

12 th Grade Government CURRICULUM		TEKS
UNIT IV THE JUDICIAL BRANCH	Days to Teach 5	2(D) identify significant individuals in the field of government and politics, including Abraham Lincoln, George Washington, and selected contemporary leaders 3(A) give examples of the processes used by individuals, political parties, interest groups, or the media to affect public policy 3(B) analyze the impact of political changes brought about by individuals, political parties, interest groups, or the media, past and present 5(A) analyze and evaluate the consequences of a government policy that affects the physical characteristics of a place or region 8(D) evaluate constitutional provisions for limiting the role of government, including republicanism, checks and balances, federalism, separation of powers, popular sovereignty, and individual rights 9(C) analyze the structure and functions of the judicial branch of government, including the federal court system and types of jurisdiction 9(D) analyze the functions of selected independent executive agencies and regulatory commissions such as the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Federal Communications Commission 9(E) explain how certain provisions of the U.S. Constitution provide for checks and balances among the three branches of government 9(F) analyze selected issues raised by judicial activism and judicial restraint 10(C) analyze historical conflicts over the respective roles of national and state governments 11(A) compare different methods of filling public offices, including elected and appointed offices, at the local, state, and national levels 12(A) identify the functions of political parties 12(B) analyze the two-party system and evaluate the role of third parties in the United States 14(A) understand the roles of limited government and the rule of law to the protection of individual rights 14(C) analyze issues addressed in selected cases such as Engel v. Vitale, Miranda v. Arizona, and Schenck v. U.S. that involve Supreme Court interpretations of rights guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution 14(E) explain the importance of due process rights to the protection of individual rights and to the limits on the powers of government 16(C) analyze the factors that influence an individual's political attitudes and actions 17(C) express and defend a point of view on an issue of contemporary interest in the United States 18(A) evaluate a political policy or decision in the United States that was a result of changes in American culture 18(C) describe an example of a government policy that has affected a particular racial, ethnic, or religious group 21(A) analyze information by sequencing, categorizing, identifying cause-and-effect relationships, comparing, contrasting, finding the main idea, summarizing, making generalizations and predictions, and drawing inferences and conclusions 21(C) explain a point of view on a government issue 21(E) evaluate government data using charts, tables, graphs, and maps 21(F) use appropriate mathematical skills to interpret social studies information such as maps and graphs 22(A) use social studies terminology correctly 22(D) create written, oral, and visual presentations of social studies information, for example - HyperStudio or PowerPoint presentations
Text Correlation CH. 11 , 12, & 14		
Essential Content and Subtopics I. The Federal Court System A. Powers of the Federal Courts 1. Jurisdiction 2. Supreme Court Power 3. Due Process B. Lower Federal Courts 1. Constitutional Courts 2. Legislative Courts 3. Selection of Judges C. The Supreme Court 1. Jurisdiction 2. Justices II. Supreme Court Decision Making A. The Supreme Court at Work 1. Procedures 2. Reaching the Court 3. Deciding Major Cases III. Civil Liberties and Civil Rights A. Court Cases Pertaining to Civil Rights and Civil Liberties. B. Impact on American Society		
Essential Questions 1. How do federal and state court jurisdictions differ? 2. How do Supreme Court decisions reflect the attempts of the justices to meet changing social conditions? 3. How are federal court justices chosen? 4. Why does the Supreme Court hear very few cases under its original jurisdiction? 5. What political influences affect the selection of Supreme Court justices? 6. By what route do most cases from other courts reach the Supreme Court? 7. What are the main steps the Supreme Court takes in deciding cases? 8. Does the Court's use of judicial review give it too much power compared to that of the other branches of Government? 9. What are the various external influences on Supreme Court decisions? 10. How have the decisions of the Supreme Court major cases influence American society as they pertain to Civil Rights and Civil Liberties?		
		<u>Essential Terms</u> Concurrent jurisdiction, original jurisdiction, appellate jurisdiction, litigant, due process clause, grand jury, indictment, petit jury, opinion, writ of certiorari, brief, majority opinion, dissenting opinion, judicial review, precedent, advisory opinion, exclusionary rule, counsel, self-incrimination, double jeopardy, fundamental right, discrimination, Jim Crow laws, separate but equal doctrine, civil rights movement, affirmative action

