

In the high school civics course, students broaden and deepen their understanding of the origin, structure, and functions of government. This course is designed to provide students with both the practical knowledge about how the American system of government functions on local, state, and national levels, as well as an understanding of the philosophical and intellectual underpinnings of our constitutional republic.

Unit	Topic	Standards	Weeks	Semester
Unit 1: Foundations of the United States Government	Purpose and Types of Government	C.1–C.7, C.8 a–b, g; C.13 c	2	1 (16 weeks)
	Principles and Events that Influenced the Formation of the U.S. Government	C.1–C.7; C.8 c–g	3	
Unit 2: Government Structures, Powers, Functions, and Interactions	The U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights	C.1–C.7; C.8 g; C.9 g	1.5	
	Structures, Powers, and Functions of the U.S. Government	C.1–C.7; C.9 b–g	2	
	The U.S. Government Over Time	C.1–C.7; C.9 b–g	3	
	Governments in the United States (Federal, State, Tribal, Local)	C.1–C.7; C.9 a, g–j; C.11 k	2.5	
Unit 3: Political, Social, and Economic Interactions	Government Policy and Spending	C.1–C.7; C.9 h; C.12 a–b; C.13 d	2	2 (14 weeks)
	Role of the Government in Domestic Affairs	C.1–C.7; C.8 a, g; C.9 b, g; C.12 a–b; C.13 a–d, f	2.5	
	The United States in World Affairs	C.1–C.7; C.12 a–e; C.13 b–d, f–g	3	
Unit 4: People of the United States	Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	C.1–C.7; C.9 f–g; C.11 a–b; C.12 a–b	2.5	
	Citizenship	C.1–C.7; C.9 f–g; C.10 a–d; C.12 a–b	3.5	
Unit 5: Elections and Politics	Elections, Political Parties, and Representation	C.1–C.7; C.9 g; C.11 d–g	2	
	Participation and Influence	C.1–C.7; C.11 c, h–j	2.5	
Unit 6: Economics and Personal Finance	Economic Systems and Concepts	C.13 a–g	1	
	Personal Finance	C.14 a–e	1	
EOY Extensions	Students may (a) conduct deeper research on course content, (b) complete a project in which they show patterns, trends, or connections among content across the course, (c) engage in a school/community service project, or (d) engage in work toward their Community Service Diploma Endorsement .	Varies based on choice	Remaining time	

Unit 1: Foundations of U.S. Government

Topic 1: Purpose and Types of Government

In order to appreciate and understand our republican form of government, students must be able to describe other systems of government, and what distinguishes the United States from them. In this first topic, students work to define government and then explore various types of political and economic systems used in both the past and present. The last supporting question in this topic reviews the basic structure of the U.S. government in preparation for a much deeper dive into the following topics and units.

Topic 2: Principles and Events that Influenced the Formation of the U.S. Government

The Founders of the U.S. government were greatly influenced by their classical educations, and the experiments in democratic and representative government in ancient Greece and Rome. The political vocabulary of the revolutionary generation comes out of the ancient world and especially the decline of the Roman Republic. Nothing better illustrates the founders affinity for the classics than the Latin pseudonyms they took to pen the Federalist Papers: Brutus, Publius, Cato, etc. But beyond the lessons of antiquity, the founders were also heavily influenced by Enlightenment philosophers, especially English thinkers like Thomas Hobbes and John Locke. Their ideas revolutionized politics and government and they echo throughout America's founding documents.

The founders were also influenced by the specific events and context of their own time. The American Revolution and the striking failures of the Articles of Confederation played a major role in the debates at the constitutional convention, and affected the compromises made that ultimately formed the U.S. Government as we know it today.

Unit 2: Government Structures, Powers, Functions, and Interactions

Topic 1: The U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights

Having studied the principles and events that underlie the U.S. Constitution, students will now begin to look at the Constitution itself beginning with the Preamble and the Bill of Rights. Students will continue to examine how Enlightenment ideas influenced the structure of government laid out in the Constitution. Specifically ideas like popular sovereignty, natural rights, the social contract, the separation of powers, and federalism. These ideas and principles are covered in greater depth in the remaining topics in this unit.

Topic 2: Structures, Powers, and Functions of the U.S. Government

This topic is a deep dive into the structures of the U.S. Government, specifically the functions, powers, and duties of each of the three branches as dedicated by Articles 1-7. This topic also covers how and why each branch checks and balances the others, with specific examples from the Constitution and other founding documents. The content of this topic is less abstract, but many of the concrete facts about the U.S. government need to be committed to memory if students are going to be successful in later units.

Topic 3: The U.S. Government Over Time

The previous topic introduced students to the functions, powers and duties of the executive, legislative and judicial branches as they are written in the U.S. Constitution. In this topic, students will follow each of these branches from 1776 to the present to learn how their powers have expanded, or narrowed over time, and the debates and controversies around those changes. This includes the expanding role and power of the executive branch, the growing federal bureaucracy, the ability of the legislature to control interstate commerce, and the size and makeup of the Supreme Court.

