

Harrison, American Democracy Now 6e © 2019 Correlation to AP U.S. Government and Politics Enduring Understandings, Learning Objectives, and Essential Knowledge

Unit	Big Idea	Topic # Topic Name	Enduring Understanding	Learning Objective (LO) or Essential Knowledge	Essential Knowledge Component	Citations (Separated by a semicolon)
Unit 1: Foundations of American Democracy	BIG IDEA: Liberty and Order	Topic 1.1: Ideals of Democracy	LOR-1: A balance between governmental power and individual rights has been a hallmark of American political development.	LOR-1.A: Explain how democratic ideals are reflected in the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution.		39-44
Unit 1: Foundations of American Democracy	BIG IDEA: Liberty and Order	Topic 1.1: Ideals of Democracy	LOR-1: A balance between governmental power and individual rights has been a hallmark of American political development.	LOR-1.A.1: The U.S. government is based on ideas of limited government, including natural rights, popular sovereignty, republicanism, and social contract.		39-44
Unit 1: Foundations of American Democracy	BIG IDEA: Liberty and Order	Topic 1.1: Ideals of Democracy	LOR-1: A balance between governmental power and individual rights has been a hallmark of American political development.	LOR-1.A.2: The Declaration of Independence, drafted by Jefferson with help from Adams and Franklin, provides a foundation for popular sovereignty, while the U.S. Constitution drafted at the Philadelphia convention led by George Washington, with important contributions from Madison, Hamilton, and members of the “grand committee,” provides the blueprint for a unique form of political democracy in the U.S.		38-39; 42-56
Unit 1: Foundations of American Democracy	BIG IDEA: Liberty and Order	Topic 1.2: Types of Democracy	LOR-1: A balance between governmental power and individual rights has been a hallmark of American political development.	LOR-1.B: Explain how models of representative democracy are visible in major institutions, policies, events, or debates in the U.S.		10; 11-13; 45-55; 227-241
Unit 1: Foundations of American Democracy	BIG IDEA: Liberty and Order	Topic 1.2: Types of Democracy	LOR-1: A balance between governmental power and individual rights has been a hallmark of American political development.	LOR-1.B.1: Representative democracies can take several forms along this scale:	Participatory democracy, which emphasizes broad participation in politics and civil society	10; 11-13; 227-229
Unit 1: Foundations of American Democracy	BIG IDEA: Liberty and Order	Topic 1.2: Types of Democracy	LOR-1: A balance between governmental power and individual rights has been a hallmark of American political development.	LOR-1.B.1: Representative democracies can take several forms along this scale:	Pluralist democracy, which recognizes group-based activism by nongovernmental interests striving for impact on political decision making	9; 11-13; 230
Unit 1: Foundations of American Democracy	BIG IDEA: Liberty and Order	Topic 1.2: Types of Democracy	LOR-1: A balance between governmental power and individual rights has been a hallmark of American political development.	LOR-1.B.1: Representative democracies can take several forms along this scale:	Elite democracy, which emphasizes limited participation in politics and civil society	9; 11-13; 230
Unit 1: Foundations of American Democracy	BIG IDEA: Liberty and Order	Topic 1.2: Types of Democracy	LOR-1: A balance between governmental power and individual rights has been a hallmark of American political development.	LOR-1.B.2: Different aspects of the U.S. Constitution, as well as the debate between the Federalist No. 10 and Brutus No. 1, reflect the tension between the broad participatory model and the more filtered participation of the pluralist and elite models.		45-52
Unit 1: Foundations of American Democracy	BIG IDEA: Liberty and Order	Topic 1.2: Types of Democracy	LOR-1: A balance between governmental power and individual rights has been a hallmark of American political development.	LOR-1.B.3: The three models of representative democracy continue to be reflected in contemporary institutions and political behavior.		9; 11-13; 227-230
Unit 1: Foundations of American Democracy	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 1.3: Government Power and Individual Rights	CON-1: The Constitution emerged from the debate about the weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation as a blueprint for limited government.	CON-1.A: Explain how Federalist and Anti-Federalist views on central government and democracy are reflected in U.S. foundational documents.		50-53

Unit	Big Idea	Topic # Topic Name	Enduring Understanding	Learning Objective (LO) or Essential Knowledge	Essential Knowledge Component	Citations (Separated by a semicolon)
Unit 1: Foundations of American Democracy	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 1.3: Government Power and Individual Rights	CON-1: The Constitution emerged from the debate about the weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation as a blueprint for limited government.	CON-1.A.1: Madison's arguments in Federalist No. 10 focused on the superiority of a large republic in controlling the "mischief of faction," delegating authority to elected representatives and dispersing power between the states and national government.		54
Unit 1: Foundations of American Democracy	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 1.3: Government Power and Individual Rights	CON-1: The Constitution emerged from the debate about the weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation as a blueprint for limited government.	CON-1.A.2: Anti-Federalist writings, including Brutus No. 1, adhered to popular democratic theory that emphasized the benefits of a small decentralized republic while warning of the dangers to personal liberty from a large, centralized government.		54
Unit 1: Foundations of American Democracy	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 1.4: Challenges of the Articles of Confederation	CON-1: The Constitution emerged from the debate about the weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation as a blueprint for limited government.	CON-1.B: Explain the relationship between key provisions of the Articles of Confederation and the debate over granting the federal government greater power formerly reserved to the states.		40-42
Unit 1: Foundations of American Democracy	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 1.4: Challenges of the Articles of Confederation	CON-1: The Constitution emerged from the debate about the weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation as a blueprint for limited government.	CON-1.B.1: Specific incidents and legal challenges that highlighted key weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation are represented by the:	Lack of centralized military power to address Shays' Rebellion	41
Unit 1: Foundations of American Democracy	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 1.4: Challenges of the Articles of Confederation	CON-1: The Constitution emerged from the debate about the weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation as a blueprint for limited government.	CON-1.B.1: Specific incidents and legal challenges that highlighted key weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation are represented by the:	Lack of tax-law enforcement power	40-41
Unit 1: Foundations of American Democracy	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 1.5: Ratification of the U.S. Constitution	CON-1: The Constitution emerged from the debate about the weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation as a blueprint for limited government.	CON-1.C: Explain the ongoing impact of political negotiation and compromise at the Constitutional Convention on the development of the constitutional system.		45-48
Unit 1: Foundations of American Democracy	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 1.5: Ratification of the U.S. Constitution	CON-1: The Constitution emerged from the debate about the weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation as a blueprint for limited government.	CON-1.C.1: Compromises deemed necessary for adoption and ratification of the Constitution are represented by the:	Great (Connecticut) Compromise	45
Unit 1: Foundations of American Democracy	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 1.5: Ratification of the U.S. Constitution	CON-1: The Constitution emerged from the debate about the weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation as a blueprint for limited government.	CON-1.C.1: Compromises deemed necessary for adoption and ratification of the Constitution are represented by the:	Electoral College	45-46
Unit 1: Foundations of American Democracy	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 1.5: Ratification of the U.S. Constitution	CON-1: The Constitution emerged from the debate about the weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation as a blueprint for limited government.	CON-1.C.1: Compromises deemed necessary for adoption and ratification of the Constitution are represented by the:	Three-Fifths Compromise	46-48
Unit 1: Foundations of American Democracy	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 1.5: Ratification of the U.S. Constitution	CON-1: The Constitution emerged from the debate about the weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation as a blueprint for limited government.	CON-1.C.1: Compromises deemed necessary for adoption and ratification of the Constitution are represented by the:	Compromise on the importation of slaves	47
Unit 1: Foundations of American Democracy	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 1.5: Ratification of the U.S. Constitution	CON-1: The Constitution emerged from the debate about the weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation as a blueprint for limited government.	CON-1.C.2: Debates about self-government during the drafting of the Constitution necessitated the drafting of an amendment process in Article V that entailed either a two-thirds vote in both houses or a proposal from two-thirds of the state legislatures, with final ratification determined by three-fourths of the states.		51-52

Unit	Big Idea	Topic # Topic Name	Enduring Understanding	Learning Objective (LO) or Essential Knowledge	Essential Knowledge Component	Citations (Separated by a semicolon)
Unit 1: Foundations of American Democracy	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 1.5: Ratification of the U.S. Constitution	CON-1: The Constitution emerged from the debate about the weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation as a blueprint for limited government.	CON-1.C.3: The compromises necessary to secure ratification of the Constitution left some matters unresolved that continue to generate discussion and debate today.		48; 56-58
Unit 1: Foundations of American Democracy	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 1.5: Ratification of the U.S. Constitution	CON-1: The Constitution emerged from the debate about the weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation as a blueprint for limited government.	CON-1.C.4: The debate over the role of the central government, the powers of state governments, and the rights of individuals remains at the heart of present-day constitutional issues about democracy and governmental power, as represented by:	Debates about government surveillance resulting from the federal government's response to the 9/11 attacks	145-148
Unit 1: Foundations of American Democracy	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 1.5: Ratification of the U.S. Constitution	CON-1: The Constitution emerged from the debate about the weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation as a blueprint for limited government.	CON-1.C.4: The debate over the role of the central government, the powers of state governments, and the rights of individuals remains at the heart of present-day constitutional issues about democracy and governmental power, as represented by:	The debate about the role of the federal government in public school education	106-107
Unit 1: Foundations of American Democracy	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 1.6: Principles of American Government	PMI-1: The Constitution created a competitive policy-making process to ensure the people's will is represented and that freedom is preserved.	PMI-1.A: Explain the constitutional principles of separation of powers and checks and balances.		43; 44; 51
Unit 1: Foundations of American Democracy	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 1.6: Principles of American Government	PMI-1: The Constitution created a competitive policy-making process to ensure the people's will is represented and that freedom is preserved.	PMI-1.A.1: The powers allocated to Congress, the president, and the courts demonstrate the separation of powers and checks and balances features of the U.S. Constitution.		43; 44; 51
Unit 1: Foundations of American Democracy	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 1.6: Principles of American Government	PMI-1: The Constitution created a competitive policy-making process to ensure the people's will is represented and that freedom is preserved.	PMI-1.A.2: Federalist No. 51 explains how constitutional provisions of separation of powers and checks and balances control abuses by majorities.		55
Unit 1: Foundations of American Democracy	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 1.6: Principles of American Government	PMI-1: The Constitution created a competitive policy-making process to ensure the people's will is represented and that freedom is preserved.	PMI-1.B: Explain the implications of separation of powers and checks and balances for the U.S. political system.		44
Unit 1: Foundations of American Democracy	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 1.6: Principles of American Government	PMI-1: The Constitution created a competitive policy-making process to ensure the people's will is represented and that freedom is preserved.	PMI-1.B.1: Multiple access points for stakeholders and institutions to influence public policy flows from the separation of powers and checks and balances.		43-44
Unit 1: Foundations of American Democracy	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 1.6: Principles of American Government	PMI-1: The Constitution created a competitive policy-making process to ensure the people's will is represented and that freedom is preserved.	PMI-1.B.2: Impeachment, removal, and other legal actions taken against public officials deemed to have abused their power reflect the purpose of checks and balances.		453-454; 484-488; 522-524
Unit 1: Foundations of American Democracy	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 1.7: Relationship Between the States and Federal Government	CON-2: Federalism reflects the dynamic distribution of power between national and state governments.	CON-2.A: Explain how societal needs affect the constitutional allocation of power between the national and state governments.		91-95; 104-109
Unit 1: Foundations of American Democracy	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 1.7: Relationship Between the States and Federal Government	CON-2: Federalism reflects the dynamic distribution of power between national and state governments.	CON-2.A.1: The exclusive and concurrent powers of the national and state governments help explain the negotiations over the balance of power between the two levels.		91-95

