



- National -

Advanced Placement*

CORRELATION GUIDE

American Democracy Now

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Unit 1: Foundations of American Democracy

Topic	Big Idea	Enduring Understanding	Learning Objective	Essential Knowledge Component	Citations
1.1: Ideals of Democracy	Liberty and Order	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.		45; 50-73
1.1: Ideals of Democracy	Liberty and Order	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.		50-69
1.2: Types of Democracy	Liberty and Order	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.		4-5; 15-16; 24-26; 52; 69-71
1.2: Types of Democracy	Liberty and Order	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.	LOR-1.B.1: Representative democracies can take several forms along this scale: - Participatory democracy, which emphasizes broad participation in politics and civil society - Pluralist democracy, which recognizes group-based activism by nongovernmental interests striving for impact on political decision making - Elite democracy, which emphasizes limited participation in politics and civil society	4-5

1.2: Types of Democracy	Liberty and Order	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.	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.	69-71
1.2: Types of Democracy	Liberty and Order	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.	LOR-1.B.3: The three models of representative democracy continue to be reflected in contemporary institutions and political behavior.	15; 16; 24-26
1.3: Government Power and Individual Rights	Constitutionalism	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.		69-73
1.3: Government Power and Individual Rights	Constitutionalism	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.	CON-1.A.1: Madison's arguments in Federalist No. 10 focused on the superiority of a large republic in controlling the "mischiefs of faction," delegating authority to elected representatives and dispersing power between the states and national government.	70
1.3: Government Power and Individual Rights	Constitutionalism	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.	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.	4

1.4: Challenges of the Articles of Confederation	Constitutionalism	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.		54-58
1.4: Challenges of the Articles of Confederation	Constitutionalism	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.	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 - Lack of tax-law enforcement power	59
1.5: Ratification of the U.S. Constitution	Constitutionalism	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.		58-59; 62; 66- 67
1.5: Ratification of the U.S. Constitution	Constitutionalism	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.	CON-1.C.1: Compromises deemed necessary for adoption and ratification of the Constitution are represented by the: - Great (Connecticut) Compromise - Electoral College - Three-Fifth Compromise - Compromise on the importation of slaves	58

<p>1.5: Ratification of the U.S. Constitution</p>	<p>Constitutionalism</p>	<p>CON-1: The Constitution emerged from the debate about the weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation as a blueprint for limited government.</p>	<p>CON-1.C: Explain the ongoing impact of political negotiation and compromise at the Constitutional Convention on the development of the constitutional system.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>66,67</p>
<p>1.5: Ratification of the U.S. Constitution</p>	<p>Constitutionalism</p>	<p>CON-1: The Constitution emerged from the debate about the weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation as a blueprint for limited government.</p>	<p>CON-1.C: Explain the ongoing impact of political negotiation and compromise at the Constitutional Convention on the development of the constitutional system.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>61</p>
<p>1.5: Ratification of the U.S. Constitution</p>	<p>Constitutionalism</p>	<p>CON-1: The Constitution emerged from the debate about the weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation as a blueprint for limited government.</p>	<p>CON-1.C: Explain the ongoing impact of political negotiation and compromise at the Constitutional Convention on the development of the constitutional system.</p>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Debates about government surveillance resulting from the federal government's response to the 9/11 attacks - The debate about the role of the federal government in public school education 	<p>528</p>

1.6: Principles of American Government	Competing Policy-Making Interests	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.		64-67
1.6: Principles of American Government	Competing Policy-Making Interests	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.	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.	64-67
1.6: Principles of American Government	Competing Policy-Making Interests	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.	PMI-1.A.2: Federalist No. 51 explains how constitutional provisions of separation of powers and checks and balances control abuses by majorities.	70
1.6: Principles of American Government	Competing Policy-Making Interests	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.		64-67
1.6: Principles of American Government	Competing Policy-Making Interests	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	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.	138-139

1.6: Principles of American Government	Competing Policy-Making Interests	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	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.	159-161; 164-165; 168; 175-177; 180
1.7: Relationship Between the States and Federal Government	Constitutionalism	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.		114-118; 127; 131-134
1.7: Relationship Between the States and Federal Government	Constitutionalism	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.	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.	114-118
1.7: Relationship Between the States and Federal Government	Constitutionalism	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.	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.	127; 131- 134
1.8: Constitutional Interpretations of Federalism	Constitutionalism	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.		120-126

<p>1.8: Constitutional Interpretations of Federalism</p>	<p>Constitutionalism</p>	<p>CON-2: Federalism reflects the dynamic distribution of power between national and state governments.</p>	<p>CON-2.B: Explain how the appropriate balance of power between national and state governments has been interpreted differently over time.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>115; 120-123</p>
<p>1.8: Constitutional Interpretations of Federalism</p>	<p>Constitutionalism</p>	<p>CON-2: Federalism reflects the dynamic distribution of power between national and state governments.</p>	<p>CON-2.B: Explain how the appropriate balance of power between national and state governments has been interpreted differently over time.</p>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - 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 	<p>109; 121</p>