Topic 4: Governments in the United States (Federal, State, Tribal, Local)

Federal laws in the United States apply across the country in every state and city. However, the federal government is not solely responsible for enforcing those laws. Powers not granted to the federal government are reserved for the states and the people. In this topic, students will learn about how different levels of government, including tribal governments, are structured and how they interact with each other.

Unit 3: Political, Social, and Economic Interactions

Topic 1: Government Policy and Spending

Government policy and spending play a crucial role in shaping the economic, social, and political development of the United States. Government policies, such as those related to taxation, regulation, and social welfare programs, can have a significant impact on the distribution of wealth and income, as well as access to education, healthcare, and other basic needs. Additionally, government spending on infrastructure, research, and development can promote economic growth and job creation but also risks creating bad incentives and distorting the market.

Topic 2: Role of the Government in Domestic Affairs

The role of government in domestic affairs in the United States is to create and enforce laws and policies that promote the well-being of its citizens and protect their rights. The government is responsible for ensuring public safety, providing essential services, and regulating the economy. It also plays a role in addressing social and political issues, such as healthcare, education, taxes, and immigration. In many cases, the government partners with private organizations and individuals to achieve these goals. There is often debate about the appropriate balance between individual freedom and government regulation, as well as the extent to which the government should be involved in various aspects of citizens' lives.

Topic 3: The United States in World Affairs

The United States plays a significant role in global affairs, acting as one of the world's leading economic and military powers. As a result, its foreign policies and actions have a major impact on other countries and on international relations. One of the main goals of US foreign policy is to promote American interests and values abroad, such as democracy, human rights, and free trade. The United States is also involved in various peacekeeping and humanitarian efforts around the world, and it often works with international organizations such as the United Nations to address global challenges such as poverty, conflict, and climate change.

Unit 4: The People of the United States

Topic 1: Civil Rights and Civil Liberties

The belief that people should be treated equally under the law is one of the cornerstones of political thought in the United States. Yet not all citizens have been treated equally throughout the nation's history. For example, until 1920, nearly all women in the United States lacked the right to vote. Black men received the right to vote in 1870, but as late as 1940, only 3 percent of African American adults living in the South were registered to vote, due largely to laws designed to keep them from the polls. This topic explores both civil rights and civil liberties and the changing way these ideas have been interpreted and applied throughout U.S. history.

Topic 2: Citizenship

Citizenship of the United States is a legal status that entails Americans with specific rights, duties, protections, and benefits in the United States. It serves as a foundation of fundamental rights derived from and protected by the Constitution and laws of the United States, such as freedom of expression, due process, the rights to vote (however, not all citizens have the right to vote in all federal elections, for example, those living in Puerto Rico), live and work in the United States, and to receive federal assistance.

There are two primary sources of citizenship: birthright citizenship, in which persons born within the territorial limits of the United States are presumed to be a citizen, or—providing certain other requirements are met—born abroad to a United States citizen parent, and naturalization, a process in which an eligible legal immigrant applies for citizenship and is accepted. The first of these two paths to citizenship is specified in the Citizenship Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution. The second is provided for in U.S. law. In Article One of the Constitution, the power to establish a "uniform rule of naturalization" is granted explicitly to Congress. United States law permits multiple citizenship. Citizens of other countries who are naturalized as United States citizens may retain their previous citizenship, although they must renounce allegiance to the other country. A United States citizen retains United States citizenship when becoming the citizen of another country, should that country's laws allow it. United States citizenship can be renounced by Americans via a formal procedure at a United States embassy.

Unit 5: Elections and Politics

Topic 1: Elections, Political Parties, and Representation

Elections in the United States are controlled by the states. As such, there are great variations in how people vote. This unit explores the electoral process, from candidacy to campaigning, and voting. It covers the primary and general election process, and explores issues that affect the process, including gerrymandering and campaign finance. The distinct way in which the president is selected by the Electoral College is also included in this unit.

Topic 2: Participation and Influence

This topic expands on student knowledge by further studying the influence political parties, special interest groups, and the media have on participation in government. Particular focus is also paid to rules of campaign finance.

Unit 6: Economics and Personal Finance

Topic 1: Economic Systems and Concepts

Students must be able to describe the economic system of the United States and what distinguishes it from others. In this first topic, students work to define the economy and then explore various types of economic institutions, government policies, and economic indicators from both the past and present.

Topic 2: Personal finance

In order to be prepared to make sound financial choices, students must know how to interpret, understand, and weigh the plentiful options, opportunities, risks, and rewards related to earning, spending, saving and investing.