Unit	Big Idea	Topic # Topic Name	Enduring Understanding	Learning Objective (LO) or Essential Knowledge	Essential Knowledge Component	Citations (Separated by a semicolon)
Unit 1: Foundations of American Democracy	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 1.7: Relationship Between the States and Federal Government	CON-2: Federalism reflects the dynamic distribution of power between national and state governments.	CON-2.A.2: The distribution of power between federal and state governments to meet the needs of society changes, as reflected by grants, incentives, and aid programs, including federal revenue sharing, mandates, categorical grants, and block grants.		104-109
Unit 1: Foundations of American Democracy	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 1.8: Constitutional Interpretations of Federalism	CON-2: Federalism reflects the dynamic distribution of power between national and state governments.	CON-2.B: Explain how the appropriate balance of power between national and state governments has been interpreted differently over time.		100-103
Unit 1: Foundations of American Democracy	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 1.8: Constitutional Interpretations of Federalism	CON-2: Federalism reflects the dynamic distribution of power between national and state governments.	CON-2.B.1: The interpretation of the Tenth and Fourteenth Amendments, the commerce clause, the necessary and proper clause, and other enumerated and implied powers is at the heart of the debate over the balance of power between the national and state governments.		100-103
Unit 1: Foundations of American Democracy	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 1.8: Constitutional Interpretations of Federalism	CON-2: Federalism reflects the dynamic distribution of power between national and state governments.	CON-2.B.2: The balance of power between the national and state governments has changed over time based on U.S. Supreme Court interpretation of such cases as:	McCulloch v. Maryland (1819), which declared that Congress has implied powers necessary to implement its enumerated powers and established supremacy of the U.S. Constitution and federal laws over state laws	97-98
Unit 1: Foundations of American Democracy	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 1.8: Constitutional Interpretations of Federalism	CON-2: Federalism reflects the dynamic distribution of power between national and state governments.	CON-2.B.2: The balance of power between the national and state governments has changed over time based on U.S. Supreme Court interpretation of such cases as:	United States v. Lopez (1995), which ruled that Congress may not use the commerce clause to make possession of a gun in a school zone a federal crime, introducing a new phase of federalism that recognized the importance of state sovereignty and local control	99
Unit 1: Foundations of American Democracy	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 1.9: Federalism in Action	CON-2: Federalism reflects the dynamic distribution of power between national and state governments.	CON-2.C: Explain how the distribution of powers among three federal branches and between national and state governments impacts policy making.		92-113; 401-402; 453-454; 522-524
Unit 1: Foundations of American Democracy	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 1.9: Federalism in Action	CON-2: Federalism reflects the dynamic distribution of power between national and state governments.	CON-2.C.1: Multiple access points for stakeholders and institutions to influence public policy flows from the allocation of powers between national and state governments.		101-103; 111-113
Unit 1: Foundations of American Democracy	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 1.9: Federalism in Action	CON-2: Federalism reflects the dynamic distribution of power between national and state governments.	CON-2.C.2: National policymaking is constrained by the sharing of power between and among the three branches and state governments.		92-94; 94-95; 100-102; 103-113; 401-402; 453-454; 522-524
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.1: Congress: the Senate and the House of Representatives	CON-3: The republican ideal in the U.S. is manifested in the structure and operation of the legislative branch.	CON-3.A: Describe the different structures, powers, and functions of each house of Congress.		391-392; 403-404
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.1: Congress: the Senate and the House of Representatives	CON-3: The republican ideal in the U.S. is manifested in the structure and operation of the legislative branch.	CON-3.A.1: The Senate is designed to represent states equally, while the House is designed to represent the population.		391-392; 403-404
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.1: Congress: the Senate and the House of Representatives	CON-3: The republican ideal in the U.S. is manifested in the structure and operation of the legislative branch.	CON-3.A.2: Different chamber sizes and constituencies influence formality of debate.		392; 404

Unit	Big Idea	Topic # Topic Name	Enduring Understanding	Learning Objective (LO) or Essential Knowledge	Essential Knowledge Component	Citations (Separated by a semicolon)
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.1: Congress: the Senate and the House of Representatives	CON-3: The republican ideal in the U.S. is manifested in the structure and operation of the legislative branch.	CON-3.A.3: Coalitions in Congress are affected by term-length differences.		403-404
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.1: Congress: the Senate and the House of Representatives	CON-3: The republican ideal in the U.S. is manifested in the structure and operation of the legislative branch.	CON-3.A.4: The enumerated and implied powers in the Constitution allow the creation of public policy by Congress, which includes:	Passing a federal budget, raising revenue, and coining money	400; 403-404, 544, 548
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.1: Congress: the Senate and the House of Representatives	CON-3: The republican ideal in the U.S. is manifested in the structure and operation of the legislative branch.	CON-3.A.4: The enumerated and implied powers in the Constitution allow the creation of public policy by Congress, which includes:	Declaring war and maintaining the armed forces	603
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.1: Congress: the Senate and the House of Representatives	CON-3: The republican ideal in the U.S. is manifested in the structure and operation of the legislative branch.	CON-3.A.4: The enumerated and implied powers in the Constitution allow the creation of public policy by Congress, which includes:	Enacting legislation that addresses a wide range of economic, environmental, and social issues based on the Necessary and Proper Clause	401
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.2: Structure, Powers, and Functions of Congress	CON-3: The republican ideal in the U.S. is manifested in the structure and operation of the legislative branch.	CON-3.B: Explain how the structure, powers, and functions of both houses of Congress affect the policymaking process.		391-420
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.2: Structure, Powers, and Functions of Congress	CON-3: The republican ideal in the U.S. is manifested in the structure and operation of the legislative branch.	CON-3.B.1: By design, the different structures, powers, and functions of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives affect the policy-making process.		399-403; 403-404
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.2: Structure, Powers, and Functions of Congress	CON-3: The republican ideal in the U.S. is manifested in the structure and operation of the legislative branch.	CON-3.B.2: Though both chambers rely on committees to conduct hearings and debate bills under consideration, different constitutional responsibilities of the House and Senate affect the policy-making process.		403-404
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.2: Structure, Powers, and Functions of Congress	CON-3: The republican ideal in the U.S. is manifested in the structure and operation of the legislative branch.	CON-3.B.3: Chamber-specific procedures, rules, and roles that impact the policy-making process include:	Number of chamber and debate rules that set the bar high for building majority support	404-409
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.2: Structure, Powers, and Functions of Congress	CON-3: The republican ideal in the U.S. is manifested in the structure and operation of the legislative branch.	CON-3.B.3: Chamber-specific procedures, rules, and roles that impact the policy-making process include:	Roles of Speaker of the House, President of the Senate, party leadership, and committee leadership in both chambers	410-412
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.2: Structure, Powers, and Functions of Congress	CON-3: The republican ideal in the U.S. is manifested in the structure and operation of the legislative branch.	CON-3.B.3: Chamber-specific procedures, rules, and roles that impact the policy-making process include:	Filibuster and cloture	408-409
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.2: Structure, Powers, and Functions of Congress	CON-3: The republican ideal in the U.S. is manifested in the structure and operation of the legislative branch.	CON-3.B.3: Chamber-specific procedures, rules, and roles that impact the policy-making process include:	Holds and unanimous consent in the Senate	408-409; 514-515
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.2: Structure, Powers, and Functions of Congress	CON-3: The republican ideal in the U.S. is manifested in the structure and operation of the legislative branch.	CON-3.B.3: Chamber-specific procedures, rules, and roles that impact the policy-making process include:	Role of Rules Committee, Committee of the Whole, and discharge petitions in the House	406-408
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.2: Structure, Powers, and Functions of Congress	CON-3: The republican ideal in the U.S. is manifested in the structure and operation of the legislative branch.	CON-3.B.3: Chamber-specific procedures, rules, and roles that impact the policy-making process include:	Treaty ratification and confirmation role of the Senate	487; 514-516; 481-482; 603
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.2: Structure, Powers, and Functions of Congress	CON-3: The republican ideal in the U.S. is manifested in the structure and operation of the legislative branch.	CON-3.B.4: Congress must generate a budget that addresses both discretionary and mandatory spending, and as entitlement costs grow, discretionary spending opportunities will decrease unless tax revenues increase or the budget deficit increases.		546-551
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.2: Structure, Powers, and Functions of Congress	CON-3: The republican ideal in the U.S. is manifested in the structure and operation of the legislative branch.	CON-3.B.5: Pork barrel legislation and logrolling affect lawmaking in both chambers.		400

Unit	Big Idea	Topic # Topic Name	Enduring Understanding	Learning Objective (LO) or Essential Knowledge	Essential Knowledge Component	Citations (Separated by a semicolon)
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.3: Congressional Behavior	CON-3: The republican ideal in the U.S. is manifested in the structure and operation of the legislative branch.	CON-3.C: Explain how congressional behavior is influenced by election processes, partisanship, and divided government.		412-416
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.3: Congressional Behavior	CON-3: The republican ideal in the U.S. is manifested in the structure and operation of the legislative branch.	CON-3.C.1: Congressional behavior and governing effectiveness are influenced by:	Ideological divisions within Congress that can lead to gridlock or create the need for negotiation and compromise	416-418
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.3: Congressional Behavior	CON-3: The republican ideal in the U.S. is manifested in the structure and operation of the legislative branch.	CON-3.C.1: Congressional behavior and governing effectiveness are influenced by:	Gerrymandering, redistricting, and unequal representation of constituencies have been partially addressed by such Court decisions as Baker v. Carr (1961), which opened the door to equal protection challenges to redistricting and stated the "one person, one vote" doctrine, and the no-racial gerrymandering decision in Shaw v. Reno (1993)	394-397
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.3: Congressional Behavior	CON-3: The republican ideal in the U.S. is manifested in the structure and operation of the legislative branch.	CON-3.C.1: Congressional behavior and governing effectiveness are influenced by:	Elections that have led to a divided government, including partisan votes against presidential initiatives and congressional refusal to confirm appointments of "lame-duck" presidents of the opposite party	409; 413-414
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.3: Congressional Behavior	CON-3: The republican ideal in the U.S. is manifested in the structure and operation of the legislative branch.	CON-3.C.1: Congressional behavior and governing effectiveness are influenced by:	Different role conceptions of "trustee," "delegate," and "politico" as related to constituent accountability in each chamber	399-400
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.4: Roles and Powers of the President	CON-4: The presidency has been enhanced beyond its expressed constitutional powers.	CON-4.A: Explain how the president can implement a policy agenda.		429-430; 433-434;
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.4: Roles and Powers of the President	CON-4: The presidency has been enhanced beyond its expressed constitutional powers.	CON-4.A.1: Presidents use powers and perform functions of the office to accomplish a policy agenda.		429-430; 433-434
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.4: Roles and Powers of the President	CON-4: The presidency has been enhanced beyond its expressed constitutional powers.	CON-4.A.2: Formal and informal powers of the president include:	Vetoes and pocket vetoes - formal powers that enable the president to check Congress	410; 430
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.4: Roles and Powers of the President	CON-4: The presidency has been enhanced beyond its expressed constitutional powers.	CON-4.A.2: Formal and informal powers of the president include:	Foreign policy - both formal (Commander-in-Chief and treaties) and informal (executive agreements) powers that influence relations with foreign nations	433; 434; 602-603
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.4: Roles and Powers of the President	CON-4: The presidency has been enhanced beyond its expressed constitutional powers.	CON-4.A.2: Formal and informal powers of the president include:	Bargaining and persuasion - informal power that enables the president to secure congressional action	419-420; 422-423
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.4: Roles and Powers of the President	CON-4: The presidency has been enhanced beyond its expressed constitutional powers.	CON-4.A.2: Formal and informal powers of the president include:	Executive orders - implied from the president's vested executive power, or from power delegated by Congress, executive orders are used by the president to manage the federal government	444
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.4: Roles and Powers of the President	CON-4: The presidency has been enhanced beyond its expressed constitutional powers.	CON-4.A.2: Formal and informal powers of the president include:	Signing statements - informal power that informs Congress and the public of the president's interpretation of laws passed by Congress and signed by the president	430