1.9: Federalism in Action	Constitutionalism	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.		112-137
1.9: Federalism in Action	Constitutionalism	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.	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.	138
1.9: Federalism in Action	Constitutionalism	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.	CON-2.C.2: National policymaking is constrained by the sharing of power between and among the three branches and state governments.	114-136

Unit 2: Interactions Among Branches of Government

Topic	Big Idea	Enduring Understanding	Learning Objective	Essential Knowledge Component	Citations
2.1: Congress: The Senate and the House of Representatives	Constitutionalism	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.		159-186
2.1: Congress: The Senate and the House of Representatives	Constitutionalism	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.	CON-3.A.1: The Senate is designed to represent states equally, while the House is designed to represent the population.	158-159; 165-168

2.1: Congress: The Senate and the House of Representatives	Constitutionalism	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.	CON-3.A.2: Different chamber sizes and constituencies influence formality of debate.	168
2.1: Congress: The Senate and the House of Representatives	Constitutionalism	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.	CON-3.A.3: Coalitions in Congress are affected by term-length differences.	167-168; 171-173
2.1: Congress: The Senate and the House of Representatives	Constitutionalism	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.	CON-3.A.4: The enumerated and implied powers in the Constitution allow the creation of public policy by Congress, which includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Passing a federal budget, raising revenue, and coining money - Declaring war and maintaining the armed forces - Enacting legislation that addresses a wide range of economic, environmental, and social issues based on the Necessary and Proper Clause 	159-161
2.2: Structure, Powers, and Functions of Congress	Constitutionalism	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.		164-165

2.2: Structure, Powers, and Functions of Congress	Constitutionalism	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.	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.	164-173
2.2: Structure, Powers, and Functions of Congress	Constitutionalism	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.	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.	168
2.2: Structure, Powers, and Functions of Congress	Constitutionalism	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.	<p>CON-3.B.3: Chamber-specific procedures, rules, and roles that impact the policy-making process include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of chamber and debate rules that set the bar high for building majority support - Roles of Speaker of the House, President of the Senate, party leadership, and committee leadership in both chambers - Filibuster and cloture - Holds and unanimous consent in the Senate - Role of Rules Committee, Committee of the Whole, and discharge petitions in the House - Treaty ratification and confirmation role of the Senate 	157; 164; 171-173; 174-177

2.2: Structure, Powers, and Functions of Congress	Constitutionalism	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.	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.	160-163
2.2: Structure, Powers, and Functions of Congress	Constitutionalism	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.	CON-3.B.5: Pork barrel legislation and logrolling affect lawmaking in both chambers.	181
2.3: Congressional Behavior	Constitutionalism	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.		178-185
2.3: Congressional Behavior	Constitutionalism	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.	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 - 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) - Elections that have led to a divided government,	159; 162-163; 167; 175-180

				<p>including partisan votes against presidential initiatives and congressional refusal to confirm appointments of "lame-duck" presidents of the opposite party</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Different role conceptions of "trustee," "delegate," and "politico" as related to constituent accountability in each chamber 	
2.4: Roles and Powers of the President	Constitutionalism	CON-4: The presidency has been enhanced beyond its expressed constitutional powers.	CON-4.A: Explain how the president can implement a policy agenda.		181; 199-205; 207-211; 214-218
2.4: Roles and Powers of the President	Constitutionalism	CON-4: The presidency has been enhanced beyond its expressed constitutional powers.	CON-4.A: Explain how the president can implement a policy agenda.	CON-4.A.1: Presidents use powers and perform functions of the office to accomplish a policy agenda.	181; 199-205; 207-211; 214-218
2.4: Roles and Powers of the President	Constitutionalism	CON-4: The presidency has been enhanced beyond its expressed constitutional powers.	CON-4.A: Explain how the president can implement a policy agenda.	<p>CON-4.A.2: Formal and informal powers of the president include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vetoes and pocket vetoes - formal powers that enable the president to check Congress - Foreign policy - both formal (Commander-in-Chief and treaties) and informal (executive agreements) powers that influence relations with foreign nations - Bargaining and 	173-174; 199-202; 204; 217; 219

				<p>persuasion - informal power that enables the president to secure congressional action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - 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 	
2.5: Checks on the Presidency	Constitutionalism	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.		204; 207-210
2.5: Checks on the Presidency	Constitutionalism	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.	<p>CON-4.B.1: The potential for conflict with the Senate depends upon the type of executive branch appointments, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cabinet members - Ambassadors - White House staff 	207-210

