

Anoka-Hennepin Secondary Curriculum Unit Plan

Department:	Social Studies	Course:	Civics Honors	Unit 1 Title:	Path To Democracy	Date Created:	June 30, 2014
Assessed Trimester:	A B C	Pacing:	15-18 days	Grade Level(s):	9	Last Revision Date:	

Course Understandings: <i>Student will understand that:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The political, cultural, and ideological forces impacted the founding of the United States. (1)

DESIRED RESULTS (Stage 1) - WHAT WE WANT STUDENT TO KNOW AND BE ABLE TO DO?

Established Goals		
The United States government has specific functions that are determined by the way that power is delegated and controlled among various bodies: the three levels (federal, state, local) and the three branches (legislative, executive, judicial) of government.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">9.1.4.6.1 Explain federalism and the provisions of the United States Constitution which delegate to the federal government the powers necessary to fulfill the purposes for which it was established; distinguish between those powers and the powers retained by the people and the states.		
Governments are based on different political philosophies and purposes; governments establish and maintain relationships with varied types of other governments.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">9.1.5.12.1 Compare the philosophies, structures and operations of different types of governments in other countries with those in the United States.		
The United States is based on democratic values and principles that include liberty, individual rights, justice, equality, the rule of law, limited government, common good, popular sovereignty, majority rule and minority rights.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">9.1.2.2.2 Identify the sources of governmental authority; explain popular sovereignty (consent of the governed) as the source of legitimate governmental authority in a representative democracy or republic.		
The United States is based on democratic values and principles that include liberty, individual rights, justice, equality, the rule of law, limited government, common good, popular sovereignty, majority rule and minority rights.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">9.1.2.3.1 Define and provide examples of foundational ideas of American government which are embedded in founding era documents: natural rights philosophy, social contract, civic virtue, popular sovereignty, constitutionalism, representative democracy, political factions, federalism and individual rights.9.1.2.3.3 Analyze the tensions between the government’s dual role of protecting individual rights and promoting the general welfare, the struggle between majority rule and minority rights, and the conflict between diversity and unity.		
The United States establishes and maintains relationships and interacts with indigenous nations and other sovereign nations, and plays a key role in world affairs.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">9.1.5.10.1 Explain how tribal sovereignty establishes a unique relationship between American Indian Nations and the United States government.9.1.5.10.2 Evaluate the effectiveness of diplomacy and other foreign policy tools used by the United States government and other nations in historical or contemporary times.9.1.5.10.3 Explain why governments interact in world affairs; describe how the United States government develops and carries out United States foreign policy, including treaty-making.		
The divergence of colonial interests from those of England led to an independence movement that resulted in the American Revolution and the foundation of a new nation based on the ideals of self-government and liberty.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">9.4.4.17.4 The divergence of colonial interests from those of England led to an independence movement that resulted in the American Revolution and the foundation of a new nation based on the ideals of self-government and liberty		
Transfer		
Students will be able to independently use their learning to: (product, high order reasoning)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Critique theories of instrumental contributors to government.		
Meaning		
Unit Understanding(s): Students will understand that: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Various forms of government operate around the world today.There were competing ideas on the purpose and role of a government.A democracy has distinguishing characteristics setting it apart from other forms of government.Any state cannot operate without defining qualities.Our Constitution directly impacts the way our government is run.	Essential Question(s): Students will keep considering: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Why are the principles of our Constitution essential to maintaining our democratic state?	
Acquisition		
Knowledge - Students will:	Reasoning - Students will:	Skills - Students will:

<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Identify the individuals who had theories on the origin of the State, and their beliefs regarding the Social Contract Theory.● Identify and explain the terms associated with the principles of government.● Identify and explain the four essential features of a state.● Identify and explain the four purposes of government.● Identify and explain the characteristics of a democracy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Summarize what a constitution is and the four major purposes for a constitution.● Compare the different types of government. (Who has the power and how they gain their power.)● Compare the forms of government on the basis of government systems. (How power is distributed.)● Analyze various forms of government around the world	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Cite evidence of how the principles of government impact their daily life● Compare and Contrast the various forms of government● Draw conclusions as to who holds the power in various governments around the world

Common Misunderstandings <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Governments around the world operate the same way.● Democracy can effectively function without citizen involvement.● Everyone has always agreed on the purpose and role a government should play.● All governments distribute/divide power the same way.	Essential new vocabulary <ul style="list-style-type: none">● State● Sovereignty● Government● Constitution● Anarchy● Oligarchy● Democracy● Autocracy
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