Standards
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• C.1 Evaluate continuity and change in U.S. government, politics, and civic issues throughout U.S. history, including those related to the powers of government, interpretations of founding documents, voting trends, citizenship, civil liberties, and civil rights. (Units 1-5) Purpose of Government Liberty and Equality Tradition of Rights• C.2 Analyze causes and effects of events and developments in U.S. history, including those that influenced laws, processes, and civic participation. (Units 1-5) Liberty and Equality Tradition of Rights• C.3 Compare and contrast events and developments in U.S. history and government. (Units 1-5) Tradition of Rights The United States and the World• C.4 Explain connections between ideas, events, and developments related to U.S. history and government, and analyze recurring patterns, trends, and Themes. (Units 1-5) Liberty and Equality Our Commercial Republic Tradition of Rights United States and the World• C.5 Use geographic representations, demographic data, and geospatial representations to analyze civic issues and government processes. (Units 1-5) Great Migration Segregation 1953 Question Formulation Technique• C.6 Use a variety of primary and secondary sources to: (Units 1-5) Justice For All Early Commercial Republic Great Society and Beyond<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Analyze social studies content.b. Evaluate claims, counterclaims, and evidence.c. Compare and contrast multiple sources and accounts.d. Explain how the availability of sources affects historical interpretations.

- C.7 Construct and express claims that are supported with relevant evidence from primary and/or secondary sources, social studies content knowledge, and clear reasoning and explanations to: (Units 1-5) [State and Local Government](#) [Role of Government](#) [The Great Society and Beyond](#)
 - a. Demonstrate an understanding of social studies content.
 - b. Compare and contrast content and viewpoints.
 - c. Analyze causes and effects.
 - d. Evaluate counterclaims.

- C.8 Analyze factors that influenced the Founding Fathers and the formation and development of the government of the United States.
 - a. Describe the purpose of government and competing ideas about the role of government in a society. (Unit 1 and 3) [Ancient Republics and European Charters](#)
 - b. Compare different systems and structures of government, including constitutional republic and autocracy, direct democracy and representative democracy, presidential system and parliamentary system, unicameral and bicameral legislatures, and unitary, federal, and confederate systems. (Unit 1) [Representative Government Video](#) [Video Viewing Guide](#) [Comparing Different Structures of Government](#)
 - c. Explain historical and philosophical factors that influenced the government of the United States, including Enlightenment philosophers such as Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Charles de Montesquieu, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, as well as the [Great Awakening](#), [Pop Sov and Consent of Governed](#) [Sep of Powers and Checks and Balances](#) (Unit 1).
 - d. Analyze the foundational documents and ideas of the United States government and its formation, including [Magna Carta](#), [the Mayflower Compact](#), [Enlightenment](#) philosophies, [English Bill of Rights](#), [Declaration of Independence](#), the [Articles of the Confederation](#), [the Constitution](#) of the United States of America and the [Bill of Rights](#), and the [Federalist papers](#), and their role and importance in the origin and development of the nation. (Unit 1) [Primary Source Docs- Justice for All](#)
 - e. Analyze the issues related to various debates, compromises, and plans surrounding the drafting and ratification of the 1789 Constitution of the United States. (Unit 1) [Slavery and the United States Constitution](#) [Constitutional Convention](#) [Essay on Constitutional Compromise](#) [Anti-Federalist](#)
 - f. Explain how the concept of natural rights that precede politics or government influenced the foundation and development of the United States. (Unit 1) [Natural Rights](#) [James Otis on Natural Rights](#) [Natural Rights and the Declaration of Independence](#)
 - g. Evaluate the fundamental principles and concepts of the U.S. government including Creator-endowed [unalienable rights](#) of the people, [due process](#), [equal justice under the law](#), [equal protection](#), [federalism](#), frequent and free elections in a representative government, individual [responsibility](#), individual rights, [limited government](#), [private property rights](#), [popular sovereignty](#), [right to privacy](#), [rule of law](#), the supremacy clause, and [the separation of powers with checks and balances](#) [Foundation of American Government](#) (Unit 1-3)

- C.9 Analyze the structure, roles, responsibilities, powers, and functions of governments in the United States.
 - a. Compare and contrast the powers and responsibilities of local, state, tribal (including the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana, the Coushatta Tribe of