2.5: Checks on the Presidency	Constitutionalism	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.	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.	256-257
2.5: Checks on the Presidency	Constitutionalism	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.	CON-4.B.3: Policy initiatives and executive orders promoted by the president often lead to conflict with the congressional agenda.	199-202
2.6: Expansion of Presidential Power	Constitutionalism	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.		201; 214-218; 223-224
2.6: Expansion of Presidential Power	Constitutionalism	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.	CON-4.C.1: Justifications for a single executive are set forth in Federalist No. 70.	228
2.6: Expansion of Presidential Power	Constitutionalism	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.	CON-4.C.2: Term-of-office and constitutional-power restrictions, including the passage of the Twenty-second Amendment, demonstrate changing presidential roles.	222; 224
2.6: Expansion of Presidential Power	Constitutionalism	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.	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.	218; 228; 229

2.7: Presidential Communication	Constitutionalism	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.		221; 222
2.7: Presidential Communication	Constitutionalism	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.	<p>CON-4.D.1: The communication impact of the presidency can be demonstrated through such factors as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Modern technology, social media, and rapid response to political issues - Nationally broadcast State of the Union messages and the president's bully pulpit used as tools for agenda setting 	219-222
2.8: The Judicial Branch	Constitutionalism	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.		241-242
2.8: The Judicial Branch	Constitutionalism	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.	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Article III of the Constitution - Federalist No. 78 - Marbury v. Madison (1803) 	241; 242; 250-254; 266

2.9: Legitimacy of the Judicial Branch	Constitutionalism	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.		254; 259
2.9: Legitimacy of the Judicial Branch	Constitutionalism	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.	CON-5.B.1: Precedents and stare decisis play an important role in judicial decision making.	244; 245
2.9: Legitimacy of the Judicial Branch	Constitutionalism	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.	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.	257; 262
2.10: The Court in Action	Constitutionalism	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.	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.	267-272

2.11: Checks on the Judicial Branch	Constitutionalism	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.	CON-5.B.4: Political discussion about the Supreme Court's power is illustrated by the ongoing debate over judicial activism versus judicial restraint.	264-266
2.11: Checks on the Judicial Branch	Constitutionalism	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.		254-263; 266-267
2.11: Checks on the Judicial Branch	Constitutionalism	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.	CON-5.C.1: Restrictions on the Supreme Court are represented by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Congressional legislation to modify the impact of prior Supreme Court decisions - Constitutional amendments - Judicial appointments and confirmations - The president and states evading or ignoring Supreme Court decisions - Legislation impacting court jurisdiction 	254; 263; 266-267
2.12: The Bureaucracy	Competing Policy-Making Interests	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.		284-287

2.12: The Bureaucracy	Competing Policy-Making Interests	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.	PMI-2.A.1: Tasks performed by departments, agencies, commissions, and government corporations are represented by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Writing and enforcing regulations - Issuing fines - Testifying before Congress - Issue networks and “iron triangles” 	302-303; 305
2.12: The Bureaucracy	Competing Policy-Making Interests	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.	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.	288-292
2.13: Discretionary and Rule-Making Authority	Competing Policy-Making Interests	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.		284; 286; 298-299
2.13: Discretionary and Rule-Making Authority	Competing Policy-Making Interests	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.	PMI-2.B.1: Discretionary and rule-making authority to implement policy are given to bureaucratic departments, agencies, and commissions, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Department of Homeland Security - Department of Transportation - Department of Veterans Affairs - Department of Education - Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) - Federal Elections 	284; 286; 298-299; 305

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commission (FEC) - Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) 	
2.14: Holding the Bureaucracy Accountable	Competing Policy-Making Interests	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.		301; 304-305; 309
2.14: Holding the Bureaucracy Accountable	Competing Policy-Making Interests	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.	PMI-2.C.1: Oversight and methods used by Congress to ensure that legislation is implemented as intended are represented by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Committee hearings - Power of the purse 	304; 309
2.14: Holding the Bureaucracy Accountable	Competing Policy-Making Interests	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.	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.	301
2.14: Holding the Bureaucracy Accountable	Competing Policy-Making Interests	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.		287; 298; 301-302; 304
2.14: Holding the Bureaucracy Accountable	Competing Policy-Making Interests	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.	PMI-2.D.1: Presidential ideology, authority, and influence affect how executive branch agencies carry out the goals of the administration.	298; 300- 301; 305

2.14: Holding the Bureaucracy Accountable	Competing Policy-Making Interests	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.	PMI-2.D.2: Compliance monitoring can pose a challenge to policy implementation.	300
2.15: Policy and the Branches of Government	Competing Policy-Making Interests	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.		289-290; 296; 300; 304; 306-310
2.15: Policy and the Branches of Government	Competing Policy-Making Interests	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.	PMI-2.E.1: Formal and informal powers of Congress, the president, and the courts over the bureaucracy are used to maintain its accountability.	289-290; 296; 300; 304; 306-310

Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Civil Rights

Topic	Big Idea	Enduring Understanding	Learning Objective	Essential Knowledge	Citations
3.1: The Bill of Rights	Liberty and Order	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.		338-372

