

Unit	Topic	Lesson	Objective1	Objective2	Objective3	Objective4	Objective5
Foundations of American Government							
	Principles of Government						
		Government and the State	Define government and the basic powers every government holds.	Describe the four defining characteristics of the state.	Identify four theories that attempt to explain the origin of the state.	Understand the purpose of government in the United States and other countries.	
		The Formation of Governments	Cite similarities and differences between unitary and federal governments.	Discover the main purposes of a constitution.			
		Types of Government	Examine characteristics of a democracy.	Identify reasons free enterprise is conducive to the growth and preservation of democracy.			
		Basic Concepts of Democracy	Understand the foundations of democracy.	Analyze the connections between democracy and the free enterprise system.	Identify the role of the Internet in democracy.		
		Economic Theories	Name the ways the United States modified its free enterprise system.	Identify the ultimate goal of true communism according to Karl Marx.			

Unit	Topic	Lesson	Objective1	Objective2	Objective3	Objective4	Objective5
		Origins of American Government					
		Our Political Beginnings	Identify the three basic concepts of government that influenced government in America.	Explain the significance of the following landmark documents: the Magna Carta, the Petition of Right, the English Bill of Rights.	Describe the three types of colonies that the English established in North America.		
		The Coming of Independence	Explain how Britain's colonial policies contributed to the growth of self-government in the colonies.	Identify some of the steps that led to growing feeling of colonial unity.	Compare the outcome of the First Continental Congress to that of the Second Continental Congress.	Analyze the ideas of the Declaration of Independence.	Describe the drafting of the State constitutions and summarize the constitutions' common features.
		The Critical Period	Describe the structure of the government set up under the Articles of Confederation.	Explain why the weakness of the Articles led to a critical period for the government in the 1780s.	Describe how the need for a stronger National Government led to plans for a Constitutional Convention.		
		Creating the Constitution	Identify the Framers of the Constitution and discuss how the delegates organized the proceedings at the Philadelphia Convention.	Compare and contrast the Virginia Plan and the New Jersey Plan for a new constitution.	Summarize the major compromises that the delegates agreed to make and the effects of those compromises.	Identify some of the sources from which the Framers of the Constitution drew inspiration.	Describe the delegates' reactions to the Constitution as they completed their work in Philadelphia.
		Ratifying the Constitution	Identify the opposing sides in the fight for ratification and describe the major arguments for and against the constitution.	Describe the inauguration of the new government of the United States of America.			

Unit	Topic	Lesson	Objective1	Objective2	Objective3	Objective4	Objective5
	The Constitution						
		Structure and Principles	Identify the basic structure of the Constitution.	Describe how the founders hoped to prevent any one branch of government from gaining too much power.			
		Three Branches of Government	Explain why the Constitution specifically describes the powers of Congress, but remains vague about the powers of the president.	Identify the branch of the federal government which seems to have the most power today.			
		Amending the Constitution	Describe how the amendment process illustrates federalism.	Identify the primary ways that informal changes are made in the Constitution.			
		The Amendments	Understand why it is important in a democratic society that the government follow due process of law when trying suspected criminals.	Describe how the amendments of the Constitution show the development of democracy in the United States.			
	The Federal System						
		National and State Powers	Compare and contrast the differences between the expressed powers and the implied powers.	Explain how the overall power of the national government compares to that of the states.			

Unit	Topic	Lesson	Objective1	Objective2	Objective3	Objective4	Objective5
		Relations Among the States	Identify the provisions in Article IV of the Constitution that attempt to provide for cooperation among the various state governments.	Understand some of the purposes of interstate compacts.			
		Developing Federalism	Compare the view of the federal government as seen by a states' rightist and a nationalist.	Define the events which show that federalism has been dynamic rather than static since the 1960s.			
		Federalism and Politics	Describe how federalism has benefited the two-party system.	Identify the advantages federalism provides a person who may be dissatisfied with conditions in his or her home state or area.			
Participating in Government							
	Political Parties						
		Parties and What They Do	Define a political party.	Describe the major functions of political parties.			
		The Two-Party System	Identify the reasons why the United States has a two-party system.	Understand multiparty and one-party systems and how they affect the functioning of government.	Describe party membership patterns in the United States.		