- Louisiana, the Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, and the TunicaBiloxi Indian Tribe), and federal governments, and explain how each is financed, how they interact with each other, and how citizens interact with and within each of them. (Unit 2) [Local, State, Tribal, and Federal Governments](#)
- b. Explain the [structure and processes](#) of the U.S. government as outlined in the U.S. Constitution, including the [branches of government](#); [federalism](#); [how a bill becomes a law at the federal level](#); and the process for [amending the U.S. Constitution](#). (Unit 2 and 3)
- c. Analyze the structure, powers, and functions of the [legislative branch](#) of the U.S. federal government, including rules of operations of Congress; checks on the other branches of government; powers of the legislative branch such as those to make laws, declare war, tax and spend; and duties of representatives, senators, leadership (Speaker of the House, the Senate President Pro Tempore, majority and minority leaders, party whips), committees, and commissions. (Unit 2)
- d. Analyze the structure, powers, and functions of the [executive branch](#) of the U.S. federal government, including checks on other branches of government; powers of the executive branch such as those to carry out and enforce laws, issue [executive orders](#), and conduct [diplomacy](#) with [other nations](#); duties of the president, vice president, and Cabinet; presidential nominations, appointments, and confirmations; and the concept of the “[bully pulpit](#).” (Unit 2)
- e. Analyze the structure, powers, and functions of the [judicial branch](#) of the U.S. federal government, including checks on the other branches of government; powers of the judicial branch such as those to interpret laws and decide the constitutionality of laws; nomination and appointment process of federal judges, origin of judicial review; and significance of stare decisis. (Unit 2)
- f. Evaluate the reasoning for Supreme Court decisions and their political, social, and economic effects, including Marbury v. Madison (1803); McCulloch v. Maryland (1819); Cherokee Nation v. Georgia (1831); Dred Scott v. Sandford (1857); Plessy v. Ferguson (1896); Schenck v. United States (1919); Korematsu v. United States (1944); Brown v. Board of Education (1954); Baker v. Carr (1962); Engel v. Vitale (1962); Gideon v. Wainwright (1963); Miranda v. Arizona (1966); Loving v. Virginia (1967); Tinker v. Des Moines (1969); New York Times Co. v. United States (1971); Wisconsin v. Yoder (1972); Roe v. Wade (1973); United States v. Nixon (1974); Shaw v. Reno (1993); United States v. Lopez (1995); Bush v. Gore (2000); McDonald v. Chicago (2010); Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission (2010). (Unit 2 and 4) [Effects of Supreme Court Cases](#)
- g. Analyze how the Constitution has been interpreted and applied over time by the legislative, executive, and judicial branches, including [loose and strict](#) constructionist interpretations. (Units 2-5)
- h. Analyze how federal, state, and local governments [generate and allocate revenues](#) to carry out the functions of government. (Unit 2 and 3)
- i. Analyze continuity and change in the Louisiana State Constitution over time, and compare and contrast the Louisiana State Constitutions and the U.S. Constitution.(Unit 2) [Louisiana Constitutions Across History](#)
- j. Explain the historical connections between Civil Law, the Napoleonic Code, and Louisiana’s system of laws. (Unit 2) [Napoleonic Code](#)
- C.10 Evaluate how civil rights and civil liberties in the United States have developed and been protected by the U.S. government over time.
 - a. Explain how the U.S. Constitution protects individual [liberties](#) and [rights](#). (Unit 4)
 - b. Analyze the [rights](#) enumerated in the Bill of Rights and their application to [historical](#) and current issues. (Unit 4)
 - c. Evaluate restrictions and expansions of civil liberties and civil rights in the United States and the role of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the government in related events and developments over time, including the [Thirteenth](#), [Fourteenth](#), and [Fifteenth](#) Amendments, Plessy v. Ferguson (1896), the [Espionage and Sedition Acts](#), [Schenck v. United States](#) (1919), the [Nineteenth Amendment](#), [Executive Order](#)

[9066](#), [Executive Order 10730](#), [Brown v. Board of Education](#) (1954), the [Civil Rights Act](#) of 1964, the [Voting Rights Act of 1965](#), the Twenty-Fourth Amendment, and Twenty-Sixth Amendment. (Unit 4)

- d. Describe [equal protection](#) and [due process](#) as defined by the U.S. Constitution, and explain how states subverted equal protection during the [Jim Crow era](#). (Unit 4)

- C.11 Analyze political processes and the role of public participation in the United States.

- a. Analyze the duties and [responsibilities](#) of citizens in the United States, including paying taxes, serving on a jury, obeying the law, voting, and Selective Service registration. (Unit 4) [Duties and Responsibilities](#)
- b. Describe U.S. citizenship requirements and the naturalization process in the United States. (Unit 4) [Citizenship Requirements](#)
- c. Explain historical and contemporary roles of [political parties](#), special interest groups, lobbies/lobbyists, and [associations](#) in U.S. politics. (Unit 5)
- d. Explain rules governing [campaign finance](#) and spending and their effects on the outcomes of local, state, and federal elections. (Unit 5)
- e. Explain [election](#) processes at the local, state, and [federal](#) levels, including qualifications and procedures for [voting](#); qualifications and terms for offices; the primary system; public hearings and forums; petition, [initiative](#), referendum, and recall; and [amendments](#) related to elections and voting. (Unit 5)
- f. Evaluate the purpose, structure, and function of the [Electoral College](#), including how it aims to ensure representation for less populated states.
- g. Analyze issues and challenges of the [election](#) process, including [gerrymandering](#); at-large [voting](#); voter turnout; and voter [access policies](#). (Unit 5)
- h. Evaluate how the media affects politics and public opinion, including how public officials use the media to communicate with the people. (Unit 5) [Officials Use of Media](#) [Media as a Watchdog](#) [How the Media Presents Info](#)
- i. Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of technologies in politics and government and how they affect media, [civic discourse](#), and the credibility of sources. (Unit 5)
- j. Evaluate the processes for drawing Louisiana's congressional districts and their effect on statewide and national elections. (Unit 5) [Redistricting Louisiana Congressional Districts](#)
- k. Describe local and parish governments in Louisiana, including [police juries and home rule charters](#). (Unit 2)

- C.12 Analyze the issues of foreign and domestic policy of the United States. [Domestic Policy](#) [Foreign Policy Analysis](#)

