

TIMEFRAME	CONTENT/THEME	CORE GOALS/SKILLS	ASSESSMENT F = FACTUAL; C = CONCEPTUAL; P = PHILOSOPHICAL	SUGGESTED RESOURCES
7 WEEKS	<p><b>Revolution and the New Nation:</b></p> <p><b>Revolution and Conflict</b></p>	<p><b>GOVERNMENT</b></p> <p>1. Nations may form alliances to further political or economic self-interests.</p>	<p>a. What is an alliance? (F)</p> <p>b. In what alliances did the United States participate? (F)</p> <p>c. Why do nations form alliances? (C)</p> <p>d. How do alliances affect political and economic self-interests? (C)</p> <p>e. Should nations form alliances? (P)</p>	
		<p>2. Political revolutions are fought to gain freedoms from or changes in the controlling government.</p>	<p>a. Who were the major British military leaders in the Revolutionary War? (F)</p> <p>b. Who were the major American military leaders in the Revolutionary War? (F)</p> <p>c. List the following battles: the first battle of the war, the first American victory, the turning point of the war, and the last battle of the war. (F)</p> <p>d. What is freedom? (C)</p> <p>e. Why do people want freedom? (C)</p> <p>f. In what ways do revolutions change controlling governments? (C)</p> <p>g. Why do nations have revolutions? (P)</p>	
		<p>3. Political documents can set forth social ideals such as justice, equality, and freedom, but conflicting notions driven by such things as prejudice, political control, or point of view impede the paths to ideals.</p>	<p>a. What are social ideals? (F)</p> <p>b. What does it mean to be prejudiced? (F)</p> <p>c. How does your point of view affect justice, equality, and freedom? (C)</p> <p>d. Why do political documents of a nation control social ideals? (C)</p> <p>e. How did the Declaration of Independence reflect social ideals? (C)</p> <p>f. What are the basic rights of man? (F)</p> <p>g. Should all people be made to participate in government? (P)</p>	
		<p>4. Nations have a political and economic interest in settling international disputes.</p>	<p>a. What is a political interest? (F)</p> <p>b. What is an economic interest? (F)</p> <p>c. Why should international disputes be settled? (C)</p> <p>d. Why is force sometimes used to settle international disputes? (C)</p> <p>e. Should nations be imperialistic? Why or why not? (P)</p>	

		5. Democratic governments seek public support and use compromise to settle national policy debates.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. What is democracy? (F)</li> <li>b. What is compromise? (F)</li> <li>c. Why do democratic societies create political parties? (C)</li> <li>d. Why do governments need public support? (C)</li> <li>e. Should political parties exist? (P)</li> </ul>	
		6. Democracy is a type of government that creates order and promotes individual and collective rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. How did the principle of “salutary neglect” change our relations with Great Britain? (F)</li> <li>b. What is democracy? (C)</li> <li>c. How does democracy strike a balance between individual and collective rights? (C)</li> <li>d. Is order an obtainable goal? (P)</li> <li>e. Whose definition of order should prevail? (P)</li> </ul>	
		7. A society’s beliefs, values, and experiences under foreign rule can lead to its quest for independence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. What is an alliance? (F)</li> <li>b. What was the Stamp Act? (F)</li> <li>c. What were some of the compromises made at the Constitutional Convention? (F)</li> <li>d. What is independence? (C)</li> <li>e. How does tyranny breed desire for independence? (C)</li> <li>f. Do a society’s beliefs and values change by evolution or revolution? (P)</li> </ul>	
		8. Emerging nations overcome obstacles to establish democratic forms of government.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. What are several steps American colonists took to rid themselves of British rule? (F)</li> <li>b. Who were some influential leaders that encouraged resistance to the British? (F)</li> <li>c. How did the British Parliament impede our quest for independence? (F)</li> <li>d. Do all emerging nations have the same obstacles to overcome? (C)</li> <li>e. What was most challenging obstacle the colonists had to overcome? (P)</li> </ul>	
		<b>HISTORY</b> 9. Political, ideological, religious and economic belief systems influenced the colonization of America and the American Revolution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. What rights did the colonists bring from their home countries? (F)</li> <li>b. How did the belief systems impact the establishment of colonial governments? (C)</li> <li>c. How did the belief systems serve as a cause of the American Revolution? (C)</li> <li>d. How did the belief systems impact the formation of the early American government? (C)</li> </ul>	