Unit	Big Idea	Topic # Topic Name	Enduring Understanding	Learning Objective (LO) or Essential Knowledge	Essential Knowledge Component	Citations (Separated by a semicolon)
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.5: Checks on the Presidency	CON-4: The presidency has been enhanced beyond its expressed constitutional powers.	CON-4.B: Explain how the president's agenda can create tension and frequent confrontations with Congress.		414; 416-417 457; 481-482; 566;
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.5: Checks on the Presidency	CON-4: The presidency has been enhanced beyond its expressed constitutional powers.	CON-4.B.1: The potential for conflict with the Senate depends upon the type of executive branch appointments, including:	Cabinet members	436-438
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.5: Checks on the Presidency	CON-4: The presidency has been enhanced beyond its expressed constitutional powers.	CON-4.B.1: The potential for conflict with the Senate depends upon the type of executive branch appointments, including:	Ambassadors	602
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.5: Checks on the Presidency	CON-4: The presidency has been enhanced beyond its expressed constitutional powers.	CON-4.B.1: The potential for conflict with the Senate depends upon the type of executive branch appointments, including:	White House staff	438-440
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.5: Checks on the Presidency	CON-4: The presidency has been enhanced beyond its expressed constitutional powers.	CON-4.B.2: Senate confirmation is an important check on appointment powers, but the president's longest lasting influence lies in life-tenured judicial appointments.		509-511; 514-515;
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.5: Checks on the Presidency	CON-4: The presidency has been enhanced beyond its expressed constitutional powers.	CON-4.B.3: Policy initiatives and executive orders promoted by the president often lead to conflict with the congressional agenda.		429-430; 446
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.6: Expansion of Presidential Power	CON-4: The presidency has been enhanced beyond its expressed constitutional powers.	CON-4.C: Explain how presidents have interpreted and justified their use of formal and informal powers.		429-445
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.6: Expansion of Presidential Power	CON-4: The presidency has been enhanced beyond its expressed constitutional powers.	CON-4.C.1: Justifications for a single executive are set forth in Federalist No. 70.		53-55, 442
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.6: Expansion of Presidential Power	CON-4: The presidency has been enhanced beyond its expressed constitutional powers.	CON-4.C.2: Term-of-office and constitutional-power restrictions, including the passage of the Twenty-second Amendment, demonstrate changing presidential roles.		450-453
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.6: Expansion of Presidential Power	CON-4: The presidency has been enhanced beyond its expressed constitutional powers.	CON-4.C.3: Different perspectives on the presidential role, ranging from a limited to a more expansive interpretation and use of power, continue to be debated in the context of contemporary events.		457
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.7: Presidential Communication	CON-4: The presidency has been enhanced beyond its expressed constitutional powers.	CON-4.D: Explain how communication technology has changed the president's relationship with the national constituency and the other branches.		448-449
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.7: Presidential Communication	CON-4: The presidency has been enhanced beyond its expressed constitutional powers.	CON-4.D.1: The communication impact of the presidency can be demonstrated through such factors as:	Modern technology, social media, and rapid response to political issues	430; 448-449
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.7: Presidential Communication	CON-4: The presidency has been enhanced beyond its expressed constitutional powers.	CON-4.D.1: The communication impact of the presidency can be demonstrated through such factors as:	Nationally broadcast State of the Union messages and the president's bully pulpit used as tools for agenda setting	446
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.8: The Judicial Branch	CON-5: The design of the judicial branch protects the Supreme Court's independence as a branch of government, and the emergence and use of judicial review remains a powerful judicial practice.	CON-5.A: Explain the principle of judicial review and how it checks the power of other institutions and state governments.		505-506

Unit	Big Idea	Topic # Topic Name	Enduring Understanding	Learning Objective (LO) or Essential Knowledge	Essential Knowledge Component	Citations (Separated by a semicolon)
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.8: The Judicial Branch	CON-5: The design of the judicial branch protects the Supreme Court's independence as a branch of government, and the emergence and use of judicial review remains a powerful judicial practice.	CON-5.A.1: The foundation for powers of the judicial branch and how its independence checks the power of other institutions and state governments are set forth in:	Article III of the Constitution	506-506
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.8: The Judicial Branch	CON-5: The design of the judicial branch protects the Supreme Court's independence as a branch of government, and the emergence and use of judicial review remains a powerful judicial practice.	CON-5.A.1: The foundation for powers of the judicial branch and how its independence checks the power of other institutions and state governments are set forth in:	Federalist No. 78	54-55
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.8: The Judicial Branch	CON-5: The design of the judicial branch protects the Supreme Court's independence as a branch of government, and the emergence and use of judicial review remains a powerful judicial practice.	CON-5.A.1: The foundation for powers of the judicial branch and how its independence checks the power of other institutions and state governments are set forth in:	Marbury v. Madison (1803)	505-506
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.9: Legitimacy of the Judicial Branch	CON-5: The design of the judicial branch protects the Supreme Court's independence as a branch of government, and the emergence and use of judicial review remains a powerful judicial practice.	CON-5.B: Explain how the exercise of judicial review in conjunction with life tenure can lead to debate about the legitimacy of the Supreme Court's power.		505-506; 514; 520
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.9: Legitimacy of the Judicial Branch	CON-5: The design of the judicial branch protects the Supreme Court's independence as a branch of government, and the emergence and use of judicial review remains a powerful judicial practice.	CON-5.B.1: Precedents and stare decisis play an important role in judicial decision making.		524
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.9: Legitimacy of the Judicial Branch	CON-5: The design of the judicial branch protects the Supreme Court's independence as a branch of government, and the emergence and use of judicial review remains a powerful judicial practice.	CON-5.B.2: Ideological changes in the composition of the Supreme Court due to presidential appointments have led to the Court's establishing new or rejecting existing precedents.		520-522
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.10: The Court in Action	CON-5: The design of the judicial branch protects the Supreme Court's independence as a branch of government, and the emergence and use of judicial review remains a powerful judicial practice.	CON-5.B.3: Controversial or unpopular Supreme Court decisions can lead to challenges of the Court's legitimacy and power which Congress and the president can address only through future appointments, legislation changing the Court's jurisdiction, or refusing to implement decisions.		523-524
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.11: Checks on the Judicial Branch	CON-5: The design of the judicial branch protects the Supreme Court's independence as a branch of government, and the emergence and use of judicial review remains a powerful judicial practice.	CON-5.B.4: Political discussion about the Supreme Court's power is illustrated by the ongoing debate over judicial activism versus judicial restraint.		520-522
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.11: Checks on the Judicial Branch	CON-5: The design of the judicial branch protects the Supreme Court's independence as a branch of government, and the emergence and use of judicial review remains a powerful judicial practice.	CON-5.C: Explain how other branches in the government can limit the Supreme Court's power.		522-523
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.11: Checks on the Judicial Branch	CON-5: The design of the judicial branch protects the Supreme Court's independence as a branch of government, and the emergence and use of judicial review remains a powerful judicial practice.	CON-5.C.1: Restrictions on the Supreme Court are represented by:	Congressional legislation to modify the impact of prior Supreme Court decisions	523

Unit	Big Idea	Topic # Topic Name	Enduring Understanding	Learning Objective (LO) or Essential Knowledge	Essential Knowledge Component	Citations (Separated by a semicolon)
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.11: Checks on the Judicial Branch	CON-5: The design of the judicial branch protects the Supreme Court's independence as a branch of government, and the emergence and use of judicial review remains a powerful judicial practice.	CON-5.C.1: Restrictions on the Supreme Court are represented by:	Constitutional amendments	523
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.11: Checks on the Judicial Branch	CON-5: The design of the judicial branch protects the Supreme Court's independence as a branch of government, and the emergence and use of judicial review remains a powerful judicial practice.	CON-5.C.1: Restrictions on the Supreme Court are represented by:	Judicial appointments and confirmations	511-515
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.11: Checks on the Judicial Branch	CON-5: The design of the judicial branch protects the Supreme Court's independence as a branch of government, and the emergence and use of judicial review remains a powerful judicial practice.	CON-5.C.1: Restrictions on the Supreme Court are represented by:	The president and states evading or ignoring Supreme Court decisions	523-524
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 2.11: Checks on the Judicial Branch	CON-5: The design of the judicial branch protects the Supreme Court's independence as a branch of government, and the emergence and use of judicial review remains a powerful judicial practice.	CON-5.C.1: Restrictions on the Supreme Court are represented by:	Legislation impacting court jurisdiction	523
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 2.12: The Bureaucracy	PMI-2: The federal bureaucracy is a powerful institution implementing federal policies with sometimes questionable accountability.	PMI-2.A: Explain how the bureaucracy carries out the responsibilities of the federal government.		480-484
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 2.12: The Bureaucracy	PMI-2: The federal bureaucracy is a powerful institution implementing federal policies with sometimes questionable accountability.	PMI-2.A.1: Tasks performed by departments, agencies, commissions, and government corporations are represented by:	Writing and enforcing regulations	482-483
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 2.12: The Bureaucracy	PMI-2: The federal bureaucracy is a powerful institution implementing federal policies with sometimes questionable accountability.	PMI-2.A.1: Tasks performed by departments, agencies, commissions, and government corporations are represented by:	Issuing fines	483
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 2.12: The Bureaucracy	PMI-2: The federal bureaucracy is a powerful institution implementing federal policies with sometimes questionable accountability.	PMI-2.A.1: Tasks performed by departments, agencies, commissions, and government corporations are represented by:	Testifying before Congress	482
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 2.12: The Bureaucracy	PMI-2: The federal bureaucracy is a powerful institution implementing federal policies with sometimes questionable accountability.	PMI-2.A.1: Tasks performed by departments, agencies, commissions, and government corporations are represented by:	Issue networks and "iron triangles"	245-246
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 2.12: The Bureaucracy	PMI-2: The federal bureaucracy is a powerful institution implementing federal policies with sometimes questionable accountability.	PMI-2.A.2: Political patronage, civil service, and merit system reforms all impact the effectiveness of the bureaucracy by promoting professionalism, specialization, and neutrality.		469-473
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 2.13: Discretionary and Rule-Making Authority	PMI-2: The federal bureaucracy is a powerful institution implementing federal policies with sometimes questionable accountability.	PMI-2.B: Explain how the federal bureaucracy uses delegated discretionary authority for rule making and implementation.		482-483
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 2.13: Discretionary and Rule-Making Authority	PMI-2: The federal bureaucracy is a powerful institution implementing federal policies with sometimes questionable accountability.	PMI-2.B.1: Discretionary and rule-making authority to implement policy are given to bureaucratic departments, agencies, and commissions, such as:	Department of Homeland Security	469, 476-480

