

Contemporary's American Government

McGrawHill Wright Group 2006

Alignment to the Arizona Social Studies Standards Strand: 3 American Government

Concept 1: Foundations of Government	
The United States democracy is based on principles and ideals that are embodied by symbols, people, and documents.	
High School	Page Number
PO 1. Examine the foundations of democratic representative government:	
a. Greek direct democracy	
b. Roman republic	
PO 2. Trace the English roots of American democracy: a. Magna Carta b. English Bill of Rights c. Representative government – Parliament, colonial assemblies, town meetings	Magna Carta: p16-17; English Bill of Rights p17-18;
PO 3. Describe the philosophical roots of American Democracy:a.moral and ethical ideals from Judeo-Christian tradition b.John Locke and social contract c.Charles de Montesquieu and separation of powers	Montesquieu p23; Locke p5,,23; Mayflower p18; Decleration p19,22-23-26 (document) Articles pp10
PO 7. Compare present events with past events:	
a. cause and effect	
b. change over time	
c. different points of view	
PO 4. Examine the fundamental principles (e.g., equality, natural rights of man, rule of law) in the Declaration of Independence.	Natural Rights-p 23; Seperation of Powers p 40,41,381; Religious freedom p64,66,233,237-240. Decleration p19,22-23-26 (document) Articles pp10

High School	Page Number
Concept 2: Structure of Government	
The United States structure of government is characterized by the separation and balance of powers.	
PO 1. Analyze why the weak central government and limited powers of the Articles of Confederation demonstrated the need for the Constitution.	Weakness p29-30; Outcome p31-36
PO 2. Analyze the creation of United States Constitution: a. representative government as developed by the Great Compromise and the Three-Fifths Compromise b. Federalism c. Separation of Powers/Checks and Balances d. Judicial Review e. Amendment Process	Bill of Rights: 6,17,18,35,40,42,66-68; Federalist p35;Judical review p40,42,89,213,226-227 Seperation of powers p40,41,381; Check p40,41,381
PO 3. Examine the United States federal system of government: a. powers of the national government b. powers of the state governments c. powers of the people	Federal Gov p10,11,40,41,83-98
PO 4. Describe the steps leading to the adoption of the Constitution: a. Federalist and Anti-Federalist positions (e.g., The Federalist Papers) b. Bill of Rights c. ratification	Federalist p35; Bill of Rights: 6,17,18,35,40,42,66-68,
PO 5. Analyze the structure, powers, and roles of the legislative branch of the United States government: a. specific powers delegated in Article I of the Constitution b. role of competing factions and development of political parties c. lawmaking process d. different roles of Senate and House e. election process and types of representation f. influence of staff, lobbyists, special interest groups and political action committees (PACs)	Legislative Branch p33,101-148
PO 6. Analyze the structure, powers, and roles of the executive branch of the United States government: a. specific powers delegated in Article II of the Constitution b. roles and duties of the president c. development and function of the executive branch, including the cabinet and federal bureaucracy d. election of the president through the nomination process, national conventions, and electoral college	Executive Branchp 33,58-60,152,158,162,164,165-166
PO 7. Analyze the structure, powers, and roles of the judicial branch of the United States government, including landmark United States Supreme Court decisions: a. specific powers delegated by the Constitution in Article III b. judicial review developed in Marbury v. Madison, McCulloch v. Maryland, and Gibbons v. Ogden c. dual court system of state and federal courts	Judical Branch p33,46-47,203-229

<p>PO 8. Analyze the structure, power, and organization of Arizona's government as expressed in the Arizona Constitution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. direct democracy by initiative, referendum, and recall processes b. election process such as redistricting, (e.g., gerrymandering, clean elections), voter registration, and primaries c. the structure and processes of Arizona's legislature d. the roles of the Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction e. appointment and continuing election of judges 	
<p>PO 9. Analyze the forms, structure, powers and roles of local government:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. county government, boards of supervisors, sheriffs, county attorneys, and others b. mayor, council, city manager, and other city officials c. issues of large urban area governments (e.g., transportation, zoning growth management and funding, urban planning, water and sanitation, pollution, annexation) d. special districts, governance funding and purpose (e.g., school, sanitation, water, fire, library, community college) 	
<p>PO 10. Examine the sovereignty of tribal governments and their relationship to state and federal governments (e.g., jurisdiction, land use, water and mineral rights, gaming pacts).</p>	Native Americans p18,297,49,256,259,300
<p>PO 11. Identify other forms of government under U.S. federal auspices (e.g., protectorates, territories, federal districts).</p>	p207

Concept 3: Functions of Government

Laws and policies are developed to govern, protect, and promote the well-being of the people.