- a. Distinguish between foreign and domestic policies, and analyze major U.S. foreign and domestic policies, including those in education, health care, immigration, naturalization, regulation of business and industry, foreign aid, and intervention abroad. (Unit 3 and 4)
- b. Analyze the development, implementation, and consequences of U.S. foreign and domestic policies over time, including how U.S. policies are influenced by other countries and how they influence political debates. (Unit 3 and 4)
- c. Analyze interactions between the United States and other nations over time and effects of those interactions. (Unit 3)
- d. Explain the origins and purpose of international organizations and agreements, including the [United Nations](#), NATO, NAFTA, and

USMCA; and analyze how the United States and member nations work to cooperate politically and economically. (Unit 3) [International Relations](#)

e. Describe the development of and challenges to international law after World War II and the Holocaust. (Unit 3) [International Law](#)

- C.13 Explain elements of the United States economy within a global context and economic principles required to make sound financial decisions.
 - a. Explain ideas presented in Adam Smith's "The Wealth of Nations," including his ideas about [free markets](#) and the "invisible hand." (Unit 3 and 6)
 - b. Compare and contrast capitalism and socialism as economic systems. (Unit 3 and 6) [Populist and Socialists](#) [How Economic Systems Work](#)
 - c. Describe different perspectives on the role of government regulation in the economy. (Unit 1, 3, and 6) [Taxes and Regulation](#) [Government Action](#) [Big Business](#)
 - d. Analyze the role of government institutions in developing and implementing economic policies, and explain the effects of government policies on market outcomes, including both intended and unintended consequences. (Unit 3 and 6)
 - e. Explain the factors that influence the production and distribution of goods by individuals and businesses operating in a market system, including monopolistic competition, perfect competition, monopoly, and oligopoly; credit; currencies; economic indicators; factors of production (land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship); goods and services; price; roles of consumers and producers; rule of law; and supply and demand. [Price and Value](#) (Unit 3 and 6)
 - f. Explain ways in which competition, free enterprise, and government regulation influence what is produced and allocated in an economy, including national and global consequences. (Unit 3 and 6) [Free Enterprise](#)
 - g. Explain the effects of specialization and trade on the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services for individuals, businesses, and societies. (Unit 3 and 6)
- C.14 Apply economic principles to make sound personal financial [decisions](#), including in regards to income, money management, spending and credit, and savings and investing [Making Economic Decisions](#) [FDIC Money Smart](#) [Junior Achievement](#)
 - a. Explain the relationship between education, training, and career options to future earning potential. (Unit 6)
 - b. Apply given financial data to real life situations such as balancing a checking account, reading bank and credit card statements, purchasing major goods, and avoiding consumer fraud. (Unit 6)
 - c. Explain the benefits and risks of using credit and examine the various uses. (Unit 6)
 - d. Compare types of credit, savings, investment, and insurance services available to the consumer from various institutions. (Unit 6)
 - e. Create a budget and explain its importance in achieving personal financial goals and avoiding negative financial consequences. (Unit 6)

U1T1: Purpose and Types of Government Standards: C.1–C.7, C.8 a–b, g; C.13 c
Instructional Resources

Framing Question: How does the U.S. government differ from other systems of government?		
Supporting Questions	Sources and Materials	Vocabulary
What is the purpose of the government?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Purpose of Government • Rule of Law • Ancient Governments 	government, politics, private goods, common goods, public goods, toll goods, rule of law
What type of governments exist in the world and how are they different from one another?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparing Different Structures of Government 	democracy, oligarchy, direct democracy, representative democracy, political power, socialism, majority rule, minority rights, constitutional republic, autocracy, presidential system, parliamentary system
How is the U.S. government structured?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structure of Government • Constitutional Principles: Representative Government Video • Constitutional Principles: Representative Government Video Viewing Guide • Separation of Powers and Checks and Balances • Popular Sovereignty • Rule of Law • Federalism 	devolution, unitary system, federal system, rule of law, consent of the governed, limited government, individual rights, representative democracy, federalism, popular sovereignty, separation of powers, checks and balances

U1T2: Principles in the Formation of the U.S. Government Standards:C.1–C.7; C.8 c–g
Instructional Resources

Framing Question: What ideas and events influenced the formation of the U.S. government?		
Supporting Questions	Sources and Materials	Vocabulary
How did Enlightenment philosophy influence the U.S. Declaration of Independence and Constitution?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enlightenment • Equal and Inalienable Rights • The Great Awakening • Rights and The Declaration • Declaration of Independence • Constitutional Principles 	equality, natural rights, state of nature, social contract, sovereignty, Creator-endowed rights
What historical influences informed the government established by the Constitution?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Magna Carta • English Bill of Rights • Mayflower Compact • Colonial Experience • The Constitution 	liberty, self-government, social contract, natural rights, republican, popular sovereignty, rule of law
What were the major challenges of the Articles of Confederation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Articles of Confederation • Flaws in the Articles of Confederation • How the Articles of Confederation differ from the Constitution 	sovereign, ratification, republic, confederation, militias, delegates, levy taxes, tariffs
How did the framers of the U.S. Constitution compromise?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Process of Compromise • The Constitutional Powers of Congress • Constitutional Convention 	anarchy from the laxity, remedy, free persons, electors, compromise,

		resolutions, unicameral, bicameral
Why were some people opposed to the ratification of the Constitution of 1789?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brutus I • Anti-Federalist and Federalist Taxation • Representation 	ratification, habeas corpus, Federalists, Anti-Federalists, federal, centralization