Unit	Topic	Lesson	Objective1	Objective2	Objective3	Objective4	Objective5
		The Two-Party System in American History	Understand the origins of political parties in the United States.	Identify and describe the three major periods of single-party domination and describe the current era of divided government.			
		The Minor Parties	Identify the types of minor parties that have been active in American politics.	Understand why minor parties are important despite that fact that none has ever won the presidency.			
		Party Organization	Understand why the major parties have a decentralized structure.	Describe the national party machinery and how parties are organized at the State and local levels.	Identify the three components of the parties.	Examine the future of the major parties.	
Voters and Voter Behavior							
		The Right to Vote	Summarize the history of voting rights in the United States.	Identify and explain constitutional restrictions on the States' power to set voting qualifications.			
		Voter Qualification	Identify the universal requirements for voting in the United States.	Explain the other requirements that States have used or still use as voting qualifications.			

Unit	Topic	Lesson	Objective1	Objective2	Objective3	Objective4	Objective5
		Suffrage and Civil Rights	Describe the 15th Amendment and the tactics used to circumvent it in an effort to deny African Americans the vote.	Explain the significance of the early civil rights legislation passed in 1957, 1960, and 1964.	Analyze the provisions and effects of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.		
		Voter Behavior	Examine the problem of nonvoting in this country, and describe the size of the problem.	Identify people who do not vote.	Examine the behavior of those who vote and those who do not.	Understand the sociological and psychological factors that affect voting and how they work together to influence voter behavior.	
The Electoral Process							
		The Nominating Process	Explain why the nomination process is a critical first step in the election process.	Describe self-announcement, the caucus, and the convention as nomination methods.	Discuss the direct primary as the principal nomination method used in the United States.	Understand why some candidates use the petition as a nomination device.	
		Elections	Analyze how the administration of elections in the United States helps make democracy work.	Define the role of precincts and polling places in the election process.	Describe the various ways in which voters can cast their ballots.	Outline the role that voting machines and other innovations play in the election process.	
		Money and Elections	Explain the issues raised by campaign spending.	Describe the various sources of funding for campaign spending.	Examine federal laws that regulate campaign finance.	Outline the role of the Federal Election Commission in enforcing campaign finance laws.	Describe loopholes in today's campaign finance laws.

Unit	Topic	Lesson	Objective1	Objective2	Objective3	Objective4	Objective5
		Public Opinion					
		The Formation of Public Opinion	Examine the term public opinion and understand why it is difficult to define.	Analyze how family and education shape public opinion.	Describe four additional factors that shape public opinion.		
		Measuring Public Opinion	Describe the challenges involved in measuring public opinion.	Explain why opinion polls are the best measure of public opinion.	Identify five steps in the polling process.	Understand the challenges of evaluating polls.	Recognize the limits on the impact of public opinion in a democracy.
		The Mass Media					
		How Media Impact Government	Identify the major forms of print and broadcast media.	Define news and explain the major purpose of news reporting.			
		Regulating Print and Broadcast Media	Explain why the federal government has more power to regulate the broadcast media than the print media.	Identify issues the Telecommunications Act of 1996 addressed.			
		The Internet and Democracy	Describe some of the identifying characteristics of the Internet.	Name three ways that the Internet has changed how citizens participate in government.			
		Interest Groups					
		The Nature of Interest Groups	Describe the role of interest groups in influencing public policy.	Compare and contrast political parties and interest groups.	Explain why people see interest groups as both good and bad for American politics.		