3.1: The Bill of Rights	Liberty and Order	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.	LOR-2.A.1: The U.S. Constitution includes a Bill of Rights specifically designed to protect individual liberties and rights.	338; 339-340
3.1: The Bill of Rights	Liberty and Order	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.	LOR-2.A.2: Civil liberties are constitutionally established guarantees and freedoms that protect citizens, opinions, and property against arbitrary government interference.	338-346, 349
3.1: The Bill of Rights	Liberty and Order	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.	LOR-2.A.3: The application of the Bill of Rights is continuously interpreted by the courts.	62; 343
3.1: The Bill of Rights	Liberty and Order	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.		338-372
3.1: The Bill of Rights	Liberty and Order	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.	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.	338-372

3.2: First Amendment: Freedom of Religion	Liberty and Order	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.		342; 344
3.2: First Amendment: Freedom of Religion	Liberty and Order	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.	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engel v. Vitale (1962), which declared school sponsorship of religious activities violates the establishment clause - Wisconsin v. Yoder (1972), which held that compelling Amish students to attend school past the eighth grade violates the free exercise clause 	358
3.3: First Amendment: Freedom of Speech	Liberty and Order	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.	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	350-351; 372

3.3.: First Amendment: Freedom of Speech	Liberty and Order	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.	LOR-2.C.3: Efforts to balance social order and individual freedom are reflected in interpretations of the First Amendment that limit speech, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Time, place, and manner regulations - Defamatory, offensive, and obscene statements and gestures - That which creates a "clear and present danger" based on the ruling in <i>Schenck v. United States</i> (1919) 	353
3.4: First Amendment: Freedom of the Press	Liberty and Order	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.	LOR-2.C.4: In <i>New York Times Co. v. United States</i> (1971), the Supreme Court bolstered the freedom of the press, establishing a "heavy presumption against prior restraint" even in cases involving national security.	354
3.5: Second Amendment: Right to Bear Arms	Liberty and Order	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.	LOR-2.C.5: The Supreme Court's decisions on the Second Amendment rest upon its constitutional interpretation of individual liberty.	342-344
3.6: Amendments: Balancing Individual Freedom with Public Order and Safety	Liberty and Order	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.		342-344; 347-348; 354

<p>3.6: Amendments: Balancing Individual Freedom with Public Order and Safety</p>	<p>Liberty and Order</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>366-367</p>
<p>3.6: Amendments: Balancing Individual Freedom with Public Order and Safety</p>	<p>Liberty and Order</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>342-345; 363</p>
<p>3.7: Selective Incorporation</p>	<p>Liberty and Order</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>LOR-3.A: Explain the implications of the doctrine of selective incorporation.</p>		<p>342</p>
<p>3.7: Selective Incorporation</p>	<p>Liberty and Order</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>LOR-3.A: Explain the implications of the doctrine of selective incorporation.</p>	<p>LOR-3.A.1: The doctrine of selective incorporation has imposed on state regulation of civil rights and liberties as represented by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<p>337; 343-344</p>

<p>3.8: Amendments: Due Process and the Rights of the Accused</p>	<p>Liberty and Order</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>LOR-3.B: Explain the extent to which states are limited by the due process clause from infringing upon individual rights.</p>		<p>339; 346-347; 361-364; 368-371</p>
<p>3.8: Amendments: Due Process and the Rights of the Accused</p>	<p>Liberty and Order</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>LOR-3.B: Explain the extent to which states are limited by the due process clause from infringing upon individual rights.</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>347-349</p>
<p>3.8: Amendments: Due Process and the Rights of the Accused</p>	<p>Liberty and Order</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>LOR-3.B: Explain the extent to which states are limited by the due process clause from infringing upon individual rights.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>365</p>

<p>3.8: Amendments: Due Process and the Rights of the Accused</p>	<p>Liberty and Order</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>LOR-3.B: Explain the extent to which states are limited by the due process clause from infringing upon individual rights.</p>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The right to legal counsel, a speedy and public trial, and an impartial jury - Protection against warrantless searches of cell phone data under the Fourth Amendment - Limitations placed on bulk collection of telecommunication metadata (Patriot and USA Freedom Acts) - Gideon v. Wainwright (1963), which guaranteed the right to an attorney for the poor or indigent - 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 	<p>360-366; 811-813</p>
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<p>3.9: Amendments: Due Process and the Right to Privacy</p>	<p>Liberty and Order</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>LOR-3.B: Explain the extent to which states are limited by the due process clause from infringing upon individual rights</p>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gideon v. Wainwright (1963), which guaranteed the right to an attorney for the poor or indigent - The exclusionary rule, which stipulates 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 the suspect in criminal prosecution. 	
<p>3.9: Amendments: Due Process and the Right to Privacy</p>	<p>Liberty and Order</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>LOR-3.B: Explain the extent to which states are limited by the due process clause from infringing upon individual rights</p>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Roe v. Wade (1973), which extended the right of privacy to a woman's decision to have an abortion while recognizing compelling state 	<p>361-362</p>

				interests in potential life and maternal health	
3.10: Social Movements and Equal Protection	Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	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.		383-401
3.10: Social Movements and Equal Protection	Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	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.	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.	383-401
3.10: Social Movements and Equal Protection	Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	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.	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 : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s Letter from a Birmingham Jail and the civil rights movement of the 1960s - The National Organization for Women and the women's rights movement - The pro-life (anti-abortion) movement, 	383; 397-401; 404-411