Unit	Big Idea	Topic # Topic Name	Enduring Understanding	Learning Objective (LO) or Essential Knowledge	Essential Knowledge Component	Citations (Separated by a semicolon)
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 2.13: Discretionary and Rule-Making Authority	PMI-2: The federal bureaucracy is a powerful institution implementing federal policies with sometimes questionable accountability.	PMI-2.B.1: Discretionary and rule-making authority to implement policy are given to bureaucratic departments, agencies, and commissions, such as:	Department of Transportation	469, 476-480
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 2.13: Discretionary and Rule-Making Authority	PMI-2: The federal bureaucracy is a powerful institution implementing federal policies with sometimes questionable accountability.	PMI-2.B.1: Discretionary and rule-making authority to implement policy are given to bureaucratic departments, agencies, and commissions, such as:	Department of Veterans Affairs	469, 476-480
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 2.13: Discretionary and Rule-Making Authority	PMI-2: The federal bureaucracy is a powerful institution implementing federal policies with sometimes questionable accountability.	PMI-2.B.1: Discretionary and rule-making authority to implement policy are given to bureaucratic departments, agencies, and commissions, such as:	Department of Education	469, 476-480
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 2.13: Discretionary and Rule-Making Authority	PMI-2: The federal bureaucracy is a powerful institution implementing federal policies with sometimes questionable accountability.	PMI-2.B.1: Discretionary and rule-making authority to implement policy are given to bureaucratic departments, agencies, and commissions, such as:	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	469, 476-480
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 2.13: Discretionary and Rule-Making Authority	PMI-2: The federal bureaucracy is a powerful institution implementing federal policies with sometimes questionable accountability.	PMI-2.B.1: Discretionary and rule-making authority to implement policy are given to bureaucratic departments, agencies, and commissions, such as:	Federal Elections Commission (FEC)	469, 476-480
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 2.13: Discretionary and Rule-Making Authority	PMI-2: The federal bureaucracy is a powerful institution implementing federal policies with sometimes questionable accountability.	PMI-2.B.1: Discretionary and rule-making authority to implement policy are given to bureaucratic departments, agencies, and commissions, such as:	Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)	469, 476-480
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 2.14: Holding the Bureaucracy Accountable	PMI-2: The federal bureaucracy is a powerful institution implementing federal policies with sometimes questionable accountability.	PMI-2.C: Explain how Congress uses its oversight power in its relationship with the executive branch.		401-402
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 2.14: Holding the Bureaucracy Accountable	PMI-2: The federal bureaucracy is a powerful institution implementing federal policies with sometimes questionable accountability.	PMI-2.C.1: Oversight and methods used by Congress to ensure that legislation is implemented as intended are represented by:	Committee hearings	402
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 2.14: Holding the Bureaucracy Accountable	PMI-2: The federal bureaucracy is a powerful institution implementing federal policies with sometimes questionable accountability.	PMI-2.C.1: Oversight and methods used by Congress to ensure that legislation is implemented as intended are represented by:	Power of the purse	402
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 2.14: Holding the Bureaucracy Accountable	PMI-2: The federal bureaucracy is a powerful institution implementing federal policies with sometimes questionable accountability.	PMI-2.C.2: As a means to curtail the use of presidential power, congressional oversight serves as a check of executive authorization and appropriation.		401-402
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 2.14: Holding the Bureaucracy Accountable	PMI-2: The federal bureaucracy is a powerful institution implementing federal policies with sometimes questionable accountability.	PMI-2.D: Explain how the president ensures that executive branch agencies and departments carry out their responsibilities in concert with the goals of the administration.		486-487
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 2.14: Holding the Bureaucracy Accountable	PMI-2: The federal bureaucracy is a powerful institution implementing federal policies with sometimes questionable accountability.	PMI-2.D.1: Presidential ideology, authority, and influence affect how executive branch agencies carry out the goals of the administration.		486-487
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 2.14: Holding the Bureaucracy Accountable	PMI-2: The federal bureaucracy is a powerful institution implementing federal policies with sometimes questionable accountability.	PMI-2.D.2: Compliance monitoring can pose a challenge to policy implementation.		487-488

Unit	Big Idea	Topic # Topic Name	Enduring Understanding	Learning Objective (LO) or Essential Knowledge	Essential Knowledge Component	Citations (Separated by a semicolon)
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 2.15: Policy and the Branches of Government	PMI-2: The federal bureaucracy is a powerful institution implementing federal policies with sometimes questionable accountability.	PMI-2.E: Explain the extent to which governmental branches can hold the bureaucracy accountable given the competing interests of Congress, the president, and the federal courts.		484-488
Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 2.15: Policy and the Branches of Government	PMI-2: The federal bureaucracy is a powerful institution implementing federal policies with sometimes questionable accountability.	PMI-2.E.1: Formal and informal powers of Congress, the president, and the courts over the bureaucracy are used to maintain its accountability.		484-488
Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights	BIG IDEA: Liberty and Order	Topic 3.1: The Bill of Rights	LOR-2: Provisions of the U.S. Constitution's Bill of Rights are continually being interpreted to balance the power of government and the civil liberties of individuals.	LOR-2.A: Explain how the U.S. Constitution protects individual liberties and rights.		55-56; 120-150
Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights	BIG IDEA: Liberty and Order	Topic 3.1: The Bill of Rights	LOR-2: Provisions of the U.S. Constitution's Bill of Rights are continually being interpreted to balance the power of government and the civil liberties of individuals.	LOR-2.A.1: The U.S. Constitution includes a Bill of Rights specifically designed to protect individual liberties and rights.		55-56; 120-122
Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights	BIG IDEA: Liberty and Order	Topic 3.1: The Bill of Rights	LOR-2: Provisions of the U.S. Constitution's Bill of Rights are continually being interpreted to balance the power of government and the civil liberties of individuals.	LOR-2.A.2: Civil liberties are constitutionally established guarantees and freedoms that protect citizens, opinions, and property against arbitrary government interference.		119-120
Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights	BIG IDEA: Liberty and Order	Topic 3.1: The Bill of Rights	LOR-2: Provisions of the U.S. Constitution's Bill of Rights are continually being interpreted to balance the power of government and the civil liberties of individuals.	LOR-2.A.3: The application of the Bill of Rights is continuously interpreted by the courts.		120; 124-125; 126-134p 134-138; 138-141; 141-145
Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights	BIG IDEA: Liberty and Order	Topic 3.1: The Bill of Rights	LOR-2: Provisions of the U.S. Constitution's Bill of Rights are continually being interpreted to balance the power of government and the civil liberties of individuals.	LOR-2.B: Describe the rights protected in the Bill of Rights.		55-56; 120; 124-145
Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights	BIG IDEA: Liberty and Order	Topic 3.1: The Bill of Rights	LOR-2: Provisions of the U.S. Constitution's Bill of Rights are continually being interpreted to balance the power of government and the civil liberties of individuals.	LOR-2.B.1: The Bill of Rights consists of the first ten Amendments to the Constitution, which enumerate the liberties and rights of individuals.		55-56; 120; 124-145
Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights	BIG IDEA: Liberty and Order	Topic 3.2: First Amendment: Freedom of Religion	LOR-2: Provisions of the U.S. Constitution's Bill of Rights are continually being interpreted to balance the power of government and the civil liberties of individuals.	LOR-2.C: Explain the extent to which the Supreme Court's interpretation of the First and Second Amendments reflects a commitment to individual liberty.		124-138
Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights	BIG IDEA: Liberty and Order	Topic 3.2: First Amendment: Freedom of Religion	LOR-2: Provisions of the U.S. Constitution's Bill of Rights are continually being interpreted to balance the power of government and the civil liberties of individuals.	LOR-2.C.1: The interpretation and application of the First Amendment's establishment and free exercise clauses reflect an ongoing debate over balancing majoritarian religions practice and free exercise, as represented by such cases as:	Engel v. Vitale (1962), which declared school sponsorship of religious activities violates the establishment clause	136
Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights	BIG IDEA: Liberty and Order	Topic 3.2: First Amendment: Freedom of Religion	LOR-2: Provisions of the U.S. Constitution's Bill of Rights are continually being interpreted to balance the power of government and the civil liberties of individuals.	LOR-2.C.1: The interpretation and application of the First Amendment's establishment and free exercise clauses reflect an ongoing debate over balancing majoritarian religions practice and free exercise, as represented by such cases as:	Wisconsin v. Yoder (1972), which held that compelling Amish students to attend school past the eighth grade violates the free exercise clause	137

Unit	Big Idea	Topic # Topic Name	Enduring Understanding	Learning Objective (LO) or Essential Knowledge	Essential Knowledge Component	Citations (Separated by a semicolon)
Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights	BIG IDEA: Liberty and Order	Topic 3.3.: First Amendment: Freedom of Speech	LOR-2: Provisions of the U.S. Constitution's Bill of Rights are continually being interpreted to balance the power of government and the civil liberties of individuals.	LOR-2.C.2: The Supreme Court has held that symbolic speech is protected by the First Amendment, demonstrated by Tinker v. Des Moines Independent Community School District (1969), in which the court ruled that public school students could wear black armbands in school to protest the Vietnam War		130
Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights	BIG IDEA: Liberty and Order	Topic 3.3.: First Amendment: Freedom of Speech	LOR-2: Provisions of the U.S. Constitution's Bill of Rights are continually being interpreted to balance the power of government and the civil liberties of individuals.	LOR-2.C.3: Efforts to balance social order and individual freedom are reflected in interpretations of the First Amendment that limit speech, including:	Time, place, and manner regulations	132-133
Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights	BIG IDEA: Liberty and Order	Topic 3.3.: First Amendment: Freedom of Speech	LOR-2: Provisions of the U.S. Constitution's Bill of Rights are continually being interpreted to balance the power of government and the civil liberties of individuals.	LOR-2.C.3: Efforts to balance social order and individual freedom are reflected in interpretations of the First Amendment that limit speech, including:	Defamatory, offensive, and obscene statements and gestures	131-132
Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights	BIG IDEA: Liberty and Order	Topic 3.3.: First Amendment: Freedom of Speech	LOR-2: Provisions of the U.S. Constitution's Bill of Rights are continually being interpreted to balance the power of government and the civil liberties of individuals.	LOR-2.C.3: Efforts to balance social order and individual freedom are reflected in interpretations of the First Amendment that limit speech, including:	That which creates a "clear and present danger" based on the ruling in Schenck v. United States (1919)	128-129
Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights	BIG IDEA: Liberty and Order	Topic 3.4: First Amendment: Freedom of the Press	LOR-2: Provisions of the U.S. Constitution's Bill of Rights are continually being interpreted to balance the power of government and the civil liberties of individuals.	LOR-2.C.4: In New York Times Co. v. United States (1971), the Supreme Court bolstered the freedom of the press, establishing a "heavy presumption against prior restraint" even in cases involving national security.		133-134
Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights	BIG IDEA: Liberty and Order	Topic 3.5: Second Amendment: Right to Bear Arms	LOR-2: Provisions of the U.S. Constitution's Bill of Rights are continually being interpreted to balance the power of government and the civil liberties of individuals.	LOR-2.C.5: The Supreme Court's decisions on the Second Amendment rest upon its constitutional interpretation of individual liberty.		124-126
Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights	BIG IDEA: Liberty and Order	Topic 3.6: Amendments: Balancing Individual Freedom with Public Order and Safety	LOR-2: Provisions of the U.S. Constitution's Bill of Rights are continually being interpreted to balance the power of government and the civil liberties of individuals.	LOR-2.D: Explain how the Supreme Court has attempted to balance claims of individual freedom with laws and enforcement procedures that promote public order and safety.		124; 127; 129; 131-132; Chapter 4 FRQ: Argument
Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights	BIG IDEA: Liberty and Order	Topic 3.6: Amendments: Balancing Individual Freedom with Public Order and Safety	LOR-2: Provisions of the U.S. Constitution's Bill of Rights are continually being interpreted to balance the power of government and the civil liberties of individuals.	LOR-2.D.1: Court decisions defining cruel and unusual punishment involve interpretation of the Eighth Amendment and its application to state death penalty statutes over time.		145
Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights	BIG IDEA: Liberty and Order	Topic 3.6: Amendments: Balancing Individual Freedom with Public Order and Safety	LOR-2: Provisions of the U.S. Constitution's Bill of Rights are continually being interpreted to balance the power of government and the civil liberties of individuals.	LOR-2.D.2: The debate about the Second and Fourth Amendments involves concerns about public safety and whether or not the government regulation of firearms or collection of digital metadata promotes or interferes with public safety and individual rights.		124-126; 141-143; 146-148
Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights	BIG IDEA: Liberty and Order	Topic 3.7: Selective Incorporation	LOR-3: Protections of the Bill of Rights have been selectively incorporated by way of the Fourteenth Amendment's due process clause to prevent state infringement of basic liberties.	LOR-3.A: Explain the implications of the doctrine of selective incorporation.		122-123