Unit	Topic	Lesson	Objective1	Objective2	Objective3	Objective4	Objective5
		Types of Interest Groups	Explain how the American tradition of joining organizations has resulted in a wide range of interest groups.	Describe four categories of groups based on economic interests.	Outline the reasons why other interest groups have been created.	Identify the purpose of public-interest groups.	
		Interest Groups at Work	Explain interest groups' three major goals in influencing public opinion.	Describe how interest groups use propaganda to persuade people to their point of view.	Analyze how interest groups try to influence political parties and elections.	Examine how lobbying brings group pressures to bear on the process of making public policy.	
The Legislative Branch							
	The Organization of Congress						
		Congressional Membership	Describe how the apportionment of membership in the House of Representatives in districts provides representation to local voters.	Identify the key common characteristics of members of Congress.			
		The House of Representatives	Determine why committees are more important in the House than they are in the Senate.	Understand why the Rules Committee is one of the most powerful committees in the House.			
		The Senate	Identify why the Senate has fewer rules and a less formal atmosphere than the House.	Determine why the Senate usually takes longer than the House to pass a bill.			

Unit	Topic	Lesson	Objective1	Objective2	Objective3	Objective4	Objective5
		Congressional Committees	Understand why several different kinds of committees are necessary in the House and Senate.	Explain why committee chairpersons are considered the most powerful members of Congress.			
		Staff and Support Agencies	Explain why members of Congress have large personal and committee staffs.	Understand how a committee staffer has more influence than a member of Congress over a proposed bill.			
		Congress Organizes	Describe how and when Congress convenes.	Compare the roles of the presiding officers in the Senate and the House.	Identify the duties of the party officers in Congress.	Describe how committee chairmen are chosen and explain their role in the legislative process.	
Congressional Powers							
		The Scope of Congressional Power	Identify the types of Congressional power.	Compare strict construction of the US Constitution on the subject of Congressional power to liberal construction.			

Unit	Topic	Lesson	Objective1	Objective2	Objective3	Objective4	Objective5
		Investigations and Oversight	Compare ways in which a witness's rights in a congressional investigation are similar to and different from a witness's rights in a court.	Identify the methods Congress uses to exercise its power of legislative oversight.			
		The Expressed Powers of Money and Commerce	Summarize key points relating to Congress's power to tax.	Describe how Congress uses its power to borrow money.	Analyze the importance of Congress's commerce power.	Identify the reasons that the Framers gave Congress the power to issue currency.	Explain how the bankruptcy power works.
		Other Expressed Powers	Identify the key sources of Congress's foreign relations powers.	Describe the power-sharing arrangements between Congress and the President on the issues of war and national defense.	List other key powers exercised by Congress.		
		The Implied Powers	Explain how the Necessary and Proper Clause gives Congress flexibility in lawmaking.	Summarize the key developments in the battle over the implied powers of Congress.			
		The Nonlegislative Powers	Describe Congress's role in amending the Constitution and in deciding elections.	Describe Congress's power to impeach and summarize cases in which it has used that power.	Identify Congress's executive powers.	Explain how Congress uses its investigatory power.	

Unit	Topic	Lesson	Objective1	Objective2	Objective3	Objective4	Objective5
		Congress in Action					
		How a Bill Becomes a Law: The House	List the first steps in introducing a new bill to the House.	Describe what happens to a bill once it enters a committee.	Explain how the House leaders schedule debate on a bill.	Explain what happens to a bill on the House Floor, and identify the final step in passing a bill in the house.	
		The Bill in the Senate	Explain how a bill is introduced in the Senate.	Compare the Senate's rules for debate to the House rules.	Describe the role of conference committees in the legislative process.	Evaluate the actions the President can take after both houses have passed a bill.	
		How a Bill Becomes a Law	Explain why it is easier to defeat legislation than to pass it.	Identify the positive and negative implications of the lengthy process through which all bills must go before becoming laws.			
		Taxing and Spending Bills	Determine the authority Congress has over how the national government will raise and spend money.	Identify the procedure whereby Congress provides money to the executive agencies and departments.			
		Influencing Congress	Determine how closely the votes of members of Congress should reflect the opinions of their constituents.	Identify factors a member of Congress weighs when deciding whether to support the views of an interest group or of the president.			