<p>3.11: Government Responses to Social Movements</p>	<p>Competing Policy-Making Interests</p>	<p>PMI-3: Public policy promoting civil rights is influenced by citizen-state interactions and constitutional interpretation over time.</p>	<p>PMI-3.A: Explain how the government has responded to social movements.</p>		<p>388-423</p>
<p>3.11: Government Responses to Social Movements</p>	<p>Competing Policy-Making Interests</p>	<p>PMI-3: Public policy promoting civil rights is influenced by citizen-state interactions and constitutional interpretation over time.</p>	<p>PMI-3.A: Explain how the government has responded to social movements.</p>	<p>PMI-3.A.1: The government can respond to social movements through court rulings and/or policies, as in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Brown v. Board of Education (1954), which declared that race-based school segregation violates the Fourteenth Amendment's equal protection clause - The Civil Rights Act of 1964 - Title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1972 - The Voting Rights Act of 1965 	<p>393-396</p>
<p>3.12: Balancing Minority and Majority Rights</p>	<p>Constitutionalism</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>		<p>383-396</p>

<p>3.12: Balancing Minority and Majority Rights</p>	<p>Constitutionalism</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>CON-6.A.1: Decisions demonstrating that minority rights have been restricted at times and protected at other times include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - Brown v. Board of Education (1954), which declared that race-based school segregation violates the Fourteenth Amendment's equal protection clause - The Supreme Court upholding the rights of the majority in cases that limit and prohibit majority-minority districting 	<p>384; 390-396; 655-656</p>
<p>3.13: Affirmative Action</p>	<p>Constitutionalism</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>393</p>

Unit 4: American Political Ideologies and Beliefs

Topic	Big Idea	Enduring Understanding	Learning Objectives	Essential Knowledge	Citations
4.1: American Attitudes About Government and Politics	Methods of Political Analysis	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.		448-466
4.1: American Attitudes About Government and Politics	Methods of Political Analysis	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.	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.	448; 450; 453
4.2: Political Socialization	Methods of Political Analysis	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.		449-467
4.2: Political Socialization	Methods of Political Analysis	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.	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.	448-455

4.2: Political Socialization	Methods of Political Analysis	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.	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.	465
4.3: Changes in Ideology	Methods of Political Analysis	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.	MPA-1.B.3: Generational and lifecycle effects also contribute to the political socialization that influences an individual's political attitudes.	449-451; 463
4.4: Influence of Political Events on Ideology	Methods of Political Analysis	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.	MPA-1.B.4: The relative importance of major political events to the development of individual political attitudes is an example of political socialization.	463; 475-476
4.5: Measuring Political Opinion	Methods of Political Analysis	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.		467; 469

4.5: Measuring Political Opinion	Methods of Political Analysis	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.	MPA-2.A.1: Public opinion data that can impact elections and policy debates is affected by such scientific polling types and methods as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type of poll (opinion polls, benchmark or tracking polls, entrance and exit polls) - Sampling techniques, identification of respondents, mass survey or focus group, sampling error - Type and format of questions 	467-469; 470-472
4.6: Evaluating Public Opinion Data	Methods of Political Analysis	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.		469-471
4.6: Evaluating Public Opinion Data	Methods of Political Analysis	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.	MPA-2.B.1: The relationship between scientific polling and elections and policy debates is affected by the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Importance of public opinion as a source of political influence in a given election or policy debate - Reliability and veracity of public opinion data 	467-472
4.7: Ideologies of Political Parties	Competing Policy-Making Interests	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.		502-510; 527-529

4.7: Ideologies of Political Parties	Competing Policy-Making Interests	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.	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.	501-502; 527-529
4.8: Ideology and Policy-Making	Competing Policy-Making Interests	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.		528-532; 535-539; 542-558
4.8: Ideology and Policy-Making	Competing Policy-Making Interests	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.	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.	528-532; 535-539; 542-558
4.8: Ideology and Policy-Making	Competing Policy-Making Interests	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.	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.	528-532; 535-539; 542-558
4.9: Ideology and Economic Policy	Competing Policy-Making Interests	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.		489-502; 511-514

4.9: Ideology and Economic Policy	Competing Policy-Making Interests	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.	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.	500-502
4.9: Ideology and Economic Policy	Competing Policy-Making Interests	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.		489-502; 511-514
4.9: Ideology and Economic Policy	Competing Policy-Making Interests	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.	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.	497-502
4.10: Ideology and Social Policy	Competing Policy-Making Interests	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.		528-532; 535-539; 542-558; 580-582

