

<b>Content Area: United States Government</b> (American Government) / Economics	
<b>Grade Level: 9-12 - CORE</b> High School (Grade 12)	<b>Quarter: 1<sup>st</sup></b>
<b>This standards map is developed with the following premises:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Core CNMI PSS benchmarks for Social Studies have been <b>modified to address schools on half-day sessions and/or remote learning.</b></li> <li>Benchmarks slated for a given quarter should at all events be taught in the designated quarter in order to allow for horizontal alignment with other schools in the district.</li> <li>Enduring understandings are the big generalizations for the topic/concept.</li> <li>For grades 7-12 NMI context shall be embedded for 20-25% of instructional time.</li> <li>Consider <a href="#">Readiness, Endurance, and Leverage</a></li> <li><b>Priority:</b> meets the criteria of readiness, endurance, &amp; leverage; <b>Supporting:</b> can be integrated into the priority</li> </ul>	
<b>Primary Instructional Materials (BOE Approved):</b> <i>Houghton Mifflin Harcourt (HMH) US Government and Economics</i>	
* Accommodations: Closed Captioned Videos; Digital Audio Text; Interactive (visual cues) timelines, maps, charts, and videos; ELL and Differentiation lesson support; Virtual Fieldtrips (Google Expedition)	
<b>Enduring Understandings:</b>	<b>Essential Questions:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>The basic values and principles of American democracy and the nature and role of law, government and citizenship.</b></li> <li>American Democracy is characterized by core democratic ideals and principles; liberty, equality, and self-government; a government under which its leaders act in accordance with the law and stand accountable for how they exercise power.</li> <li>Drawing lessons from history the Framers wrote a constitution that divided, limited, and balanced the power among three branches of government.</li> <li>The Framers of the Constitution established a federal system that divides powers between the national and state governments.</li> <li>Congress represents the people and enacts laws in their name; for this reason the Constitution gives Congress many powers, both expressed and implied. To ensure a system of checks and balanced Congress is also denied some powers.</li> <li>Most state legislatures, though have different names, mirror that of the federal government,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>What are the ideals and key principles that characterize American democracy?</b></li> <li>Why are the ideals of liberty, equality, and self-government important to American democracy?</li> <li>How are the ideals of American democracy interrelated?</li> <li><b>How has the resiliency of the United States Constitution contributed to the strength of the government it created?</b></li> <li>How does the constitution create a separation of the powers of government?</li> <li>How have political parties, customs, and traditions changed how the constitution is applied?</li> <li><b>How is the balance of power between the state and national government characterized?</b></li> <li><b>How does the Constitution limit powers of the state and national</b></li> </ul>

<p>where state laws are made.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Constitution gives only a description of the president’s qualifications and powers, yet the job is vast and complex.</li> <li>• The governor, whose important powers include, heads the executive branch of a state: granting pardons, shaping laws through veto power, and creating the states budget.</li> <li>• The Framers created an independent judicial branch, consisting of three tiers of courts, as part of the separation of powers of the national government.</li> <li>• Each of the of lower courts, in the federal judicial system, has a specific role to play in determining what the law is, and their rulings set precedents.</li> <li>• The Supreme Court is the highest court in the nation and the most important, as it serves as the final word on questions of federal law and the Constitution.</li> <li>• Most laws that affect people’s everyday lives are heard in state courts, involving state civil and criminal state laws.</li> </ul>	<p><b>government?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Why did the Framers choose federalism?</li> <li>• <b>What powers does the Constitution give Congress?</b></li> <li>• What is the role of congress in a system of checks and balances?</li> <li>• What are some of the expressed, implied, non-legislative, and limits on powers of Congress?</li> <li>• <b>What are the formal and informal powers of the Presidency?</b></li> <li>• Are the chief executive’s expanding war powers constitutionally sound?</li> <li>• <b>How does the Supreme Court function as the final word on questions of federal law and the Constitution?</b></li> <li>• How is jurisdiction determined in the American court System?</li> <li>• What is the judicial branch’s role in the system of checks and balances?</li> <li>• What are the roles, jurisdiction, and procedures of the federal courts of appeals?</li> <li>• What kinds of cases do state courts hear?</li> </ul>
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Pacing Map (by weeks):	Standards and Benchmarks: (BOE Approved):	
<p><b>Week 1</b> <i>Suggested focus</i> <b>Chapter 1: Foundation of Government</b> Section 3: Democracy in the United States</p> <p>*HMH Google Expeditions: American Landmarks</p>	<p><b>C.12.1.1</b></p>	<p>Explain ideas about the sources of law and authority (e.g., custom, sovereigns, legislature, Supreme Being, international agreements)</p>
<p><b>Week 2</b> <i>Suggested focus</i> <b>Chapter 3: The Constitution</b> Section 1: A Blueprint for Government <b>Section 3: Applying the Constitution</b></p> <p>*HMH Google Expeditions: The United States Constitution *HMH Multimedia Resources: America Gets a Constitution</p>	<p><b>C.12.1.1</b></p>	<p>Explain ideas about the sources of law and authority (e.g., custom, sovereigns, legislature, Supreme Being, international agreements)</p>
	<p><b>C.12.1.2</b></p>	<p>Critique positions about the purposes and functions of law (e.g., regulating social, political, economic, and personal relationships; providing order and security; managing conflict)</p>
	<p><b>C.12.1.5</b></p>	<p>Describe how the principle of Popular</p>