Unit	Topic	Lesson	Objective1	Objective2	Objective3	Objective4	Objective5
		Helping Constituents	Explain why legislators spend much of their time helping their constituents.	Determine how the organization and methods of Congress contribute to pork-barrel legislation.			
The Executive Branch							
	The Presidency						
		The President's Job Description	Identify the President's many roles.	Understand the formal qualifications necessary to become President.	Discuss issues involving the length of the President's term.	Describe the President's pay and benefits.	
		Presidential Succession and the Vice Presidency	Explain how the Constitution provides for presidential succession.	Understand the Constitutional provisions relating to presidential disability.	Describe the role of the Vice President.		
		Presidential Selection: The Framers' Plan	Explain the Framers' original provisions for choosing the President.	Outline how the rise of political parties changed the original process set out in the Constitution.			
		Presidential Nominations	Describe the role of conventions in the presidential nomination process.	Evaluate the importance of presidential primaries.	Understand the role of the caucus-convention process.	Outline the events that take place during a national convention.	Examine the characteristics that determine who is nominated as a presidential candidate.
		The Election	Understand the function of the electoral college today.	Describe the flaws in the electoral college system.	Outline the advantages and disadvantages of proposed reform in the electoral college.		

Unit	Topic	Lesson	Objective1	Objective2	Objective3	Objective4	Objective5
	The Presidency in Action						
		Presidential Powers	Explain why presidential powers tend to grow in times of national emergency.	Describe the sources of and limits to the powers of the president.			
		Roles of the President	Understand how the presidential roles of head of state, chief diplomat, and commander in chief work together to provide leadership in foreign relations.	Describe the president's role in growth and stability of the American economy.			
		Styles of Leadership	Explain why communication skills are so important to being an effective president.	Describe a leadership quality you think is most important to the success of a president.			
	The Federal Bureaucracy						
		The Federal Bureaucracy	Define a bureaucracy.	Identify the major elements of the federal bureaucracy.	Explain how groups within the federal bureaucracy are named.	Describe the differences between a staff agency and a line agency.	
		The Bureaucracy at Work	Compare and contrast the advantages and disadvantages of bureaucrats taking a greater role in policy making.	Determine why people sometimes get frustrated with government bureaucracy.			

Unit	Topic	Lesson	Objective1	Objective2	Objective3	Objective4	Objective5
		The Executive Office of the President	Describe the Executive Office of the President.	Explain the duties of the White House Office and the National Security Council.	Identify additional agencies in the Executive Office of the President that assist the President.		
		The Executive Departments	Describe the origin and development of the executive departments.	Explain how Cabinet members are chosen.	Identify the role of the Cabinet in the President's decisions.		
		Bureaucratic Organization	Identify the general organizational structure of the 15 cabinet level departments.	Understand the difference between the independent government agencies and the regulatory commissions.			
		Independent Agencies	Explain why the government created independent agencies.	Identify the characteristics of independent executive agencies and independent regulatory commissions.	Describe the structure of government corporations.		
		The Civil Service	Describe the development of the civil service.	Identify characteristics of the civil service as it exists today.	Analyze the restrictions of the political activities of members of civil service.		
Financing Government							
		Taxes	Explain how and why the Constitution gives Congress the power to tax.	Describe the most significant federal taxes collected by the government today.	Summarize why the Federal Government imposes taxes for nonrevenue purposes.		

Unit	Topic	Lesson	Objective1	Objective2	Objective3	Objective4	Objective5
		Nontax Revenues and Borrowing	List the nontax sources of government revenues.	Describe how the Federal Government borrows money.	Analyze the causes and effects of the public debt.		
		Preparing the Federal Budget	Explain how executive and legislative branches work together to produce an annual budget for the federal government.	Understand why it is so difficult for the federal government to reduce spending or raise taxes in order to balance the budget.			
		Managing the Economy	Compare and contrast the differences between fiscal policy and monetary policy.	Identify the four categories of federal government spending.			
Social and Domestic Policy							
		Business and Labor Policy	Examine the overall aims of United States business policy regarding competition and consumers.	Understand how the federal government helps unions to organize and grow.			
		Agriculture and Environment	Explain how American farm policy attempts to stabilize farm prices.	Identify the working relationship between the federal government and localities in carrying out environmental policy.			
		Health and Public Assistance	Understand the purpose of Social Security, and how it operates.	List the most recent changes in federal public assistance programs.			