4.10: Ideology and Social Policy	Competing Policy-Making Interests	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.	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.	528-532; 535-539; 542-558
4.10: Ideology and Social Policy	Competing Policy-Making Interests	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.		528-532; 535-539; 542-558
4.10: Ideology and Social Policy	Competing Policy-Making Interests	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.	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.	528-532; 535-539; 542-558

Unit 5: Political Participation					
Topic	Big Idea	Enduring Understanding	Learning Objective	Essential Knowledge	Citations
5.1: Voting Rights and Models of Voting Behavior	Methods of Political Analysis	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.		634; 649; 660-664
5.1: Voting Rights and Models of Voting Behavior	Methods of Political Analysis	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.	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.	649
5.1: Voting Rights and Models of Voting Behavior	Methods of Political Analysis	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.		634; 660-664

<p>5.1: Voting Rights and Models of Voting Behavior</p>	<p>Methods of Political Analysis</p>	<p>MPA-3: Factors associated with political ideology, efficacy, structural barriers, and demographics influence the nature and degree of political participation.</p>	<p>MPA-3.B: Describe different models of voting behavior.</p>	<p>MPA-3.B.1: Examples of political models explaining voting behavior include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rational-choice voting—Voting based on what is perceived to be in the citizen's individual interest - Retrospective voting—Voting to decide whether the party or candidate in power should be re-elected based on the recent past - Prospective voting—Voting based on predictions of how a party or candidate will perform in the future - Party-line voting—Supporting a party by voting for candidates from one political party for all public offices across the ballot 	<p>634; 660-663</p>
<p>5.2: Voter Turnout</p>	<p>Methods of Political Analysis</p>	<p>MPA-3: Factors associated with political ideology, efficacy, structural barriers, and demographics influence the nature and degree of political participation.</p>	<p>MPA-3.C: Explain the roles that individual choice and state laws play in voter turnout in elections.</p>		<p>631; 632; 635-636; 639-644; 650- 664</p>

<p>5.2: Voter Turnout</p>	<p>Methods of Political Analysis</p>	<p>MPA-3: Factors associated with political ideology, efficacy, structural barriers, and demographics influence the nature and degree of political participation.</p>	<p>MPA-3.C: Explain the roles that individual choice and state laws play in voter turnout in elections.</p>	<p>MPA-3.C.1: Structural barriers, political efficacy, and demographics can predict differences in voter turnout in the U.S., and the following can influence voter turnout among democracies worldwide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National versus state-controlled elections - Voter registration laws and procedures - Voting incentives or penalties or fines - Election type (midterm or presidential) 	<p>632; 635-636; 641-644; 648-666;</p>
<p>5.2: Voter Turnout</p>	<p>Methods of Political Analysis</p>	<p>MPA-3: Factors associated with political ideology, efficacy, structural barriers, and demographics influence the nature and degree of political participation.</p>	<p>MPA-3.C: Explain the roles that individual choice and state laws play in voter turnout in elections.</p>	<p>MPA-3.C.2: Demographic characteristics and political efficacy or engagement are used to predict the likelihood of whether an individual will vote.</p>	<p>648; 657-660</p>

<p>5.2: Voter Turnout</p>	<p>Methods of Political Analysis</p>	<p>MPA-3: Factors associated with political ideology, efficacy, structural barriers, and demographics influence the nature and degree of political participation.</p>	<p>MPA-3.C: Explain the roles that individual choice and state laws play in voter turnout in elections.</p>	<p>MPA-3.C.3: Factors influencing voter choice include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Party identification and ideological orientation - Candidate characteristics - Contemporary political issues - Religious beliefs or affiliation, gender, race and ethnicity, and other demographic characteristics 	<p>632; 639-641; 644-647; 655-666</p>
<p>5.3: Political Parties</p>	<p>Competing Policy-Making Interests</p>	<p>PMI-5: Political parties, interest groups, and social movements provide opportunities for participation and influence how people relate to government and policymakers.</p>	<p>PMI-5.A Describe linkage institutions.</p>		<p>677- 782</p>
<p>5.3: Political Parties</p>	<p>Competing Policy-Making Interests</p>	<p>PMI-5: Political parties, interest groups, and social movements provide opportunities for participation and influence how people relate to government and policymakers.</p>	<p>PMI-5.A Describe linkage institutions.</p>	<p>PMI-5.A.1: Linkage institutions are channels, such as the following, that allow individuals to communicate their preferences to policy-makers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parties - Interest groups - Elections - Media 	<p>629-670; 677-716; 725-753</p>
<p>5.3: Political Parties</p>	<p>Competing Policy-Making Interests</p>	<p>PMI-5: Political parties, interest groups, and social movements provide opportunities for participation and influence how people relate to government and policymakers.</p>	<p>PMI-5.B: Explain the function and impact of political parties on the electorate and government.</p>		<p>677-717</p>