12th Grade Government CURRICULUM		TEKS	
Congress	Days to Teach 10	<p>(9) Government. The student understands the structure and functions of the government created by the U.S. Constitution.</p> <p>(a) analyze the structure and functions of the legislative branch of government, including the bicameral structure of Congress, the role of committees, and the procedure for enacting laws.</p> <p>(15) Citizenship. The student understands the difference between personal and civic responsibilities.</p> <p>(a) explain the difference between personal and civic responsibilities</p> <p>(b) analyze the consequences of political decisions and actions on society.</p> <p>(16) Citizenship. The student understands the importance of voluntary individual participation in the U.S. democratic society</p> <p>(c) compare and evaluate characteristics, and effectiveness of state and national leaders, past and present</p>	
	Text Correlation Ch. 5-7		
Essential Content and Subtopics			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Congressional Membership II. Comparison of HOR and Senate III. Constitutional Powers IV. How a Bill Becomes Law V. Taxing and Spending Bills VI. Helping Constituents 			
Essential Questions		<u>Essential Terms</u>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the key common characteristics of members of Congress. 2. Why are committees more important in the House than they are in the Senate 3. Why does the Senate have fewer rules and a less formal atmosphere than the House 4. What are the key powers given to Congress 5. What are the positive and negative implications of the lengthy process through which all bills must go before becoming laws. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Session 2. Redistrict 3. Gerrymander 4. Incumbent 5. Constituents 6. Caucus 7. Majority leader 8. Bill 9. Quorum 10. Filibuster 11. Cloture 12. Standing committee 13. Subcommittee 14. Expressed Power 15. Necessary and proper clause 16. Implied Power 17. Impeachment 18. Hearing 19. Veto 20. Entitlement 21. Pork - barrel legislation 	

12 th Grade Government CURRICULUM		TEKS
Executive Branch & Foreign Policy	Days to Teach 6	<p>2(D) identify significant individuals in the field of government and politics, including Abraham Lincoln, George Washington, and selected contemporary leaders</p> <p>3(A) give examples of the processes used by individuals, political parties, interest groups, or the media to affect public policy</p> <p>4(A) analyze the political significance to the United States of the location and geographic characteristics of selected places or regions such as Cuba and Taiwan</p> <p>6(A) analyze government policies that influence the economy at the local, state, and national levels</p> <p>6(B) identify the sources of revenue and expenditures of the U. S. government and analyze their impact on the U.S. economy</p> <p>7(A) explain the effects of international trade on U.S. economic and political policies</p> <p>7(B) explain the government's role in setting international trade policies</p> <p>8(A) explain the importance of a written constitution</p> <p>8(D) evaluate constitutional provisions for limiting the role of government, including republicanism, checks and balances, federalism, separation of powers, popular sovereignty, and individual rights</p> <p>8(E) analyze the processes by which the U.S. Constitution can be changed and evaluate their effectiveness</p> <p>9(A) analyze the structure and functions of the legislative branch of government, including the bicameral structure of Congress, the role of committees, and the procedure for enacting laws</p> <p>9(B) analyze the structure and functions of the executive branch of government, including the constitutional powers of the president, the growth of presidential power, and the role of the Cabinet and executive departments</p> <p>9(C) analyze the structure and functions of the judicial branch of government, including the federal court system and types of jurisdiction</p> <p>9(D) analyze the functions of selected independent executive agencies and regulatory commissions such as the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Federal Communications Commission</p> <p>9(E) explain how certain provisions of the U.S. Constitution provide for checks and balances among the three branches of government</p> <p>9(G) explain the major responsibilities of the federal government for domestic and foreign policy</p> <p>10(A) explain why the Founding Fathers created a distinctly new form of federalism and adopted a federal system of government instead of a unitary system</p> <p>10(C) analyze historical conflicts over the respective roles of national and state governments</p>
	Text Correlation Ch. 8-10 & 22	
<p style="text-align: center;">Essential Content and Subtopics</p> <p>I. President & VP</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">A. Qualifications & Duties</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">B. Term & Salary</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">C. Succession</p> <p>II. Electing the President</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">A. Electoral College</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">B. Inauguration</p> <p>III. Cabinet</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">A. Selection</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">B. Role of Depts.</p> <p>IV. Foreign Policy</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">A. Development & Goals</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">B. Powers</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">C. President & Congress</p>		
<p>Essential Questions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the qualifications necessary to carry out duties? 2. What is the order of presidential succession? 3. How well has the electoral college performed in U.S. elections? 4. What role does politics play in the role of cabinet secretaries? 5. In what ways are members of the White House office similar to and different from the cabinet? 6. What are the sources of and limits to the president's powers? 7. How do the various presidential roles work together to provide leadership in foreign relations? 8. What is the general organizational structure of the 15 cabinet level depts..? 9. What are the major objectives of U.S. foreign policy? 10. Why has a re-evaluation of foreign policy been necessary since the end of the Cold War? 11. What are the foreign policy powers of the President? Congress? 		<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Essential Terms</u></p> <p>Succession, elector, cabinet, executive order, treaty, patronage, impoundment, reprieve, pardon, amnesty, executive agreement, compensation, electoral vote, winner take all, mandate, forum, bureaucrat, civil service system, Foreign policy, national security, isolationism, containment, embassy.</p>