Unit	Topic	Lesson	Objective1	Objective2	Objective3	Objective4	Objective5
		Education, Housing, and Transportation	Identify the steps the federal government has taken since 1980 to support public education.	Understand why federal housing policy has been a political battleground for many years.			
Foreign Policy and National Defense							
		Foreign Affairs and National Security	Define foreign policy, and understand the difference between isolationism and internationalism.	Explain the functions, components, and organization of the Department of State.	Summarize the functions, components, and organization of the Department Of Defense and the military departments.		
		Other Foreign and Defense Agencies	Describe a number of government agencies, besides the Departments of State and Defense, that are involved in foreign and defense policy.	Explain how the CIA, the Department of Homeland Security, NASA, and the Selective Service System contribute to the nation's security.			
		American Foreign Policy Overview	Summarize American foreign policy from independence through World War I.	Show how the two World Wars affected America's traditional policy of isolationism.	Explain the principles of collective security and deterrence and their use during the cold war.	Describe American foreign policy since the end of the cold war.	
		Foreign Aid and Defense Alliances	Identify the two types of foreign aid and describe United States foreign aid policy.	Describe the major security alliances to which the United States belongs, and summarize United States policy in the Middle East.	Examine the role, structure, and problems that face the United Nations.		

Unit	Topic	Lesson	Objective1	Objective2	Objective3	Objective4	Objective5
The Judicial Branch							
The Federal Court System							
		The National Judiciary	Explain why the Constitution created a national judiciary, and describe its structure.	Identify the criteria that determine whether a case is within the jurisdiction of a federal court.	Outline the selection process for federal judges.	List the terms of office for federal judges and explain how their salaries are determined.	Examine the roles carried out by federal court officers.
		The Inferior Courts	Outline the structure and jurisdiction of the federal district courts.	Describe the structure and jurisdiction of the federal courts of appeals.	Outline the structure and jurisdiction of the two other constitutional courts.		
		The Supreme Court	Define the concept of judicial review.	Outline the scope of the Supreme Court's jurisdiction.	Examine how cases reach the Supreme Court.	Summarize the way the Court operates.	
		The Special Courts	List the conditions under which a citizen may sue the government in the US Court of Federal Claims.	Examine the roles of the territorial courts and the District of Columbia courts.	Contrast the functions of the US Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces and the US Court of Appeals for Veterans' Claims.	Explain what types of cases are brought to the United States Tax Court.	
Supreme Court Decision Making							
		The Supreme Court at Work	Determine the route most cases from other courts take in reaching the Supreme Court.	Identify the main steps the Supreme Court takes in deciding cases.			

Unit	Topic	Lesson	Objective1	Objective2	Objective3	Objective4	Objective5
		Shaping Public Policy	Determine if the Court's use of judicial review gives it too much power compared to that of the president and Congress.	Explain by what means the Supreme Court's power is limited.			
		Influencing Court Decisions	Explain how relationships among the justices affect the Supreme Court.	List the various external influences on Supreme Court decisions.			
Civil Liberties and the Law							
	Constitutional Freedoms						
		The Unalienable Rights	Explain how Americans' commitment to freedom led to the creation of the Bill of Rights.	Understand that the rights guaranteed by limited government are not absolute.	Show how federalism affects individual rights.	Describe how the 9th Amendment helps guarantee individual rights.	
		Freedom of Religion	Examine why a free society cannot exist without free expression.	Describe the "wall of separation between church and state" set by the Establishment Clause of the First Amendment.	Summarize the Supreme Court rulings on religion and education as well as other Establishment Clause cases.	Explain how the Supreme Court has interpreted and limited the Free Exercise Clauses.	
		Freedom of Speech and Press	Explain the importance of the two basic purposes of the guaranties of free expression.	Summarize how the Supreme Court has limited seditious speech and obscenity.	Examine the issues of prior restraint and press confidentiality and describe the limits the Court has placed on the media.	Define symbolic and commercial speech, describe the limits on their exercise.	