<p>5.3: Political Parties</p>	<p>Competing Policy-Making Interests</p>	<p>PMI-5: Political parties, interest groups, and social movements provide opportunities for participation and influence how people relate to government and policymakers.</p>	<p>PMI-5.B: Explain the function and impact of political parties on the electorate and government.</p>	<p>PMI-5.B.1: The functions and impact of political parties on the electorate and government are represented by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mobilization and education of voters - Party platforms - Candidate recruitment - Campaign management, including fundraising and media strategy - The committee and party leadership systems in legislatures 	<p>644-646; 658-660; 677-678; 681-683; 690-694; 701-702</p>
<p>5.4: How and Why Political Parties Change and Adapt</p>	<p>Competing Policy-Making Interests</p>	<p>PMI-5: Political parties, interest groups, and social movements provide opportunities for participation and influence how people relate to government and policymakers.</p>	<p>PMI-5.C: Explain why and how political parties change and adapt.</p>		<p>630; 632-633, 636-647; 677; 680; 685; 687; 691; 695; 701; 702; 736; 798-801</p>
<p>5.4: How and Why Political Parties Change and Adapt</p>	<p>Competing Policy-Making Interests</p>	<p>PMI-5: Political parties, interest groups, and social movements provide opportunities for participation and influence how people relate to government and policymakers.</p>	<p>PMI-5.C: Explain why and how political parties change and adapt.</p>	<p>PMI-5.C.1: Parties have adapted to candidate-centered campaigns, and their role in nominating candidates has been weakened.</p>	<p>630; 632; 677; 701-702</p>
<p>5.4: How and Why Political Parties Change and Adapt</p>	<p>Competing Policy-Making Interests</p>	<p>PMI-5: Political parties, interest groups, and social movements provide opportunities for participation and influence how people relate to government and policymakers.</p>	<p>PMI-5.C: Explain why and how political parties change and adapt.</p>	<p>PMI-5.C.2: Parties modify their policies and messaging to appeal to various demographic coalitions.</p>	<p>685; 687; 736,</p>

5.4: How and Why Political Parties Change and Adapt	Competing Policy-Making Interests	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.	PMI-5.C.3: The structure of parties has been influenced by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Critical elections and regional realignments - Campaign finance law - Changes in communication and data-management technology 	633; 647; 677; 680; 691; 701; 795; 798-801; 806
5.4: How and Why Political Parties Change and Adapt	Competing Policy-Making Interests	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.	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.	647; 795; 798-801; 806
5.5: Third-Party Politics	Competing Policy-Making Interests	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.		677-678; 704-708; 710-711
5.5: Third-Party Politics	Competing Policy-Making Interests	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.	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.	677-678; 704-710

<p>5.5: Third-Party Politics</p>	<p>Competing Policy-Making Interests</p>	<p>PMI-5: Political parties, interest groups, and social movements provide opportunities for participation and influence how people relate to government and policymakers.</p>	<p>PMI-5.D: Explain how structural barriers impact third-party and independent candidate success.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>711</p>
<p>5.6: Interest Groups Influencing Policy-Making</p>	<p>Competing Policy-Making Interests</p>	<p>PMI-5: Political parties, interest groups, and social movements provide opportunities for participation and influence how people relate to government and policymakers.</p>	<p>PMI-5.E: Explain the benefits and potential problems of interest-group influence on elections and policy making.</p>		<p>725-754</p>
<p>5.6: Interest Groups Influencing Policy-Making</p>	<p>Competing Policy-Making Interests</p>	<p>PMI-5: Political parties, interest groups, and social movements provide opportunities for participation and influence how people relate to government and policymakers.</p>	<p>PMI-5.E: Explain the benefits and potential problems of interest-group influence on elections and policy making.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>726-749</p>
<p>5.6: Interest Groups Influencing Policy-Making</p>	<p>Competing Policy-Making Interests</p>	<p>PMI-5: Political parties, interest groups, and social movements provide opportunities for participation and influence how people relate to government and policymakers.</p>	<p>PMI-5.E: Explain the benefits and potential problems of interest-group influence on elections and policy making.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>744-745</p>

5.6: Interest Groups Influencing Policy-Making	Competing Policy-Making Interests	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.		728-729; 741
5.6: Interest Groups Influencing Policy-Making	Competing Policy-Making Interests	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.	PMI-5.F.1: Interest group influence may be impacted by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inequality of political and economic resources - Unequal access to decision makers - “Free rider” problem 	728-729; 741
5.7: Groups Influencing Policy Outcomes	Competing Policy-Making Interests	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.		628-716; 733-734; 741-743; 747; 801- 802; 805- 806
5.7: Groups Influencing Policy Outcomes	Competing Policy-Making Interests	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.	PMI-5.G.1: Single-issue groups, ideological/social movements, and protest movements form with the goal of impacting society and policy making.	640; 676-682; 733-734; 741-743; 747; 801-802; 805-806