		<p><b>ECONOMICS</b></p> <p>10. Trade relationships guide foreign policy.</p>	<p>a. What is salutary neglect? (F)  b. What is triangular trade? (F)  c. What is mercantilism? (F)  d. How did mercantilism and trade influence decisions with regard to relationships between nations? (C)</p>	
		<p><b>CULTURE</b></p> <p>11. War can stimulate, depress, or decimate the economy of a nation.</p>	<p>a. What is war? (F)  b. What effect did the American Revolution have on the colonial economy? (F)  c. How do wars affect an economy? (C)  d. Why do wars differ in their impact on an economy? (C)  e. Are wars fought by governments or by people? (P)</p>	



	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Compromise</b></p>	<p>2. A system of cooperation and compromise is important in a democratic government.</p>	<p>a. What is the checks and balances system in American government? (F)  b. What is the 3/5 compromise? (C)  c. How does the checks and balances system safeguard the rights of the people in a democracy? (C)  d. Are cooperation and compromise within government possible in a democratic society? (P)</p>	
		<p>3. Democratic government implies limited government.</p>	<p>a. What is popular sovereignty? (F)  b. How does a limited government protect the people? (C)  c. Can a democratic government ever be too limited? (P)  d. How does an imbalance of power between the branches of American government jeopardize the concept of limited government? (P)</p>	
		<p>4. Democracy derives its power from the people.</p>	<p>a. How are the people represented in the two houses of Congress? (F)  b. How do we see the power of the people in the executive branch of our government? (F)  c. What is a census? (F)  d. What is the electoral college? (F)  e. Is the will of the people equally represented in the judicial branch? (P)</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy:</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Roles, Rights, and Responsibilities</p>	<p>1. Factions compete for control of government.</p>	<p>a. What were the two earliest political parties in the U.S.? (F)  b. What is the difference between a political party and a special interest group? (F)  c. Why do political parties emerge in a democracy? (F)  d. Are political parties necessary in a democracy? (C)</p>	
		<p>2. Democratic citizenship is a privilege that confers not only rights but also responsibilities.</p>	<p>a. What are some of our responsibilities as citizens? What are some of our rights as citizens? (F)  b. How can citizens play a more active role in government? (C)  c. Should the rights of American citizens be limited to ensure domestic security? (P)</p>	
		<p>3. Democratic participation, membership, and money afford the opportunity to influence government.</p>	<p>a. What political institutions influence American government? (F)  b. Why is participation declining in the electoral process? (C)  c. How does the lack of citizen participation affect democracy? (C)</p>	

	<p><b>State and Local Government:</b></p> <p>Order and Independence</p>	<p>4. Individuals and groups that participate in the political process possess a political ideology that governs their values, beliefs, and positions on various issues.</p>	<p>a. What democratic values are generally supported by a conservative, moderate, and liberal? (C)</p> <p>b. How do people develop their individual ideologies? (C)</p> <p>c. Why do citizens possess different political beliefs? (P)</p>	
<p>1. State and local governments are interdependent of each other and the national government.</p>		<p>a. What are the major powers of state governments? (F)</p> <p>b. What are the three branches of Pennsylvania state government? (F)</p> <p>c. How do local governments interact with the Pennsylvania state government? (C)</p> <p>d. How do levels of government compete for power? (C)</p> <p>e. Should local and state governments have complete power over the education within a state? (P)</p>		
<p>2. State and local governments reflect the beliefs, values, and experiences of citizens.</p>		<p>a. What major changes have been made to the structure of Pennsylvania's government since colonial times? (F)</p> <p>b. What values and beliefs are reflected in the Preamble to the Pennsylvania Constitution? (F)</p> <p>c. How does the Pennsylvania government protect the rights of the people? (F)</p> <p>d. Why might local governments in Pennsylvania provide different services and enact different laws than local governments in other states? (C)</p>		
<p>3. Economic conditions within a state affect the structure, powers, and duties of state and local governments.</p>		<p>a. How do state and local governments raise revenues? (F)</p> <p>b. What are some criticisms of the property tax system? (F)</p> <p>c. What are major categories of spending for state and local governments? (F)</p> <p>d. How do economic conditions impact state and local governments? (P)</p>		

