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<td>Question</td>
<td>What do we want students to learn?</td>
<td>How will we deliver the curriculum?</td>
<td>What materials/resources can we use to ensure mastery?</td>
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4th Grade: April, May, June

Unit 3: United States Government and Civics
Reminder: Continue to practice and integrate Year-Long Instructional Strategies
• Why is government necessary?
• Why do we have government?
• Why is it important to limit the power of government?
• How can the power of government be limited?
• Where does the power in a representative democracy come from?
• How are the rights of individuals protected?
• How do we pay for public goods and services?
• What are the rights of citizens in the United States?
• How are the rights of citizens protected?
• Why do rights need protection?
• Why do people form limited governments?
• How does our federal government work?
• How do the Constitution and its CDV’s limit the power of government?

C1.0.1: Identify questions political scientists ask in examining the United States (e.g., What does government do? What are the basic values and principles of American democracy? What is the relationship of the United States to other nations? What are the roles

C1.0.2: Explain probable consequences of an absence of government and of rules and laws.

C1.0.3: Describe the purposes of government as identified in the Preamble of the Constitution.

C2.0.1: Explain how the principles of popular sovereignty, rule of law, checks and balances, separation of powers, and individual rights (e.g., freedom of religion, freedom of expression, freedom of press) serve to limit the powers of the federal government as reflected in the Constitution and Bill of Rights.

C3.0.1: Give examples of ways the Constitution limits the powers of the federal government (e.g., election of public officers, separation of powers, checks and balances, Bill of Rights).

C3.0.2: Give examples of powers granted to the federal government (e.g., coining of money, declaring war) and those reserved for the states (e.g., driver’s license, marriage license).

C3.0.3: Describe the organizational structure of the federal government in the United States (legislative, executive, and judicial branches).

Big Ideas:
• The United States has political regions.
• All 50 states share common characteristics with each other
• Governments are constituted to maintain order and protect the rights of citizens
• The federal government’s power is limited by checks and balances and separation of powers between branches and power retained by the states
• Citizens are responsible for participation in their government
• Citizens have both rights and responsibilities
• Rights have limits.
• Rights need to be protected

Instructional Strategies:
- Introduce Core democratic Values of: Due Process, Separation of Power, and Representative Government, Popular Sovereignty, Individual Rights
- Discuss where the Founders got the ideas that formed the Constitution.
- Explain where the Founders got the ideas that formed the Constitution.
- Explain the importance of adding The Bill of Rights to the Constitution.
- Explain the 3 branches of government and how checks and balances work.
- Make a diagram showing how checks and balances work.

District Adapted Textbook: Regions
Chapter 2: Pages 38-61
- supplemental materials from textbook
Workbook pages 8-13
- Video/DVDs:
Schoolhouse Rocks
- The Preamble
- I'm Just a Bill
- Three-Ring Government

www.micitizenshipcurriculum.org
4th grade Social Studies

Unit 5:
Lesson 1: Why Do We Need a Government?
Lesson 2: What Kind of Government do we Have?
Lesson 3: What Powers Does Our Government Have?
Lesson 4: How is Our Federal Government Organized?
Lesson 5: Why do We Have a System of Checks and Balances?
Lesson 6: Limiting the Power of Government-The Bill of Rights

Unit 6:
Lesson 1: What is the Bill of Rights?
Lesson 2: What are the Responsibilities of Citizens?

Unit 1:
Lesson 4: Thinking Like a Political Scientist
We the People (Center for Civic Education)
• What are responsibilities of Citizens?

• How do citizens work together to promote values and beliefs protected by the Constitution and important writings of the nation?

• How are rights and responsibilities related?

• How can citizens work together to improve their government?

• Why are rights and responsibilities of citizenship essential to our form of government?

C3.0.4: Describe how the powers of the federal government are separated among the branches.

C3.0.5: Give examples of how the system of checks and balances limits the power of the federal government (e.g., presidential veto of legislation, courts declaring a law judicial appointments).

C3.0.6: Describe how the President, members of the Congress, and justices of the Supreme Court come to power (e.g., elections versus appointments).

C2.0.2: Identify situations in which specific rights guaranteed by the Constitution and Bill of Rights are involved (e.g., freedom of religion, freedom of expression, freedom of press).

C5.0.1: Explain responsibilities of citizenship (e.g., initiating changes in laws or policy, holding public office, respecting the law, being informed and attentive to public issues, paying taxes, registering to vote and voting knowledgeably, serving as a juror).

C5.0.2: Describe the relationship between rights and responsibilities of citizenship.

C5.0.3: Explain why rights have limits.

C5.0.4: Describe ways citizens can work together to promote the values and principles of American democracy.

-Discuss the importance of the 3/5 Compromise and its effect on the Slave Trade

-Explain the creation of the Federalist and Anti-Federalist points of view.

--Discuss how and why George Washington was elected the first President of the United States.

-Discuss how and why the Founders created a Constitution that could be changed (amended) if necessary

Vocabulary:

- Bill of Rights
- Checks and balances
- Congress
- Executive Branch
- Legislative Branch
- Judicial Branch
- Citizenship
- Civic responsibilities
- Core Democratic Values
- Individual Rights
- Public Issues
- Constitution
- Delegated/reserved/shared powers
- Executive/Legislative/Judicial
- Branches of Government
- Federal Government
- Governmental Authority
- Individual Rights
- Limited Government
- Popular Sovereignty
- Representative Government
- Rule of Law
- Separation of Powers
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