Unit	Big Idea	Topic # Topic Name	Enduring Understanding	Learning Objective (LO) or Essential Knowledge	Essential Knowledge Component	Citations (Separated by a semicolon)
Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights	BIG IDEA: Liberty and Order	Topic 3.7: Selective Incorporation	LOR-3: Protections of the Bill of Rights have been selectively incorporated by way of the Fourteenth Amendment's due process clause to prevent state infringement of basic liberties.	LOR-3.A.1: The doctrine of selective incorporation has imposed on state regulation of civil rights and liberties as represented by:	McDonald v. Chicago (2010), which ruled the Second Amendment's right to keep and bear arms for self-defense in one's home is applicable to the states through the Fourteenth Amendment	122-123
Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights	BIG IDEA: Liberty and Order	Topic 3.8: Amendments: Due Process and the Rights of the Accused	LOR-3: Protections of the Bill of Rights have been selectively incorporated by way of the Fourteenth Amendment's due process clause to prevent state infringement of basic liberties.	LOR-3.B: Explain the extent to which states are limited by the due process clause from infringing upon individual rights.		120
Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights	BIG IDEA: Liberty and Order	Topic 3.8: Amendments: Due Process and the Rights of the Accused	LOR-3: Protections of the Bill of Rights have been selectively incorporated by way of the Fourteenth Amendment's due process clause to prevent state infringement of basic liberties.	LOR-3.B.1: The Supreme Court has on occasion ruled in favor of states' power to restrict individual liberty; for example, when speech can be shown to increase the danger to public safety.		127-129; 131-132
Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights	BIG IDEA: Liberty and Order	Topic 3.8: Amendments: Due Process and the Rights of the Accused	LOR-3: Protections of the Bill of Rights have been selectively incorporated by way of the Fourteenth Amendment's due process clause to prevent state infringement of basic liberties.	LOR-3.B.2: The Miranda rule involves the interpretation and application of accused persons' due process rights as protected by the Fifth and Sixth Amendments, yet the Supreme Court has sanctioned a public safety exception that allows unwarned interrogation to stand as direct evidence in court.		144
Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights	BIG IDEA: Liberty and Order	Topic 3.8: Amendments: Due Process and the Rights of the Accused	LOR-3: Protections of the Bill of Rights have been selectively incorporated by way of the Fourteenth Amendment's due process clause to prevent state infringement of basic liberties.	LOR-3.B.3: Pretrial rights of the accused and the prohibition of unreasonable searches and seizures are intended to ensure that citizen liberties are not eclipsed by the need for social order and security, including:	The right to legal counsel, a speedy and public trial, and an impartial jury	143-144
Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights	BIG IDEA: Liberty and Order	Topic 3.8: Amendments: Due Process and the Rights of the Accused	LOR-3: Protections of the Bill of Rights have been selectively incorporated by way of the Fourteenth Amendment's due process clause to prevent state infringement of basic liberties.	LOR-3.B.3: Pretrial rights of the accused and the prohibition of unreasonable searches and seizures are intended to ensure that citizen liberties are not eclipsed by the need for social order and security, including:	Protection against warrantless searches of cell phone data under the Fourth Amendment	141, 142-143
Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights	BIG IDEA: Liberty and Order	Topic 3.8: Amendments: Due Process and the Rights of the Accused	LOR-3: Protections of the Bill of Rights have been selectively incorporated by way of the Fourteenth Amendment's due process clause to prevent state infringement of basic liberties.	LOR-3.B.3: Pretrial rights of the accused and the prohibition of unreasonable searches and seizures are intended to ensure that citizen liberties are not eclipsed by the need for social order and security, including:	Limitations placed on bulk collection of telecommunication metadata (Patriot and USA Freedom Acts)	147
Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights	BIG IDEA: Liberty and Order	Topic 3.8: Amendments: Due Process and the Rights of the Accused	LOR-3: Protections of the Bill of Rights have been selectively incorporated by way of the Fourteenth Amendment's due process clause to prevent state infringement of basic liberties.	LOR-3.B.4: The due process clause has been applied to guarantee the right to an attorney and protection from unreasonable searches and seizures, as represented by:	Gideon v. Wainwright (1963), which guaranteed the right to an attorney for the poor or indigent	144
Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights	BIG IDEA: Liberty and Order	Topic 3.8: Amendments: Due Process and the Rights of the Accused	LOR-3: Protections of the Bill of Rights have been selectively incorporated by way of the Fourteenth Amendment's due process clause to prevent state infringement of basic liberties.	LOR-3.B.4: The due process clause has been applied to guarantee the right to an attorney and protection from unreasonable searches and seizures, as represented by:	The exclusionary rule, which stipulates that evidence illegally seized by law enforcement officers in violation of the suspect's Fourth Amendment right to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures cannot be used against that suspect in criminal prosecution	142

Unit	Big Idea	Topic # Topic Name	Enduring Understanding	Learning Objective (LO) or Essential Knowledge	Essential Knowledge Component	Citations (Separated by a semicolon)
Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights	BIG IDEA: Liberty and Order	Topic 3.9: Amendments: Due Process and the Right to Privacy	LOR-3: Protections of the Bill of Rights have been selectively incorporated by way of the Fourteenth Amendment's due process clause to prevent state infringement of basic liberties.	LOR-3.B.5: While a right to privacy is not explicitly named in the Constitution, the Supreme Court has interpreted the due process clause to protect the right of privacy from state infringement. This interpretation of the due process clause has been the subject of controversy, such as has resulted from:	Roe v. Wade (1973), which extended the right of privacy to a woman's decision to have an abortion while recognizing compelling state interests in potential life and maternal health	139
Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights	BIG IDEA: Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	Topic 3.10: Social Movements and Equal Protection	PRD-1: The Fourteenth Amendment's equal protection clause as well as other constitutional provisions have often been used to support the advancement of equality.	PRD-1.A: Explain how constitutional provisions have supported and motivated social movements.		166-170; 173-178; 181;
Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights	BIG IDEA: Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	Topic 3.10: Social Movements and Equal Protection	PRD-1: The Fourteenth Amendment's equal protection clause as well as other constitutional provisions have often been used to support the advancement of equality.	PRD-1.A.1: Civil rights protect individuals from discrimination based on characteristics such as race, national origin, religion, and sex; these rights are guaranteed to all citizens under the due process and equal protection clauses of the U.S. Constitution, as well as acts of Congress.		157-160
Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights	BIG IDEA: Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	Topic 3.10: Social Movements and Equal Protection	PRD-1: The Fourteenth Amendment's equal protection clause as well as other constitutional provisions have often been used to support the advancement of equality.	PRD-1.A.2: The leadership and events associated with civil, women's, and LGBTQ rights are evidence of how the equal protection clause can support and motivate social movements, as represented by:	Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s Letter from a Birmingham Jail and the civil rights movement of the 1960s	157-160; 166-172
Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights	BIG IDEA: Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	Topic 3.10: Social Movements and Equal Protection	PRD-1: The Fourteenth Amendment's equal protection clause as well as other constitutional provisions have often been used to support the advancement of equality.	PRD-1.A.2: The leadership and events associated with civil, women's, and LGBTQ rights are evidence of how the equal protection clause can support and motivate social movements, as represented by:	The National Organization for Women and the women's rights movement	173-179
Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights	BIG IDEA: Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	Topic 3.10: Social Movements and Equal Protection	PRD-1: The Fourteenth Amendment's equal protection clause as well as other constitutional provisions have often been used to support the advancement of equality.	PRD-1.A.2: The leadership and events associated with civil, women's, and LGBTQ rights are evidence of how the equal protection clause can support and motivate social movements, as represented by:	The pro-life (anti-abortion) movement	139-141
Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 3.11: Government Responses to Social Movements	PMI-3: Public policy promoting civil rights is influenced by citizen-state interactions and constitutional interpretation over time.	PMI-3.A: Explain how the government has responded to social movements.		167; 170-171; 177-178; 180-181; 182-183; 183-185; 186-187;
Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 3.11: Government Responses to Social Movements	PMI-3: Public policy promoting civil rights is influenced by citizen-state interactions and constitutional interpretation over time.	PMI-3.A.1: The government can respond to social movements through court rulings and/or policies, as in:	Brown v. Board of Education (1954), which declared that race-based school segregation violates the Fourteenth Amendment's equal protection clause	167
Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 3.11: Government Responses to Social Movements	PMI-3: Public policy promoting civil rights is influenced by citizen-state interactions and constitutional interpretation over time.	PMI-3.A.1: The government can respond to social movements through court rulings and/or policies, as in:	The Civil Rights Act of 1964	170-171
Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 3.11: Government Responses to Social Movements	PMI-3: Public policy promoting civil rights is influenced by citizen-state interactions and constitutional interpretation over time.	PMI-3.A.1: The government can respond to social movements through court rulings and/or policies, as in:	Title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1972	177
Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 3.11: Government Responses to Social Movements	PMI-3: Public policy promoting civil rights is influenced by citizen-state interactions and constitutional interpretation over time.	PMI-3.A.1: The government can respond to social movements through court rulings and/or policies, as in:	The Voting Rights Act of 1965	171

Unit	Big Idea	Topic # Topic Name	Enduring Understanding	Learning Objective (LO) or Essential Knowledge	Essential Knowledge Component	Citations (Separated by a semicolon)
Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 3.12: Balancing Minority and Majority Rights	CON-6: The Supreme Court's interpretation of the U.S. Constitution is influenced by the composition of the Court and citizen-state interactions. At times, it has restricted minority rights and, at others, protected them.	CON-6.A: Explain how the Supreme Court has at times allowed the restriction of the civil rights of minority groups and at other times has protected those rights.		164-165; 166; 174-175;
Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 3.12: Balancing Minority and Majority Rights	CON-6: The Supreme Court's interpretation of the U.S. Constitution is influenced by the composition of the Court and citizen-state interactions. At times, it has restricted minority rights and, at others, protected them.	CON-6.A.1: Decisions demonstrating that minority rights have been restricted at times and protected at other times include:	State laws and Supreme Court holdings restricting African American access to the same restaurants, hotels, schools, etc., as the majority white population based on the "separate but equal" doctrine	164-166
Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 3.12: Balancing Minority and Majority Rights	CON-6: The Supreme Court's interpretation of the U.S. Constitution is influenced by the composition of the Court and citizen-state interactions. At times, it has restricted minority rights and, at others, protected them.	CON-6.A.1: Decisions demonstrating that minority rights have been restricted at times and protected at other times include:	Brown v. Board of Education (1954), which declared that race-based school segregation violates the Fourteenth Amendment's equal protection clause	167
Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 3.12: Balancing Minority and Majority Rights	CON-6: The Supreme Court's interpretation of the U.S. Constitution is influenced by the composition of the Court and citizen-state interactions. At times, it has restricted minority rights and, at others, protected them.	CON-6.A.1: Decisions demonstrating that minority rights have been restricted at times and protected at other times include:	The Supreme Court upholding the rights of the majority in cases that limit and prohibit majority-minority districting	397
Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights	BIG IDEA: Constitutionalism	Topic 3.13: Affirmative Action	CON-6: The Supreme Court's interpretation of the U.S. Constitution is influenced by the composition of the Court and citizen-state interactions. At times, it has restricted minority rights and, at others, protected them.	CON-6.A.2: The debate on affirmative action includes justices who insist that the Constitution is colorblind and those who maintain that it forbids only racial classifications designed to harm minorities, not help them.		189-190
Unit 4: American Political Ideologies and Beliefs	BIG IDEA: Methods of Political Analysis	Topic 4.1: American Attitudes About Government and Politics	MPA-1: Citizen beliefs about government are shaped by the intersection of demographics, political culture, and dynamic social change.	MPA-1.A: Explain the relationship between core beliefs of U.S. citizens and attitudes about the role of government.		197-199
Unit 4: American Political Ideologies and Beliefs	BIG IDEA: Methods of Political Analysis	Topic 4.1: American Attitudes About Government and Politics	MPA-1: Citizen beliefs about government are shaped by the intersection of demographics, political culture, and dynamic social change.	MPA-1.A.1: Different interpretations of core values, including individualism, equality of opportunity, free enterprise, rule of law, and limited government, affect the relationship between citizens and the federal government and the relationships citizens have with one another.		197-208
Unit 4: American Political Ideologies and Beliefs	BIG IDEA: Methods of Political Analysis	Topic 4.2: Solitical Socialization	MPA-1: Citizen beliefs about government are shaped by the intersection of demographics, political culture, and dynamic social change.	MPA-1.B: Explain how cultural factors influence political attitudes and socialization.		203-204
Unit 4: American Political Ideologies and Beliefs	BIG IDEA: Methods of Political Analysis	Topic 4.2: Solitical Socialization	MPA-1: Citizen beliefs about government are shaped by the intersection of demographics, political culture, and dynamic social change.	MPA-1.B.1: Family, schools, peers, media, and social environments (including civic and religious organizations) contribute to the development of an individual's political attitudes and values through the process of political socialization.		199-202
Unit 4: American Political Ideologies and Beliefs	BIG IDEA: Methods of Political Analysis	Topic 4.2: Solitical Socialization	MPA-1: Citizen beliefs about government are shaped by the intersection of demographics, political culture, and dynamic social change.	MPA-1.B.2: As a result of globalization, U.S. political culture has both influenced and been influenced by the values of other countries.		208-210