		Sovereignty still applies to today's politics (e.g., political parties, interest groups, popular demonstration, referendums and petitions, voting)
<p><b>Week 3</b></p> <p><b>Chapter 1 &amp; 3</b> Review/ Assess <b>C.12.1.5</b></p>		Exams, Projects, Extension Activities
<p><b>Week 4</b> <i>Suggested focus</i> <b>Chapter 4: Federalism</b> Section 1: Dividing Government Power</p> <p>Extend with (C.12.1.2) Section 2: American Federalism: Conflict and Change *HMH Multimedia Resources: FDR's New Deal</p> <p>Section 3: Federalism Today</p>	<b>C.12.1.6</b>	Describe how power is divided in the United States (e.g., concept of federalism; branches of government; national, state, and local government)
<p><b>Week 5</b> <i>Suggested focus</i> <b>Chapter 5: Congress: The Legislative Branch</b> Section 1: Congress Section 2: The Powers of Congress</p> <p><b>Chapter 16: State and Local Government</b> Section 2: State Government; State Legislative Branches</p> <p><b>CNMI Constitution</b> Primary Source Document</p>	<b>C.12.1.7</b>	Describe the role of the legislature at each level of government
<p><b>Week 6</b> <i>Suggested focus</i> <b>Chapter 6: The Presidency</b> Section 1: The President Section 2: The Powers of the Presidency</p> <p>Chapter 7: The Executive Branch at Work Section 2: Executive Departments and Agencies</p>	<b>C.12.1.8</b>	Describe the role of the executive branch at each level of government

<p><b>Chapter 16: State and Local Government</b> Section 2: State Government; State Executive Branch</p> <p><b>CNMI Constitution</b> Primary Source Document</p> <p>*HMH Multimedia Resources: Jefferson’s Presidential Style</p> <p>*Debate the Issue: The Presidential Power to Make War</p>	<p>C.12.1.10</p>	<p>Trace the development of the office of the U.S. President over time (e.g., expansion of cabinet, social programs)</p>
<p><b>Week 7</b> <i>Suggested focus</i></p> <p><b>Chapter 8: The Federal Courts and Judicial Branches</b> Section 1: The Federal System (The American Court System: Jurisdiction &amp; Checks &amp; Balances) Section 2: Lower Federal Courts (Federal District Courts, Federal Courts of Appeals, Other Federal Courts) Section 3: The Supreme Court (Intro &amp; Supreme Court Procedures)</p> <p><b>Chapter 16: State and Local Government</b> Section 2: State Government; State Judicial Branches</p> <p><b>CNMI Constitution</b> Primary Source Document</p> <p>Extend with landmark case studies.</p>	<p><b>C.12.1.9</b></p>	<p>Describe the role of the judiciary at each level of government (e.g., court systems, law enforcement jurisdictions, judicial review by the Supreme Court)</p>
<p><b>Week 8</b> <b>Chapter 4, 5, 6,8</b> Reteach, Review, Assess <b>C.12.1.6</b></p>	<p>Exams, Projects, Extension Activities</p>	
<p>*Skills: to be embedded and applied throughout.</p>		
<p>Civic and Political Institutions</p>	<p>D2.Civ.1.9-12</p>	<p>Distinguish the powers and responsibilities of local, state, tribal, national, and international civic and political institutions.</p>
<p>Civic and Political Institutions</p>	<p>D2.Civ.4.9-12</p>	<p>Explain how the U.S. Constitution establishes a system of government that has powers, responsibilities, and limits that have changed over time and that are still contested.</p>
<p>Participation and Deliberation</p>	<p>D2.Civ.7.9-12</p>	<p>Apply civic virtues and democratic principles when working with others.</p>
<p>Participation and</p>	<p>D2.Civ.9. 9-12</p>	<p>Use appropriate deliberative process in multiple settings.</p>

Deliberation		
Process, Rules, and Laws	D2.Civ.11.9-12	Evaluate multiple procedures for making governmental decisions at the local, state, national, and international levels in terms of the civic purpose achieved.
Process, Rules, and Laws	D2.Civ.14.9-12	Analyze historical, contemporary, and emerging means of changing societies, promoting the common good, and protecting rights.