		<p>4. State and local governments create laws and rules to establish order and provide services.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. What services do state and local governments provide? (F)</li><li>b. What responsibilities do state and local government officials have? (F)</li><li>c. What is the structure and function of the court system in Pennsylvania? (F)</li><li>d. What government agencies provide services for citizens of state and local governments? (F)</li><li>e. How do state and local governments make laws? (F)</li></ul>	
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9 WEEKS	<b>Expansion and Reform (1801-1861)</b>	<b>CULTURE</b>  1. Immigration, urbanization, and industrialization generate increased social conflict as different cultures, with different values and beliefs, come into contact.	a. What are three (3) problems associated with immigration in the cities? (F) b. From what parts of Europe did early immigrants come? (F) c. What are immigration, urbanization, and industrialization? (F) d. How did immigration, urbanization, and industrialization affect the United States in the early to mid-1800's? (F) e. Why do cultures have different values and beliefs? (C) f. Why is it important to know and understand other cultures? (C) g. Should cultures interact? (P)	
		2. Leaders, groups and ordinary citizens can raise the social conscience in a community and create change by generating debate on issues of public concern and by motivating people to action.	a. What is social conscience? (F) b. What is public concern? (F) c. How might debate and compromise resolve an issue? (C) d. How are people politically motivated? (C) e. Does public debate create change? (P)	
		<b>ECONOMICS</b>  3. Governments use tariffs to regulate trade and to protect national business interests.	a. What is a tariff? (F) b. How do governments regulate trade? (F) c. Why is it necessary to regulate trade? (C) d. Why do governments protect national business interests? (C) a. Should governments set tariffs? (P)	
		4. Banks channel funds from savers to borrowers and investors to stimulate the economy.	a. What is a bank? (F) b. What is an investor? (F) c. How do borrowers and investors stimulate the economy? (C) d. Why didn't the government control the economy in the early 1800's? (C) e. Should the government play a role in regulating the economy? (P)	

		<p><b>GOVERNMENT</b></p> <p>5. Labor movements seek to protect and extend the rights of workers.</p>	<p>a. What is labor? (F)  b. Who are the early labor leaders? (F)  c. What led to the labor movement? (F)  d. How did labor movements affect the growth of cities? (C)  e. Why does the government try to protect workers' rights? (C)  f. Should the government protect workers' rights? (P)</p>	
		<p>6. During this era the new government was established and new political parties were formed.</p>	<p>a. What was the job of the cabinet? (F)  b. Who were the key people of early American government? (F)  c. How were the first political parties formed and what were they? (F)  d. How did the Alien and Sedition Acts and the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions challenge the Constitution? (C)  e. What was the significance of Marbury vs. Madison? (C)</p>	
		<p><b>GOVERNMENT/ECONOMICS</b></p> <p>7. Sectional conflicts can potentially threaten political unity or undermine the economic power of a nation.</p>	<p>a. Who are the early labor leaders? (F)  b. What is sectionalism? (F)  c. How does sectionalism threaten the unity of the United States? (F)  d. How does sectionalism threaten the unity of a nation? (C)  e. Why does sectionalism threaten the economic power of a nation? (C)  f. Does sectionalism threaten a nation? (P)</p>	
		<p><b>CULTURE/GOVERNMENT</b></p> <p>8. Changing social and political beliefs lead to legislative and public policy reforms.</p>	<p>a. Who were three (3) important women reformers during the expansion and reform era? (F)  b. Who were three (3) significant abolitionist leaders during the expansion and reform era? (F)  c. What are reforms? (F)  d. What factors lead to legislative reform in the United States? (F)  e. Why do social and political beliefs lead to policy reforms? (C)  f. How do political leaders and citizens play a role in reform? (C)  g. Should governments initiate reform? (P)</p>	