Unit	Big Idea	Topic # Topic Name	Enduring Understanding	Learning Objective (LO) or Essential Knowledge	Essential Knowledge Component	Citations (Separated by a semicolon)
Unit 4: American Political Ideologies and Beliefs	BIG IDEA: Methods of Political Analysis	Topic 4.3: Changes in Ideology	MPA-1: Citizen beliefs about government are shaped by the intersection of demographics, political culture, and dynamic social change.	MPA-1.B.3: Generational and lifecycle effects also contribute to the political socialization that influences an individual's political attitudes.		199-208
Unit 4: American Political Ideologies and Beliefs	BIG IDEA: Methods of Political Analysis	Topic 4.4: Influence of Political Events on Ideology	MPA-1: Citizen beliefs about government are shaped by the intersection of demographics, political culture, and dynamic social change.	MPA-1.B.4: The relative importance of major political events to the development of individual political attitudes is an example of political socialization.		207-208
Unit 4: American Political Ideologies and Beliefs	BIG IDEA: Methods of Political Analysis	Topic 4.5: Measuring Political Opinion	MPA-2: Public opinion is measured through scientific polling, and the results of public opinion polls influence public policies and institutions.	MPA-2.A: Describe the elements of a scientific poll.		212-214
Unit 4: American Political Ideologies and Beliefs	BIG IDEA: Methods of Political Analysis	Topic 4.5: Measuring Political Opinion	MPA-2: Public opinion is measured through scientific polling, and the results of public opinion polls influence public policies and institutions.	MPA-2.A.1: Public opinion data that can impact elections and policy debates is affected by such scientific polling types and methods as:	Type of poll (opinion polls, benchmark or tracking polls, entrance and exit polls)	214-215
Unit 4: American Political Ideologies and Beliefs	BIG IDEA: Methods of Political Analysis	Topic 4.5: Measuring Political Opinion	MPA-2: Public opinion is measured through scientific polling, and the results of public opinion polls influence public policies and institutions.	MPA-2.A.1: Public opinion data that can impact elections and policy debates is affected by such scientific polling types and methods as:	Sampling techniques, identification of respondents, mass survey or focus group, sampling error	212-214
Unit 4: American Political Ideologies and Beliefs	BIG IDEA: Methods of Political Analysis	Topic 4.5: Measuring Political Opinion	MPA-2: Public opinion is measured through scientific polling, and the results of public opinion polls influence public policies and institutions.	MPA-2.A.1: Public opinion data that can impact elections and policy debates is affected by such scientific polling types and methods as:	Type and format of questions	215-216
Unit 4: American Political Ideologies and Beliefs	BIG IDEA: Methods of Political Analysis	Topic 4.6: Evaluating Public Opinion Data	MPA-2: Public opinion is measured through scientific polling, and the results of public opinion polls influence public policies and institutions.	MPA-2.B: Explain the quality and credibility of claims based on public opinion data.		211-214; 224 Free Response Question Concept Application
Unit 4: American Political Ideologies and Beliefs	BIG IDEA: Methods of Political Analysis	Topic 4.6: Evaluating Public Opinion Data	MPA-2: Public opinion is measured through scientific polling, and the results of public opinion polls influence public policies and institutions.	MPA-2.B.1: The relationship between scientific polling and elections and policy debates is affected by the:	Importance of public opinion as a source of political influence in a given election or policy debate	217-220
Unit 4: American Political Ideologies and Beliefs	BIG IDEA: Methods of Political Analysis	Topic 4.6: Evaluating Public Opinion Data	MPA-2: Public opinion is measured through scientific polling, and the results of public opinion polls influence public policies and institutions.	MPA-2.B.1: The relationship between scientific polling and elections and policy debates is affected by the:	Reliability and veracity of public opinion data	211-214
Unit 4: American Political Ideologies and Beliefs	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 4.7: Ideologies of Political Parties	PMI-4: Widely held political ideologies shape policy debates and choices in American policies.	PMI-4.A: Explain how the ideologies of the two major parties shape policy debates.		265-268; 281-283
Unit 4: American Political Ideologies and Beliefs	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 4.7: Ideologies of Political Parties	PMI-4: Widely held political ideologies shape policy debates and choices in American policies.	PMI-4.A.1: The Democratic Party (D or DEM) platforms generally align more closely to liberal ideological positions, and the Republican Party (R or GOP) platforms generally align more closely to conservative ideological positions.		266-268; 566
Unit 4: American Political Ideologies and Beliefs	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 4.8: Ideology and Policy-Making	PMI-4: Widely held political ideologies shape policy debates and choices in American policies.	PMI-4.B: Explain how U.S. political culture (e.g., values, attitudes, and beliefs) influences the formation, goals, and implementation of public policy over time.		565-568
Unit 4: American Political Ideologies and Beliefs	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 4.8: Ideology and Policy-Making	PMI-4: Widely held political ideologies shape policy debates and choices in American policies.	PMI-4.B.1: Because the U.S. is a democracy with a diverse society, public policies generated at any given time reflect the attitudes and beliefs of citizens who choose to participate in politics at that time.		198; 200-201; 202-208; 565-568

Unit	Big Idea	Topic # Topic Name	Enduring Understanding	Learning Objective (LO) or Essential Knowledge	Essential Knowledge Component	Citations (Separated by a semicolon)
Unit 4: American Political Ideologies and Beliefs	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 4.8: Ideology and Policy-Making	PMI-4: Widely held political ideologies shape policy debates and choices in American policies.	PMI-4.B.2: The balancing dynamic of individual liberty and government efforts to promote stability and order has been reflected in policy debates and their outcomes over time.		119-120; 121-122; 126-127
Unit 4: American Political Ideologies and Beliefs	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 4.9: Ideology and Economic Policy	PMI-4: Widely held political ideologies shape policy debates and choices in American policies.	PMI-4.C: Describe different political ideologies regarding the role of government in regulating the marketplace.		16-20; 539-543
Unit 4: American Political Ideologies and Beliefs	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 4.9: Ideology and Economic Policy	PMI-4: Widely held political ideologies shape policy debates and choices in American policies.	PMI-4.C.1: Liberal ideologies favor more governmental regulation of the marketplace, conservative ideologies favor fewer regulations, and libertarian ideologies favor little or no regulation of the marketplace beyond the protection of property rights and voluntary trade.		16-20; 267; 286-288; 565-568
Unit 4: American Political Ideologies and Beliefs	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 4.9: Ideology and Economic Policy	PMI-4: Widely held political ideologies shape policy debates and choices in American policies.	PMI-4.D: Explain how political ideologies vary on the government's role in regulating the marketplace.		16-20; 267; 286-288; 565-568
Unit 4: American Political Ideologies and Beliefs	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 4.9: Ideology and Economic Policy	PMI-4: Widely held political ideologies shape policy debates and choices in American policies.	PMI-4.D.1: Ideological differences on marketplace regulation are based on different theoretical support, including Keynesian and supply-side positions on monetary and fiscal policies promoted by the president, Congress, and the Federal Reserve.		565-568
Unit 4: American Political Ideologies and Beliefs	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 4.10: Ideology and Social Policy	PMI-4: Widely held political ideologies shape policy debates and choices in American policies.	PMI-4.E: Explain how political ideologies vary on the role of the government in addressing social issues.		16-20; 267
Unit 4: American Political Ideologies and Beliefs	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 4.10: Ideology and Social Policy	PMI-4: Widely held political ideologies shape policy debates and choices in American policies.	PMI-4.E.1: Liberal ideologies tend to think that personal privacy "areas of behavior where government should not intrude" extends further than conservative ideologies do (except in arenas involving religious and educational freedom); conservative ideologies favor less government involvement to ensure social and economic equality; and libertarian ideologies disfavor any governmental intervention beyond the protection of private property and individual liberty.		16-20
Unit 4: American Political Ideologies and Beliefs	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 4.10: Ideology and Social Policy	PMI-4: Widely held political ideologies shape policy debates and choices in American policies.	PMI-4.F: Explain how different ideologies impact policy on social issues.		16-20
Unit 4: American Political Ideologies and Beliefs	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 4.10: Ideology and Social Policy	PMI-4: Widely held political ideologies shape policy debates and choices in American policies.	PMI-4.F.1: Policy trends concerning the level of government involvement in social issues reflect the success of conservative or liberal perspectives in political parties.		281
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Methods of Political Analysis	Topic 5.1: Voting Rights and Models of Voting Behavior	MPA-3: Factors associated with political ideology, efficacy, structural barriers, and demographics influence the nature and degree of political participation.	MPA-3.A: Describe the voting rights protections in the Constitution and in legislation.		

