch” Unit 7 “Political Participation”	Section 4 “Civil Liberties” Section 5 “Civil Rights” Section 4 “Individual Political Participation”
14	The student will compare and contrast the political and economic systems of the United States with those of major democratic and authoritarian nations.	Unit 8 “Economics and the American Government”	Section 1 “Economic Systems and the United States Economy”
15	The student will identify and distinguish among the units of local government in Oklahoma (i.e., counties, cities, towns, and regional authorities) by analyzing local public issues.		
16	The student will develop and practice the skills needed for informed participation in public affairs, including analyzing public issues, examining candidates for public office, evaluating the performance of public officials, and communicating with public officials.	Unit 7 “Political Participation”	Section 4 “Individual Political Participation”