		<p>9. Social and political reformers use public demonstrations and persuasive media techniques to gain support for their cause.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. What is social conscience? (F)</li> <li>b. What is a public demonstration? (F)</li> <li>c. What techniques are used to gain media support for government? (F)</li> <li>d. Why are social changes more prevalent in democracies? (C)</li> <li>e. Why are public demonstrations effective? (C)</li> <li>f. Should governments allow demonstrations? (P)</li> </ul>	
		<p><b>HISTORY</b></p> <p>10. The path of territorial expansion and the settlement of the frontier included the acquisition of new territories and conflicts with the American Indians.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. What political events led to the Louisiana Purchase? (F)</li> <li>b. What was the role of Lewis and Clark? (F)</li> <li>c. How did the US desire for western land contribute to the cause of the War of 1812? (F)</li> <li>d. How did the War of 1812 influence the foreign policy and international standing of the US? (C)</li> <li>e. How did the concept of Manifest Destiny contribute to the growth of the west? (C)</li> <li>f. Why did people migrate to Oregon? (F)</li> <li>g. How did Texas and the remainder of the southwest become part of the US? (F)</li> <li>h. How did the Gold Rush impact transportation and communication? (F)</li> </ul>	

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9 WEEKS	<p><b>Civil War and Reconstruction:</b></p> <p><b>Prejudice, Conflict and Equality</b></p>	<p><b>CULTURE</b></p> <p>1. Economic, social, and cultural differences can lead to a variety of perspectives on issues of public concern.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. What is culture? (F)</li> <li>b. How are cultures different? (F)</li> <li>c. How were the cultures of the North and South alike and different prior to the Civil War? (F)</li> <li>d. What social and economic groups existed prior to the Civil War? (F)</li> <li>e. What were some of the economic, social, and cultural differences that led to different perspectives between the North and South? (F)</li> <li>f. How do different values and perceptions between groups create conflict? (C)</li> <li>g. Why does prejudice often exist between different groups of people? (C)</li> <li>h. What factors lead to prejudice and discrimination? (C)</li> <li>i. Is inequality unique to the Civil War era? (C)</li> <li>j. Do all nations believe that people should be treated equally? (P)</li> </ul>	
		<p>2. Different perspectives can generate social and political conflict.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. What were some of the belief systems about the institution of slavery? (F)</li> <li>b. Why are value conflicts particularly heated and difficult to resolve? (C)</li> <li>c. Why would disputes over slavery be considered a conflict of values? (P)</li> <li>d. Can you think of any other “value conflicts” in today’s society? (P)</li> </ul>	
		<p>3. Availability of human and material resources provides a tactical advantage in times of war.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. What resources were available to the North and the South during the Civil War? (F)</li> <li>b. What advantage did the North have over the South? (F)</li> <li>c. What were some of the common battlefield tactics during the Civil War? (F)</li> <li>d. Are the tactics used on the battlefield of the Civil War still integrated into present day conflicts? (C)</li> <li>e. What were some of the qualities of leadership that benefited either side of the war? (C)</li> </ul>	

		<p>4. Civil war generates problems and solutions to a political conflict.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. What is civil war? (F)</li> <li>b. What problems were created during the U.S. Civil War? (F)</li> <li>c. What social groups were involved in the Civil War? (F)</li> <li>d. How does war create a solution to a political problem? (C)</li> <li>e. Do civil wars solve or create internal problems? (P)</li> </ul>	
		<p>5. Civil war is an imbalance between intolerance and acceptance among varying social groups.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. What is the difference between tolerance and intolerance? (F)</li> <li>b. What compromises were tried prior to the Civil War? (F)</li> <li>c. How can varying perspectives among different social groups lead to conflict? (C)</li> <li>d. Was the Civil War inevitable? (P)</li> </ul>	
		<p>6. In order to create enduring social change, civil wars depend on changing perspectives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. What resources were available to the North and the South during the Civil War? (F)</li> <li>b. What are some of the personal perspectives of people during this era? (F)</li> <li>c. What personal perspectives did not change as a result of the war? (F)</li> <li>d. Why can deeply held personal perspectives lead to civil war? (C)</li> <li>e. Does war create social change? (P)</li> </ul>	
		<p><b>GOVERNMENT/CULTURE</b></p> <p>7. Reconstruction following war is driven by political ideology, as well as basic economic and social needs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Why do societies create different political systems? (F)</li> <li>b. What is sectionalism? (F)</li> <li>c. What economic and social problems existed after the Civil War? (F)</li> <li>d. What different political solutions were suggested by the government? (C)</li> </ul>	
		<p>8. Political compromise builds on shared values and perspectives between groups and nations in conflict.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. What is compromise, and why do people compromise? (F)</li> <li>b. Does compromise promote lasting solutions? (C)</li> <li>c. Are there values and beliefs that cannot be compromised? (P)</li> </ul>	