Unit	Big Idea	Topic # Topic Name	Enduring Understanding	Learning Objective (LO) or Essential Knowledge	Essential Knowledge Component	Citations (Separated by a semicolon)
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Methods of Political Analysis	Topic 5.1: Voting Rights and Models of Voting Behavior	MPA-3: Factors associated with political ideology, efficacy, structural barriers, and demographics influence the nature and degree of political participation.	MPA-3.A.1: Legal protections found in federal legislation and the Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-Fourth, and Twenty-Sixth Amendments relate to the expansion of opportunities for political participation.		162-163; 170-171; 175-176
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Methods of Political Analysis	Topic 5.1: Voting Rights and Models of Voting Behavior	MPA-3: Factors associated with political ideology, efficacy, structural barriers, and demographics influence the nature and degree of political participation.	MPA-3.B: Describe different models of voting behavior.		322-324
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Methods of Political Analysis	Topic 5.1: Voting Rights and Models of Voting Behavior	MPA-3: Factors associated with political ideology, efficacy, structural barriers, and demographics influence the nature and degree of political participation.	MPA-3.B.1: Examples of political models explaining voting behavior include:	Rational-choice voting - Voting based on what is perceived to be in the citizen's individual interest	326
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Methods of Political Analysis	Topic 5.1: Voting Rights and Models of Voting Behavior	MPA-3: Factors associated with political ideology, efficacy, structural barriers, and demographics influence the nature and degree of political participation.	MPA-3.B.1: Examples of political models explaining voting behavior include:	Retrospective voting - Voting to decide whether the party or candidate in power should be re-elected based on the recent past	322
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Methods of Political Analysis	Topic 5.1: Voting Rights and Models of Voting Behavior	MPA-3: Factors associated with political ideology, efficacy, structural barriers, and demographics influence the nature and degree of political participation.	MPA-3.B.1: Examples of political models explaining voting behavior include:	Prospective voting - Voting based on predictions of how a party or candidate will perform in the future	322
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Methods of Political Analysis	Topic 5.1: Voting Rights and Models of Voting Behavior	MPA-3: Factors associated with political ideology, efficacy, structural barriers, and demographics influence the nature and degree of political participation.	MPA-3.B.1: Examples of political models explaining voting behavior include:	Party-line voting - Supporting a party by voting for candidates from one political party for all public offices across the ballot	305-306
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Methods of Political Analysis	Topic 5.2: Voter Turnout	MPA-3: Factors associated with political ideology, efficacy, structural barriers, and demographics influence the nature and degree of political participation.	MPA-3.C: Explain the roles that individual choice and state laws play in voter turnout in elections.		304-305; 305-308; 319-322; 324-327
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Methods of Political Analysis	Topic 5.2: Voter Turnout	MPA-3: Factors associated with political ideology, efficacy, structural barriers, and demographics influence the nature and degree of political participation.	MPA-3.C.1: In addition to the impact that demographics and political efficacy can have on voter choice and turnout, structural barriers and type of election also affect voter turnout in the U.S., as represented by:	State voter registration laws	306-307; 325
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Methods of Political Analysis	Topic 5.2: Voter Turnout	MPA-3: Factors associated with political ideology, efficacy, structural barriers, and demographics influence the nature and degree of political participation.	MPA-3.C.1: In addition to the impact that demographics and political efficacy can have on voter choice and turnout, structural barriers and type of election also affect voter turnout in the U.S., as represented by:	Procedures on how, when, and where to vote	304-308; 325
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Methods of Political Analysis	Topic 5.2: Voter Turnout	MPA-3: Factors associated with political ideology, efficacy, structural barriers, and demographics influence the nature and degree of political participation.	MPA-3.C.1: In addition to the impact that demographics and political efficacy can have on voter choice and turnout, structural barriers and type of election also affect voter turnout in the U.S., as represented by:	Mid-term (congressional) or general presidential elections	318; 324-325;
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Methods of Political Analysis	Topic 5.2: Voter Turnout	MPA-3: Factors associated with political ideology, efficacy, structural barriers, and demographics influence the nature and degree of political participation.	MPA-3.C.2: Demographic characteristics and political efficacy or engagement are used to predict the likelihood of whether an individual will vote.		319-322
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Methods of Political Analysis	Topic 5.2: Voter Turnout	MPA-3: Factors associated with political ideology, efficacy, structural barriers, and demographics influence the nature and degree of political participation.	MPA-3.C.3: Factors influencing voter choice include:	Party identification and ideological orientation	322

Unit	Big Idea	Topic # Topic Name	Enduring Understanding	Learning Objective (LO) or Essential Knowledge	Essential Knowledge Component	Citations (Separated by a semicolon)
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Methods of Political Analysis	Topic 5.2: Voter Turnout	MPA-3: Factors associated with political ideology, efficacy, structural barriers, and demographics influence the nature and degree of political participation.	MPA-3.C.3: Factors influencing voter choice include:	Candidate characteristics	323-324
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Methods of Political Analysis	Topic 5.2: Voter Turnout	MPA-3: Factors associated with political ideology, efficacy, structural barriers, and demographics influence the nature and degree of political participation.	MPA-3.C.3: Factors influencing voter choice include:	Contemporary political issues	323
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Methods of Political Analysis	Topic 5.2: Voter Turnout	MPA-3: Factors associated with political ideology, efficacy, structural barriers, and demographics influence the nature and degree of political participation.	MPA-3.C.3: Factors influencing voter choice include:	Religious beliefs or affiliation, gender, race and ethnicity, and other demographic characteristics	265-268; 319-322
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 5.3: Political Parties	PMI-5: Political parties, interest groups, and social movements provide opportunities for participation and influence how people relate to government and policymakers.	PMI-5.A Describe linkage institutions.		229, 231-232; 245-246; 262-265; 279-280; 300-301; 302-304; 319-322; 336-339; 347-348
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 5.3: Political Parties	PMI-5: Political parties, interest groups, and social movements provide opportunities for participation and influence how people relate to government and policymakers.	PMI-5.A.1: Linkage institutions are channels, such as the following, that allow individuals to communicate their preferences to policy-makers:	Parties	262-265; 279-280
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 5.3: Political Parties	PMI-5: Political parties, interest groups, and social movements provide opportunities for participation and influence how people relate to government and policymakers.	PMI-5.A.1: Linkage institutions are channels, such as the following, that allow individuals to communicate their preferences to policy-makers:	Interest Groups	229, 231-232; 245-246; 262-265; 279-280
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 5.3: Political Parties	PMI-5: Political parties, interest groups, and social movements provide opportunities for participation and influence how people relate to government and policymakers.	PMI-5.A.1: Linkage institutions are channels, such as the following, that allow individuals to communicate their preferences to policy-makers:	Elections	300-301; 302-304; 319-322
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 5.3: Political Parties	PMI-5: Political parties, interest groups, and social movements provide opportunities for participation and influence how people relate to government and policymakers.	PMI-5.A.1: Linkage institutions are channels, such as the following, that allow individuals to communicate their preferences to policy-makers:	Media	336-339; 347-348
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 5.3: Political Parties	PMI-5: Political parties, interest groups, and social movements provide opportunities for participation and influence how people relate to government and policymakers.	PMI-5.B: Explain the function and impact of political parties on the electorate and government.		262-265
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 5.3: Political Parties	PMI-5: Political parties, interest groups, and social movements provide opportunities for participation and influence how people relate to government and policymakers.	PMI-5.B.1: The functions and impact of political parties on the electorate and government are represented by:	Mobilization and education of voters	263-264
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 5.3: Political Parties	PMI-5: Political parties, interest groups, and social movements provide opportunities for participation and influence how people relate to government and policymakers.	PMI-5.B.1: The functions and impact of political parties on the electorate and government are represented by:	Party platforms	263
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 5.3: Political Parties	PMI-5: Political parties, interest groups, and social movements provide opportunities for participation and influence how people relate to government and policymakers.	PMI-5.B.1: The functions and impact of political parties on the electorate and government are represented by:	Candidate recruitment	263; 270

Unit	Big Idea	Topic # Topic Name	Enduring Understanding	Learning Objective (LO) or Essential Knowledge	Essential Knowledge Component	Citations (Separated by a semicolon)
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 5.3: Political Parties	PMI-5: Political parties, interest groups, and social movements provide opportunities for participation and influence how people relate to government and policymakers.	PMI-5.B.1: The functions and impact of political parties on the electorate and government are represented by:	Campaign management, including fundraising and media strategy	263-264; 269-270; 278-279
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 5.3: Political Parties	PMI-5: Political parties, interest groups, and social movements provide opportunities for participation and influence how people relate to government and policymakers.	PMI-5.B.1: The functions and impact of political parties on the electorate and government are represented by:	The committee and party leadership systems in legislatures	268-270; 406-408; 410-412
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 5.4: How and Why Political Parties Change and Adapt	PMI-5: Political parties, interest groups, and social movements provide opportunities for participation and influence how people relate to government and policymakers.	PMI-5.C: Explain why and how political parties change and adapt.		272-277; 277-281
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 5.4: How and Why Political Parties Change and Adapt	PMI-5: Political parties, interest groups, and social movements provide opportunities for participation and influence how people relate to government and policymakers.	PMI-5.C.1: Parties have adapted to candidate-centered campaigns, and their role in nominating candidates has been weakened.		277-281
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 5.4: How and Why Political Parties Change and Adapt	PMI-5: Political parties, interest groups, and social movements provide opportunities for participation and influence how people relate to government and policymakers.	PMI-5.C.2: Parties modify their policies and messaging to appeal to various demographic coalitions.		281-283
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 5.4: How and Why Political Parties Change and Adapt	PMI-5: Political parties, interest groups, and social movements provide opportunities for participation and influence how people relate to government and policymakers.	PMI-5.C.3: The structure of parties has been influenced by:	Critical elections and regional realignments	272-281
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 5.4: How and Why Political Parties Change and Adapt	PMI-5: Political parties, interest groups, and social movements provide opportunities for participation and influence how people relate to government and policymakers.	PMI-5.C.3: The structure of parties has been influenced by:	Campaign finance law	313-318
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 5.4: How and Why Political Parties Change and Adapt	PMI-5: Political parties, interest groups, and social movements provide opportunities for participation and influence how people relate to government and policymakers.	PMI-5.C.3: The structure of parties has been influenced by:	Changes in communication and data-management technology	290-291
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 5.4: How and Why Political Parties Change and Adapt	PMI-5: Political parties, interest groups, and social movements provide opportunities for participation and influence how people relate to government and policymakers.	PMI-5.C.4: Parties use communication technology and voter-data management to disseminate, control, and clarify political messages and enhance outreach and mobilization efforts.		290-291
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 5.5: Third-Party Politics	PMI-5: Political parties, interest groups, and social movements provide opportunities for participation and influence how people relate to government and policymakers.	PMI-5.D: Explain how structural barriers impact third-party and independent candidate success.		282-283; 283-288
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 5.5: Third-Party Politics	PMI-5: Political parties, interest groups, and social movements provide opportunities for participation and influence how people relate to government and policymakers.	PMI-5.D.1: In comparison to proportional systems, winner-take-all voting districts serve as a structural barrier to third-party and independent candidate success.		282-283
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 5.5: Third-Party Politics	PMI-5: Political parties, interest groups, and social movements provide opportunities for participation and influence how people relate to government and policymakers.	PMI-5.D.2: The incorporation of third-party agendas into platforms of major political parties serves as a barrier to third-party and independent candidate success.		287-288

Unit	Big Idea	Topic # Topic Name	Enduring Understanding	Learning Objective (LO) or Essential Knowledge	Essential Knowledge Component	Citations (Separated by a semicolon)
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 5.6: Interest Groups Influencing Policy-Making	PMI-5: Political parties, interest groups, and social movements provide opportunities for participation and influence how people relate to government and policymakers.	PMI-5.E: Explain the benefits and potential problems of interest-group influence on elections and policy making.		227-233
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 5.6: Interest Groups Influencing Policy-Making	PMI-5: Political parties, interest groups, and social movements provide opportunities for participation and influence how people relate to government and policymakers.	PMI-5.E.1: Interest groups may represent very specific or more general interests, and can educate voters and office holders, draft legislation, and mobilize membership to apply pressure on and work with legislators and government agencies.		231-232; 240-245; 245-249
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 5.6: Interest Groups Influencing Policy-Making	PMI-5: Political parties, interest groups, and social movements provide opportunities for participation and influence how people relate to government and policymakers.	PMI-5.E.2: In addition to working within party coalitions, interest groups exert influence through long-standing relationships with bureaucratic agencies, congressional committees, and other interest groups; such relationships are described as "iron triangles" and issue networks and they help interest groups exert influence across political party coalitions.		245-246
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 5.6: Interest Groups Influencing Policy-Making	PMI-5: Political parties, interest groups, and social movements provide opportunities for participation and influence how people relate to government and policymakers.	PMI-5.F: Explain how variation in types and resources of interest groups affects their ability to influence elections and policy making.		236-238
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 5.6: Interest Groups Influencing Policy-Making	PMI-5: Political parties, interest groups, and social movements provide opportunities for participation and influence how people relate to government and policymakers.	PMI-5.F.1: Interest group influence may be impacted by:	Inequality of political and economic resources	237-238
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 5.6: Interest Groups Influencing Policy-Making	PMI-5: Political parties, interest groups, and social movements provide opportunities for participation and influence how people relate to government and policymakers.	PMI-5.F.1: Interest group influence may be impacted by:	Unequal access to decision makers	236-237
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 5.6: Interest Groups Influencing Policy-Making	PMI-5: Political parties, interest groups, and social movements provide opportunities for participation and influence how people relate to government and policymakers.	PMI-5.F.1: Interest group influence may be impacted by:	"Free rider" problem	242
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 5.7: Groups Influencing Policy Outcomes	PMI-5: Political parties, interest groups, and social movements provide opportunities for participation and influence how people relate to government and policymakers.	PMI-5.G: Explain how various political actors influence public policy outcomes.		227-233; 236-252
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 5.7: Groups Influencing Policy Outcomes	PMI-5: Political parties, interest groups, and social movements provide opportunities for participation and influence how people relate to government and policymakers.	PMI-5.G.1: Single-issue groups, ideological/social movements, and protest movements form with the goal of impacting society and policy making.		240-245
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 5.7: Groups Influencing Policy Outcomes	PMI-5: Political parties, interest groups, and social movements provide opportunities for participation and influence how people relate to government and policymakers.	PMI-5.G.2: Competing actors such as interest groups, professional organizations, social movements, the military, and bureaucratic agencies influence policy making, such as the federal budget process, at key stages and to varying degrees.		227-233; 236-240; 245-252