U2T1: The U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights Standards:C.1–C.7; C.8 g; C.9 g
Instructional Resources

Framing Question: How does the Constitution protect liberty?		
Supporting Questions	Sources and Materials	Vocabulary
What is the purpose of the U.S. Constitution?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Constitution 	preamble, tranquility, posterity, ordain, constitution, codified, legislative, executive, judicial
From where does the U.S. government derive its power?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sovereignty and the Consent of the Government Social Contract 	consent, popular sovereignty, virtue, social compact, contract
What is the purpose of the Bill of Rights?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Origin of the Bill of Rights Creation of the Bill of Rights Breaking Down the Bill of Rights Graphic Organizer Bill of Rights and Liberty Incorporation of Bill of Rights 	amendment, freedom of religion, freedom of the press, habeas corpus, enumeration, peaceful assembly, petition, militia, bear arms, quartered, searches and seizures, capital, grand jury, due process: private property, defense, trial by jury, cruel and unusual punishments, enumeration, reserved powers
What foundational principles are found in the U.S. Constitution?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Founding Principles The First Amendment and Religious Liberty The First Amendment and Free Speech The First Amendment and Assembly and Petition The First Amendment and a Free Press 	limited government, separation of Powers, doctrine, interdependence, federalism, supremacy clause, individual rights, republic,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Second Amendment and The Right to Bear Arms • How does the Fifth Amendment protect private property? • How do Due Process Protections for the Accused Protect Us All? 	public good, liberty, due process, private property rights
How can the Constitution be changed?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of Franchise • The Reconstruction Amendments: Thirteenth Amendment, Fourteenth Amendment and Fifteenth Amendment • Progressive Amendments • The Nineteenth Amendment 	Amendment, ratification, suffrage, Reconstruction

U2T2: Structures, Powers, and Functions of the U.S. Government Standards:C.1–C.7; C.9 b–g
Instructional Resources

Framing Question: How does the U.S. government work?		
Supporting Questions	Sources and Materials	Vocabulary
How did the Constitution structure the government and why did the Founders make these choices?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structure of the Government • Slavery and the Constitution • The Battle for Balance 	separation of powers, magistrate, tyrannical, government, legislative, senate, house of representatives, electors, executive, president, judicial, supreme court, checks and balances, checks, republic, representation, executive, absolute government, natural right
What are the functions and duties of the Legislative Branch of government?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How A Bill Becomes A Law • Powers of Congress • Legislative Process • Nature of Representation • Impeachment • Article I Primary Source activity 	senate, house of representatives, bicameral, impeachment, bill, amendment process, committee
What are the functions and duties of the Executive Branch of government?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balance of Power • President and Federal Power • President and Federal Power II • War and the Constitution • Chief Diplomat 	head of state, head of government, commander in chief, commission, cabinet

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcing Laws • Article II Primary Source activity 	
What are the functions and duties of the Judicial Branch?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due Process and Fair Trials • Equal Justice Under Law • Effects of SCOTUS Cases • Infographic Levels of the Courts • Article III Primary Source Activity 	supreme court, equal justice

U2T3: The U.S. Government Over Time Standards:C.1–C.7; C.9 b–g
Instructional Resources

Framing Question: How has the role of the government changed from 1776 to the present?		
Supporting Questions	Sources and Materials	Vocabulary
Throughout U.S. history, how has the role of government changed?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Living Constitution? • How Government is Limited in Articles I through VII • The Role of Government Full Lesson • The Progressive Era 	limited government, natural rights, First Amendment, liberty, checks and balances, consent of the governed, constitution, Fourth Amendment, Eighth Amendment, limited government, Bill of Rights separation of powers
In what ways has the Judicial Branch's role changed over time?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marbury v. Madison (1803) Essay • Alexander Hamilton and the National Bank • Marbury v. Madison (1803) DBQ • McCulloch v. Maryland (1819) BRI's Homework Help Series • Marbury v. Madison (1803) Exit Ticket • Strict and Loose Interpretation of the Constitution Full Lesson • Effects of SCOTUS Cases 	judicial review, stare decisis, “midnight judges”, “living Constitution”, federalist, antifederalist, manifest tenor
Throughout history, how has the legislative branch expanded and narrowed its powers?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How Has the Supreme Court Interpreted the Commerce Clause? • Background Essay—Expansion of Congressional Power • Article I, Section 8 • Gibbons v. Ogden (1824) • Excerpts from U.S. v. Darby Lumber (1941) • Excerpts from U.S. v. Lopez (1995) • Homestead Act of 1862 • Timeline of Changing Commerce Powers of Congress 	amendments, commerce, Commerce Clause, federalism, enumerated powers, Commerce Clause, Interstate commerce, législation, laissez-faire, regulation, Administrative state