Unit	Topic	Lesson	Objective1	Objective2	Objective3	Objective4	Objective5
		Freedom of Assembly	List the limits on public assembly.	Identify the constitutional protections applied to demonstrations by unpopular groups, or to those who might incite violence.			
Law in America							
		Sources of American Law	List the four major sources of law in the United States.	Explain how the key principles of the legal system provide justice for citizens.			
		Civil Law	Identify the types of civil law that affect people today.	List the steps in a civil law case.			
		Criminal Law	Explain how the types of crime are identified according to severity.	List the main steps in a criminal case.			
Protecting Individual Rights							
		Due Process of Law	Explain the meaning of due process of law as set out in the 5th and 14th amendments.	Define police power and understand its relationship to civil rights.	Describe the right of privacy and its origins in constitutional law.		
		Freedom and Security of the Person	Outline Supreme Court decisions regarding slavery and involuntary servitude.	Explain the intent and application of the 2nd Amendment's protection of the right to keep and bear arms.	Summarize the constitutional provisions designed to guarantee security of home and person.		

Unit	Topic	Lesson	Objective1	Objective2	Objective3	Objective4	Objective5
		Rights of the Accused	Define the writ of habeas corpus, bill of attainder, and ex post facto laws.	Outline how the right to a grand jury and the guarantee against double jeopardy help ensure the rights of the accused.	Describe issues that arise from the guarantee of a speedy and public trial.	Determine what constitutes a fair trial by jury.	Examine the right to an adequate defense and the guarantee against self-incrimination.
		Punishment	Explain the purpose of bail and preventative detention.	Describe the Courts interpretation of cruel and unusual punishment.	Outline the history of the Court's decision on capital punishment.	Define the crime of treason.	
Citizenship and Equal Justice							
		A Nation of Immigrants	Explain how the United States classifies non-citizens.	Determine how immigration policy in the United States changed over time.			
		Diversity and Discrimination in American Society	Understand what it means to live in a heterogeneous society.	Summarize the history of race-based discrimination in the United States.	Examine discrimination against women in the past and present.		
		The Basis of Citizenship	Define the requirements for citizenship in the United States.	Identify the main responsibilities of American citizens.			
		Equal Protection of the Law	Define the constitutional meaning of "equal protection".	Understand how the Court applied the Fourteenth Amendment's equal protection clause to the issue of discrimination.			

Unit	Topic	Lesson	Objective1	Objective2	Objective3	Objective4	Objective5
		Challenges for Civil Liberties	Identify the issues when the Supreme Court deals with affirmative action cases.	Explain how the reasonableness standard applies in cases of sex discrimination.			
State and Local Government							
Structure and Function of State Government							
		State Constitutions	List the four most important functions of state constitutions.	Identify the basic common characteristics of state constitutions.			
		The Three Branches	Explain how state legislatures and governors work together to pass laws and carry out policies that affect citizens of a state.	Determine the differences between states in their methods of selecting qualified people to serve as judges.			
		State Government Policy	List four major objectives of state economic policy.	Explain why each state has its own criminal laws.			
		Financing State Government	Identify the major sources of state tax revenue.	Determine the kinds of programs the federal government uses to provide aid to states.			
Governing the States							
		The Governor and State Administration	Describe the office of governor.	Summarize the governor's many roles, including the powers, duties, and limitations of the office.	List and describe the other State executive offices.		