Unit	Big Idea	Topic # Topic Name	Enduring Understanding	Learning Objective (LO) or Essential Knowledge	Essential Knowledge Component	Citations (Separated by a semicolon)
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Competing Policy-Making Interests	Topic 5.7: Groups Influencing Policy Outcomes	PMI-5: Political parties, interest groups, and social movements provide opportunities for participation and influence how people relate to government and policymakers.	PMI-5.G.3: Elections and political parties are related to major policy shifts or initiatives, occasionally leading to political realignments of voting constituencies.		272-277
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	Topic 5.8: Electing a President	PRD-2: The impact of federal policies on campaigning and electoral rules continues to be contested by both sides of the political spectrum.	PRD-2.A: Explain how the different processes work in a U.S. presidential election.		318-319; 427-429
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	Topic 5.8: Electing a President	PRD-2: The impact of federal policies on campaigning and electoral rules continues to be contested by both sides of the political spectrum.	PRD-2.A.1: The process and outcomes in U.S. presidential elections are impacted by:	Incumbency advantage phenomenon	323
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	Topic 5.8: Electing a President	PRD-2: The impact of federal policies on campaigning and electoral rules continues to be contested by both sides of the political spectrum.	PRD-2.A.1: The process and outcomes in U.S. presidential elections are impacted by:	Open and closed primaries	301-302
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	Topic 5.8: Electing a President	PRD-2: The impact of federal policies on campaigning and electoral rules continues to be contested by both sides of the political spectrum.	PRD-2.A.1: The process and outcomes in U.S. presidential elections are impacted by:	Caucuses	301
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	Topic 5.8: Electing a President	PRD-2: The impact of federal policies on campaigning and electoral rules continues to be contested by both sides of the political spectrum.	PRD-2.A.1: The process and outcomes in U.S. presidential elections are impacted by:	Party conventions	318
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	Topic 5.8: Electing a President	PRD-2: The impact of federal policies on campaigning and electoral rules continues to be contested by both sides of the political spectrum.	PRD-2.A.1: The process and outcomes in U.S. presidential elections are impacted by:	Congressional and State elections	301, 302-304; 392-397
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	Topic 5.8: Electing a President	PRD-2: The impact of federal policies on campaigning and electoral rules continues to be contested by both sides of the political spectrum.	PRD-2.A.1: The process and outcomes in U.S. presidential elections are impacted by:	The Electoral College	318-319
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	Topic 5.8: Electing a President	PRD-2: The impact of federal policies on campaigning and electoral rules continues to be contested by both sides of the political spectrum.	PRD-2.B: Explain how the Electoral College impacts democratic participation.		318-319; 428;
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	Topic 5.8: Electing a President	PRD-2: The impact of federal policies on campaigning and electoral rules continues to be contested by both sides of the political spectrum.	PRD-2.B.1: The winner-take-all allocation of votes per state (except Maine and Nebraska) under the setup of the Electoral College compared with the national popular vote for president raises questions about whether the Electoral College facilitates or impedes democracy.		427-429
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	Topic 5.9: Congressional Elections	PRD-2: The impact of federal policies on campaigning and electoral rules continues to be contested by both sides of the political spectrum.	PRD-2.C: Explain how the different processes work in U.S. congressional elections.		392-397
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	Topic 5.9: Congressional Elections	PRD-2: The impact of federal policies on campaigning and electoral rules continues to be contested by both sides of the political spectrum.	PRD-2.C.1: The process and outcomes in U.S. Congressional elections are impacted by:	Incumbency advantage phenomenon	323; 393-394
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	Topic 5.9: Congressional Elections	PRD-2: The impact of federal policies on campaigning and electoral rules continues to be contested by both sides of the political spectrum.	PRD-2.C.1: The process and outcomes in U.S. Congressional elections are impacted by:	Open and closed primaries	302

Unit	Big Idea	Topic # Topic Name	Enduring Understanding	Learning Objective (LO) or Essential Knowledge	Essential Knowledge Component	Citations (Separated by a semicolon)
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	Topic 5.9: Congressional Elections	PRD-2: The impact of federal policies on campaigning and electoral rules continues to be contested by both sides of the political spectrum.	PRD-2.C.1: The process and outcomes in U.S. Congressional elections are impacted by:	Caucuses	301
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	Topic 5.9: Congressional Elections	PRD-2: The impact of federal policies on campaigning and electoral rules continues to be contested by both sides of the political spectrum.	PRD-2.C.1: The process and outcomes in U.S. Congressional elections are impacted by:	General (presidential and mid-term) elections	302-304; 392-393
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	Topic 5.10: Modern Campaigns	PRD-2: The impact of federal policies on campaigning and electoral rules continues to be contested by both sides of the political spectrum.	PRD-2.D: Explain how campaign organizations and strategies affect the election process.		310-318
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	Topic 5.10: Modern Campaigns	PRD-2: The impact of federal policies on campaigning and electoral rules continues to be contested by both sides of the political spectrum.	PRD-2.D.1: The benefits and drawbacks of modern campaigns are represented by:	Dependence on professional consultants	310-312
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	Topic 5.10: Modern Campaigns	PRD-2: The impact of federal policies on campaigning and electoral rules continues to be contested by both sides of the political spectrum.	PRD-2.D.1: The benefits and drawbacks of modern campaigns are represented by:	Rising campaign costs and intensive fundraising efforts	313-318
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	Topic 5.10: Modern Campaigns	PRD-2: The impact of federal policies on campaigning and electoral rules continues to be contested by both sides of the political spectrum.	PRD-2.D.1: The benefits and drawbacks of modern campaigns are represented by:	Duration of election cycles	308-309
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	Topic 5.10: Modern Campaigns	PRD-2: The impact of federal policies on campaigning and electoral rules continues to be contested by both sides of the political spectrum.	PRD-2.D.1: The benefits and drawbacks of modern campaigns are represented by:	Impact of and reliance on social media for campaign communication and fundraising	312-313
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	Topic 5.11: Campaign Finance	PRD-2: The impact of federal policies on campaigning and electoral rules continues to be contested by both sides of the political spectrum.	PRD-2.E: Explain how the organization, finance, and strategies of national political campaigns affect the election process.		310-318
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	Topic 5.11: Campaign Finance	PRD-2: The impact of federal policies on campaigning and electoral rules continues to be contested by both sides of the political spectrum.	PRD-2.E.1: Federal legislation and case law pertaining to campaign finance demonstrate the ongoing debate over the role of money in political and free speech, as set forth in:	Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002, which was an effort to ban soft money and reduce attack ads	316-317
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	Topic 5.11: Campaign Finance	PRD-2: The impact of federal policies on campaigning and electoral rules continues to be contested by both sides of the political spectrum.	PRD-2.E.1: Federal legislation and case law pertaining to campaign finance demonstrate the ongoing debate over the role of money in political and free speech, as set forth in:	Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission (2010), which ruled that political spending by corporations, associations, and labor unions is a form of protected speech under the First Amendment	313-314; 317-318
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	Topic 5.11: Campaign Finance	PRD-2: The impact of federal policies on campaigning and electoral rules continues to be contested by both sides of the political spectrum.	PRD-2.E.2: Debates have increased over free speech and competitive and fair elections related to money and campaign funding (including contributions from individuals, PACs, and political parties).		313-318
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	Topic 5.11: Campaign Finance	PRD-2: The impact of federal policies on campaigning and electoral rules continues to be contested by both sides of the political spectrum.	PRD-2.E.3: Different types of political action committees (PACs) influence elections and policy making through fundraising and spending.		313-318
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	Topic 5.12: The Media	PRD-3: The various forms of media provide citizens with political information and influence the ways in which they participate politically.	PRD-3.A: Explain the media's role as a linkage institution.		336-339

Unit	Big Idea	Topic # Topic Name	Enduring Understanding	Learning Objective (LO) or Essential Knowledge	Essential Knowledge Component	Citations (Separated by a semicolon)
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	Topic 5.12: The Media	PRD-3: The various forms of media provide citizens with political information and influence the ways in which they participate politically.	PRD-3.A.1: Traditional news media, new communication technologies, and advances in social media have profoundly influenced how citizens routinely acquire political information, including new events, investigative journalism, election coverage, and political commentary.		336-339; 342-350
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	Topic 5.12: The Media	PRD-3: The various forms of media provide citizens with political information and influence the ways in which they participate politically.	PRD-3.A.2: The media's use of polling results to convey popular levels of trust and confidence in government can impact elections by turning such events into "horse races" based more on popularity and factors other than qualifications and platforms of candidates.		336-338
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	Topic 5.13: Changing Media	PRD-3: The various forms of media provide citizens with political information and influence the ways in which they participate politically.	PRD-3.B: Explain how increasingly diverse choices of media and communication outlets influence political institutions and behavior.		347-348
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	Topic 5.13: Changing Media	PRD-3: The various forms of media provide citizens with political information and influence the ways in which they participate politically.	PRD-3.B.1: Political participation is influenced by a variety of media coverage, analysis, and commentary on political events.		339-339
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	Topic 5.13: Changing Media	PRD-3: The various forms of media provide citizens with political information and influence the ways in which they participate politically.	PRD-3.B.2: The rapidly increasing demand for media and political communications outlets from an ideologically diverse audience have led to debates over media bias and the impact of media ownership and partisan news sites.		349-350
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	Topic 5.13: Changing Media	PRD-3: The various forms of media provide citizens with political information and influence the ways in which they participate politically.	PRD-3.B.3: The nature of democratic debate and the level of political knowledge among citizens is impacted by:	Increased media choices	347-348
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	Topic 5.13: Changing Media	PRD-3: The various forms of media provide citizens with political information and influence the ways in which they participate politically.	PRD-3.B.3: The nature of democratic debate and the level of political knowledge among citizens is impacted by:	Ideologically oriented programming	349-350
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	Topic 5.13: Changing Media	PRD-3: The various forms of media provide citizens with political information and influence the ways in which they participate politically.	PRD-3.B.3: The nature of democratic debate and the level of political knowledge among citizens is impacted by:	Consumer-driven media outlets and emerging technologies that reinforce existing beliefs	347-350
Unit 5: Political Participation	BIG IDEA: Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	Topic 5.13: Changing Media	PRD-3: The various forms of media provide citizens with political information and influence the ways in which they participate politically.	PRD-3.B.3: The nature of democratic debate and the level of political knowledge among citizens is impacted by:	Uncertainty over the credibility of news sources and information	349-350