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. v. Lopez (1995) • What is the Commerce Clause? Full Lesson • The Commerce Clause and the Expanding Powers of Congress Full Lesson 	
How has the role of the president expanded and changed over time?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jefferson and Louisiana Purchase • United States v. Nixon (1974) • United States v. Nixon (1974) Video • President Roosevelt and the Constitution Full Lesson • Nixon and the War Powers Resolution • The National Bank Debate Lesson 	unitary executive, Bully Pulpit, executive power, resolution, executive privilege, judicial subpoena, commander-in-chief, formal powers, informal powers, single executive

U2T4: Governments in the United States (Federal, State, Tribal, Local) Standards:C.1–C.7; C.9 a, g–j; C.11 k
Instructional Resources

Framing Question: How does federalism affect all parts of government in the United States?		
Supporting Questions	Sources and Materials	Vocabulary
How are the different levels of government (federal, state, local, tribal) organized?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federalism Full Lesson • State and Local Governments • Local, State, Tribal, and Federal Governments 	enumerated powers, federalism, reserved powers, concurrent powers, reserved powers, denied powers, devolution, democracies, federal government, unitary system, federation, confederation, devolution, jurisdiction, abolish, adversaries, naturalization, bankruptcies, Writ of Habeas Corpus
How is the Louisiana government similar to or different from the U.S. government?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Louisiana State Constitution Across Time • Napoleonic Code 	police juries, home rule charters, parishes, Napoleonic Code, constitution, common law, civil law
What is the relationship between tribal governments and federal, state, and local governments?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local, State, Tribal, and Federal Governments 	tribal council, claims, adjudication, Tribal-State relationships, tribal courts, tribal justice system, punishment, rehabilitation

U3T1: Government Policy and Spending Standards:C.1–C.7; C.9 h; C.12 a–b; C.13 d
Instructional Resources

Framing Question: How do government policies affect the daily lives and well-being of American citizens and people around the world?		
Supporting Questions	Sources and Materials	Vocabulary
What is domestic policy and what are some examples?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic policy 	domestic policy, public policy, corporation, government regulation, domestic policy, subsidies, social welfare policy, Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, distributive policy, regulatory policy, redistributive policy, corruption, misdemeanor, discretion, mitigation
What is foreign policy and what are some examples/what are the different types?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foreign Policy 	foreign policy, tariff, diplomacy, sanctions, containment
What is the role of fiscal and monetary policy in the economy of the United States?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic Policy 	inflation, monetary policy, fiscal policy, inflation, interest rate, recession, depression, economic depression, discretionary spending, gross domestic product

U3T2: Role of the Government in Domestic Affairs Standards:C.1–C.7; C.8 a, g; C.9 b, g; C.12 a–b; C.13 a–d, f
Instructional Resources

Framing Question: What is the role of the government in domestic affairs?		
Supporting Questions	Sources and Materials	Vocabulary
How have changes in federalism in the United States affected the distribution of power between the federal government and the states?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nullification • Before the Civil War • The PATRIOT Act 	dual federalism, nullification, cooperative federalism, creative federalism, reapportionment, new federalism
What is the role of the federal government in regulating and influencing the national economy and how has this role changed over time?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Commercial Republic • Post Civil War Economic Policies 	trust

U3T3: The United States in World Affairs Standards:C.1–C.7; C.12 a–e; C.13 b–d, f–g

Instructional Resources

Framing Question: How have foreign policy decisions affected the United States at home and abroad?		
Supporting Questions	Sources and Materials	Vocabulary
What is the impact of tariffs and trade policies on the United States' relationships with other countries and its position in the global economy?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Trade, • Tariff Policies 	tariff
What factors led to the transition of United States foreign policy from isolationism to interventionism and how did this change shape the country's role in international affairs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United States and the World • International Relations and the Constitutional Separation of Powers • Foreign Policy 	neutrality, intervention/ Interventionism, containment, Inveterate antipathies
What are international and supranational organizations and how do they impact the relationships between nations and shape the global community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Nations • International Organizations • International Law 	supranational organization

U4T1: Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Standards:C.1–C.7; C.9 f–g; C.11 a–b; C.12 a–b
Instructional Resources

Framing Question: What are Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, and how have they been interpreted, and applied over time?		
Supporting Questions	Sources and Materials	Vocabulary
What are Civil Rights and Civil Liberties and how do we identify them?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liberty for All • Civil Rights DBQ • Women's Rights in Twentieth Century 	civil rights, civil liberties, due process, free exercise clause
How has the understanding of 'equal protection under the law' changed throughout American history?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Rights Act of 1964 • The Reconstruction Amendments • Brown V. Board of Education (1954) 	equal protection, franchise, suffrage, de jure, de facto
How has the first amendment protections for free speech and religion been interpreted over time?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Amendment Playlist • Establishment Clause • Free Exercise Clause First Amendment - Bill of Rights Institute • New York Times v. United States (1971) 	free speech, establishment clause, abridging
How has the understanding of due process, and the rights of the accused changed over time?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due Process • Gideon v. Wainwright (1963) • Miranda v. Arizona (1966) 	plea bargain, unequivocal