Unit	Topic	Lesson	Objective1	Objective2	Objective3	Objective4	Objective5
		In the Courtroom	Identify and define the kinds of law applied in State courts.	Compare and contrast civil law and criminal law.	Describe the jury system.		
		The Courts and Their Judges	Explain how State courts are organized and describe the work of each kind of State court.	Examine and evaluate the different way that judges are selected.			
Structure and Function of Local Government							
		Counties, Towns, and Townships	Describe some differences among counties.	Examine the government structure of counties.	Identify the functions of counties.	Analyze the need for reform in county government.	Examine the governments of towns, townships, and special districts.
		Cities and Metropolitan Areas	Examine reasons for America's shift from a rural to an urban society.	Explain the process of incorporation and the function of city charters.	Contrast the major forms of city government.	Evaluate the need for city planning.	Outline the challenges that face suburbs and metropolitan areas.
		Serving Localities	Identify the major issues surrounding the services local governments provide.	Understand how special districts and regional arrangements help local governments serve the needs of communities.			
		Financing State and Local Government	Describe the major Federal and State limits on raising revenue.	List the four principles of sound taxation.	Identify major tax and nontax sources of State and local revenue.	Explain the State budget process.	
		Challenges of Urban Growth	How have shifts in the population affected cities and their governments in recent years?	What large problems do metropolitan governments face today and in the future?			

Unit	Topic	Lesson	Objective1	Objective2	Objective3	Objective4	Objective5
Political and Economic Systems							
	Political Systems in Today's World						
		Democratic Governments	Identify the forms that democratic governments take today.	Identify the challenges for democracy in Western Europe and Japan.			
		Authoritarian Governments	Describe how China's Communist Party controls the government.	Describe how the role of religion is different in Islamic governments than in democratic ones.			
		International Organizations	Identify the basic structure of the United Nations.	Explain the history of the European Union's development.			
		Global Issues	Define state-sponsored terrorism.	Explain why the United States has been reluctant to sign the treaty creating the International Criminal Court.			
Comparative Political Systems							
		Great Britain	Examine the elements that make up Britain's unwritten constitution.	Identify the role of the British monarchy.	Explain the role of Parliament.	Analyze changes that have occurred in regional and local government in Britain.	Describe the British court system.
		Japan	Examine early Japanese government and the Japanese constitution.	Summarize the structure and functions of the National Diet.	Explain how the prime minister and cabinet perform the nation's executive functions.	Examine the Japanese bureaucracy, political parties, and courts.	Understand regional and local government in Japan.

Unit	Topic	Lesson	Objective1	Objective2	Objective3	Objective4	Objective5
		Mexico	Summarize Mexico's early political history.	Examine Mexico's three branches of government.	Describe recent changes in Mexico's national politics.	Explain how Mexico's regional and local government is structured.	
		Russia	Summarize Russia's political history after Bolshevik Revolution.	Outline the structure of the Soviet government.	Describe Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms.	Identify events leading to the fall of the Soviet Union.	Examine the structure of the Russian government today.
		China	Examine China's political background.	Describe China's government today.			
Comparative Economic Systems							
		Capitalism	Identify the factors of production.	Describe the free enterprise system and laissez-faire theory.	Analyze the role of government in a mixed economy.	Compare and contrast three types of business organizations.	Explain the role of profit and loss in a free enterprise system.
		Socialism	Define socialism and explain how it developed from the Industrial Revolution.	Identify important characteristics of socialist economies.	Describe socialism in developing countries.	Evaluate the pros and cons of socialism.	
		Communism	Summarize the theories of Karl Marx.	Outline the characteristics of communist economics.	Describe communism in the Soviet Union, China, and other nations.		
Economic Systems in Today's World							
		Emerging Economies	Identify the important economic choices that developing and newly developed nations must make.	Understand how economic choices have affected the development of nations in Latin America and Africa.			
		Major Economies in Transition	Explain how economic problems led to the collapse of the Soviet Union.	Identify some of the obstacles to change faced by Russia.			

Unit	Topic	Lesson	Objective1	Objective2	Objective3	Objective4	Objective5
		The Global Economy	Explain why nations develop trading blocs and regional trade agreements.	Identify the four types of trade policy.			