5.7: Groups Influencing Policy Outcomes	Competing Policy-Making Interests	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.	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.	664-760
5.7: Groups Influencing Policy Outcomes	Competing Policy-Making Interests	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.	PMI-5.G.3: Elections and political parties are related to major policy shifts or initiatives, occasionally leading to political realignments of voting constituencies.	628-716
5.8: Electing a President	Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	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.		633; 639-642; 648-650; 651, 689; 690; 695; 699
5.8: Electing a President	Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	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.	PRD-2.A.1: The process and outcomes in U.S. presidential elections are impacted by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incumbency advantage phenomenon - Open and closed primaries - Caucuses - Party conventions - Congressional and State elections - The Electoral College 	633-636; 639; 649-642; 648-690; 695; 699

5.8: Electing a President	Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	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.		633; 639; 642; 648-649; 699
5.8: Electing a President	Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	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.	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.	699
5.9: Congressional Elections	Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	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.		640-643; 650-651
5.9: Congressional Elections	Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	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.	PRD-2.C.1: The process and outcomes in U.S. Congressional elections are impacted by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incumbency advantage phenomenon - Open and closed primaries - Caucuses - General (presidential and mid-term) elections 	640-641; 643; 650-651

<p>5.10: Modern Campaigns</p>	<p>Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy</p>	<p>PRD-2: The impact of federal policies on campaigning and electoral rules continues to be contested by both sides of the political spectrum.</p>	<p>PRD-2.D: Explain how campaign organizations and strategies affect the election process.</p>		<p>644-647; 661-665; 701; 725; 795; 799 801; 806</p>
<p>5.10: Modern Campaigns</p>	<p>Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy</p>	<p>PRD-2: The impact of federal policies on campaigning and electoral rules continues to be contested by both sides of the political spectrum.</p>	<p>PRD-2.D: Explain how campaign organizations and strategies affect the election process.</p>	<p>PRD-2.D.1: The benefits and drawbacks of modern campaigns are represented by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dependence on professional consultants - Rising campaign costs and intensive fundraising efforts - Duration of election cycles - Impact of and reliance on social media for communication and fundraising 	<p>644-647; 661-665; 701; 725; 799; 801; 806</p>
<p>5.11: Campaign Finance</p>	<p>Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy</p>	<p>PRD-2: The impact of federal policies on campaigning and electoral rules continue to be contested by both sides of the political spectrum.</p>	<p>PRD-2.E: Explain how the organization, finance, and strategies of national political campaigns affect the election process.</p>		<p>646-653; 664-670; 701; 731; 746-753</p>

<p>5.11: Campaign Finance</p>	<p>Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy</p>	<p>PRD-2: The impact of federal policies on campaigning and electoral rules continues to be contested by both sides of the political spectrum.</p>	<p>PRD-2.E: Explain how the organization, finance, and strategies of national political campaigns affect the election process.</p>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002, which was an effort to ban soft money and reduce attack ads - 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 	<p>664; 667-669; 691; 701; 746; 748</p>
<p>5.11: Campaign Finance</p>	<p>Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy</p>	<p>PRD-2: The impact of federal policies on campaigning and electoral rules continues to be contested by both sides of the political spectrum.</p>	<p>PRD-2.E: Explain how the organization, finance, and strategies of national political campaigns affect the election process.</p>	<p>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).</p>	<p>701; 731; 746; 751-752</p>
<p>5.11: Campaign Finance</p>	<p>Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy</p>	<p>PRD-2: The impact of federal policies on campaigning and electoral rules continues to be contested by both sides of the political spectrum.</p>	<p>PRD-2.E: Explain how the organization, finance, and strategies of national political campaigns affect the election process.</p>	<p>PRD-2.E.3: Different types of political action committees (PACs) influence elections and policy making through fundraising and spending.</p>	<p>646-653; 665-670; 731; 746-753</p>

5.12: The Media	Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	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.		763; 767-779
5.12: The Media	Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	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.	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.	767-779
5.12: The Media	Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	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.	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.	763
5.13: Changing Media	Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	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.		772-779
5.13: Changing Media	Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy	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.	PRD-3.B.1: Political participation is influenced by a variety of media coverage, analysis, and commentary on political events.	772-779

<p>5.13: Changing Media</p>	<p>Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy</p>	<p>PRD-3: The various forms of media provide citizens with political information and influence the ways in which they participate politically.</p>	<p>PRD-3.B: Explain how increasingly diverse choices of media and communication outlets influence political institutions and behavior.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>778-779</p>
<p>5.13: Changing Media</p>	<p>Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy</p>	<p>PRD-3: The various forms of media provide citizens with political information and influence the ways in which they participate politically.</p>	<p>PRD-3.B: Explain how increasingly diverse choices of media and communication outlets influence political institutions and behavior.</p>	<p>PRD-3.B.3: The nature of democratic debate and the level of political knowledge among citizens is impacted by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased media choices - Ideologically oriented programming - Consumer-driven media outlets and emerging technologies that reinforce existing beliefs - Uncertainty over the credibility of news sources and information 	<p>774; 776-779</p>