High School	Page Number
<p>PO 1. Analyze the functions of government as defined in the Preamble to the Constitution.</p>	Preamble 39,48,23
<p>PO 2. Examine how the Constitution guarantees due process of law through Constitutional mandates and Amendments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Constitutional mandates (e.g., the right of habeas corpus, no bill of attainder, and the prohibition of ex post facto laws) b. Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Amendments c. protection provided by the Fourteenth Amendment 	Amendments p40,70,66-7518,235, 13thp49,70,78,87;14th p70-71,78,88,234,235;15th p71,78,88,298,299;18th p67,78,253;19th p67,78,236;21st p73,77,78;
<p>PO 3. Examine various sources of government funding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. federal - income tax, duties , excise taxes, corporate tax b. state - income tax, sales tax c. local - property tax, sales tax 	Taxes p120,411,43,53,139,56,57,97,20,327,339
<p>PO 4. Describe the regulatory functions of government pertaining to consumer protection, environment, health, labor, transportation, and communication.</p>	Women p72,256,262,; labour 186,309,; civil rights p232,234,256,259,260-263,300, Health p187,352-354
<p>PO 5. Describe the factors and processes that determine major domestic policies (e.g., Social Security, education, health care, parks, environmental protection).</p>	SS p97,132,328,329,331,351-352; Ed p197,258,392-393,390

Concept 4: Rights, Responsibilities, and Roles of Citizenship

The rights, responsibilities and practices of United States citizenship are founded in the Constitution and the nation's history.

<p>PO 1. Analyze basic individual rights and freedoms guaranteed by Amendments and laws: a. freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, and petition in the First Amendment b. right to bear arms in the Second Amendment c. Ninth Amendment and guarantee of people's unspecified rights d. civil rights in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments e. voting rights in the Fifteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-sixth Amendments; Native American citizenship and voting rights (Arizona, 1948); Voting Rights Act of 1965 f. conflicts which occur between rights (e.g., the tensions between the right to a fair trial and freedom of the press, and between majority rule and individual rights) g. right to work laws</p>	<p>Amendments 1st 64,66,78;freedom of the press p244,245; 2nd p66,78; 9th p67,78,236;13thp49,70,78,87;14th p70-71,78,88,234,235;15th p71,78,88,298,299;18th p67,78,253;19th p67,78,236;21st p73,77,78;</p>
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<p>PO 2. Define citizenship according to the Fourteenth Amendment.</p>	<p>14th p70-71,78,88,234,235;</p>
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<p>PO 3. Examine the basic political, social responsibilities of citizenship: a. connections between self-interest, the common good, and the essential element of civic virtue (e.g., George Washington's Farewell Speech), volunteerism b. obligations of upholding the Constitution c. obeying the law, serving on juries, paying taxes, voting, and military service analyzing public issues, policy making, and evaluating candidates</p>	<p>Citizenship p264,297,299,44,121,268,376,269</p>
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<p>PO 4. Demonstrate the skills and knowledge (e.g., group problem solving, public speaking, petitioning and protesting) needed to accomplish public purposes.</p>	
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<p>PO 5. Describe the role and influence of political parties, interest groups, and mass media: a. political perspectives (e.g., liberalism, conservatism, progressivism, libertarianism) b. influence of interest groups, lobbyists, and PAC's on elections, the political process and policy making influence of the mass media on elections, the political process and policy making</p>	<p>Parties p272-284,273,294,98 Special Interest groups308,367-368;Lobbyists p199</p>
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Concept 5: Government Systems of the World

Different governmental systems exist throughout the world. The United States influences and is influenced by global interactions.

<p>PO 1. Compare the United States system of politics and government to other systems of the world (e.g., monarchies, dictatorship, theocracy, oligarchy, parliamentary, unitary, proportional elections).</p>	<p>Comparativge Systems 417-427</p>
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<p>PO 2. Describe factors (e.g., trade, political tensions, sanctions, terrorism) that influence United States foreign policy.</p>	<p>Global Security p428-430</p>
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<p>PO 3. Describe world governmental and non-governmental organizations (e.g., the United Nations and its agencies, NATO, the European Union, the International Red Cross).</p>	<p>Economics and NGOs p449-454</p>
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