U4T2: Citizenship Standards: C.1–C.7; C.9 f–g; C.10 a–d; C.12 a–b
Instructional Resources

Framing Question: How is U.S. citizenship acquired and what are the responsibilities of a U.S. Citizen?		
Supporting Questions	Sources and Materials	Vocabulary
How does a person become a citizen of the United States?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immigration and Citizenship • Citizenship Requirements • Immigration History 	citizenship clause, naturalized
How has the naturalization process changed over time?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizenship Requirements 	dual citizenship, naturalization process, lawful permanent resident
How do citizens participate in government?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsibilities of Citizenship • Duties and Responsibilities 	

U5T1: Elections, Political Parties, and Representation Standards: C.1–C.7; C.9 g; C.11 d–g
Instructional Resources

Framing Question: How are U.S. elections conducted and regulated?		
Supporting Questions	Sources and Materials	Vocabulary
How are elections held throughout the United States?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elections • Electing a President • Become a Candidate in Louisiana • Types of Elections 	residency, incumbent, open primary, closed primary, jungle primary, caucus, platform, coattail effect
How do citizens participate in government?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background Essay: Voting Rights Amendments • Register to Vote • Voting • Voting Rights and the Constitution 	poll tax, straight-ticket voting, ballot fatigue, retrospective voting, pocketbook voting, prospective voting, incumbency advantage, franking privilege, early voting, voter fatigue
How does the Electoral College impact democratic participation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Electoral College • Appraising the Electoral College 	faithless elector, winner-take-all system, district system, battleground states
Does gerrymandering lead to increased polarization?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redistricting in Louisiana • Gerrymandering • Baker v. Carr (1962) • Shaw v Reno (1993) • Elbridge Gerry 	polarization, gerrymandering, reapportionment, redistricting, safe seat,

How are political parties organized in the United States and what role do they play in American democracy?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political Parties • Factions • Tocqueville on Political Parties 	factions, party platform, third parties, plurality voting, proportional representation, party realignment, critical election
How are campaigns financed and regulated?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campaign Finance court Cases: Freedom of Speech • Campaign Finance 	Political Action Committees (PACs), SuperPACs, primary election, general election, shadow campaign

U5T2: Participation and Influence Standards:C.1–C.7; C.11 c, h–j
Instructional Resources

Framing Question: How do political parties, special interest groups, and the media affect how people participate in government?"		
Supporting Questions	Sources and Materials	Vocabulary
How have political parties continued to shape our national state governments?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Filibuster • Decline of Parties • Political Parties 	factions, party platform, third parties, bipartisanship, gerrymandering, redistricting, reapportionment, precinct, whips, filibuster, cloture
How have special interest groups and lobbies participated and influenced the work of government?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interest Groups at Work 	lobbyist, associations, collective goods, grassroots movement, devolution, efficacy, iron triangle, issue network, political action committees (PACs), free rider problem, unions
How have rules regarding campaign finance changed over time?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campaign Finance in Louisiana • Citizens United v. FEC (2010) 	soft money, hard money, contributions

<p>How does the media affect politics and public opinion, and what are the positive and negative effects of technology on the body politic?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Officials Use of Media • Media as a Watchdog • How the Media Presents Info 	<p>prior restraint, injunction, yellow journalism, muckraking, exposes, podcasting, political pundits, horse-race coverage, social media, citizen journalism, slander, libel, net neutrality, sunshine laws</p>
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U6T1: Economic Systems and Concepts Standards:C.13 a–g
Instructional Resources

Framing Question: How does the United States' economy fit within the world and how are the decisions made to best <u>utilize/maintain</u> that position?		
Supporting Questions	Sources and Materials	Vocabulary
How do capitalism and socialism compare?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How Economic Systems Work • Price and Value 	Free market, Wealth of Nations, competition
What are the factors of production and what role do they play in the economy?		factors of production, entrepreneurship,
What are intended and unintended consequences of government economic policies?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rise of Big Business 	Intended consequences, unintended consequences

U6T2: Personal Finance Standards:C.14 a–e
Instructional Resources

Framing Question: How does one best manage their personal finances to live within their means now and plan for the future?		
Supporting Questions	Sources and Materials	Vocabulary
What factors influence income?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FDIC Money Smart Grade 9-12 Lesson 1 and 6 	
What is personal financial information, how can it be used and protected?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FDIC Money Smart Grade 9-12 Lesson 5 and 20 	
What does it mean to build and borrow on credit and what are the risks that accompany it?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FDIC Money Smart Grade 9-12 Lesson 7 and 8 	
What are the purposes and options of savings and investing?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saving and Investing • FDIC Money Smart Grade 9-12 Lesson 2, 4, 5 and 14 	
How do you make and stick to a budget?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FDIC Money Smart Grade 9-12 Lesson 2 and 3 	