



We the People...
The Citizen and the Constitution
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CORRELATION GUIDE

for
Kentucky Department of Education
Core Content for Social Studies Assessment

We the People... The Citizen and the Constitution Correlation Guide for Core Content for Social Studies Assessment

Government and Civics

The study of Government and Civics allows students to understand the nature of government and the unique characteristics of American democracy including its fundamental principles, structure, and role of citizens.

Academic Expectations 2.14: Students understand the democratic principles of justice, equality, responsibility, and freedom, and apply them to real-life situations.

Academic Expectations 2.15: Students can accurately describe various forms of government and analyze issues that relate to the rights and responsibilities of citizens in a democracy.

People form governments to establish order, provide security, and accomplish common goals.

Elementary (Assessment at Grade 5)	We the People... (Level I) Correlating Text	Middle Level (Assessment at Grade 8)	We the People... (Level II) Correlating Text	High School (Assessment at Grade 11)	We the People... (Level III) Correlating Text
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Democratic governments function according to the needs and wants of the citizens and provide for society's needs (e.g., police and fire departments, education, highways). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNIT 3, Lessons 11-15 <i>How did the Framers organize our government?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government may take different forms such as constitutional, parliamentary, dictatorships, and monarchies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNIT 1, Lesson 4 <i>How can government be organized to prevent the abuse of power?</i> UNIT 2, Lesson 5 <i>How were the Americans influenced by their English backgrounds?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governments derive their power from different sources (e.g., democracy-by citizens; monarchy-by decree; totalitarianism, communism, socialism-by conquest, political maneuvering, and/or military power). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNIT 1, Lesson 2 <i>How Does Government Secure Natural Rights?</i> UNIT 6, Lesson 36 <i>How Do We Use Our Citizenship?</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The purpose of a government's rules and laws is to establish and maintain order (e.g., U.S. Constitution, school rules). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNIT 1, Lesson 2 <i>Why did the Founders think we needed a government?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Democratic governments function to preserve and protect the rights, liberty, and property of their citizens by making, enacting, and enforcing appropriate rules and laws (e.g., U.S. Constitution, Magna Carta, Monroe Doctrine). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNIT 1, Lesson 3 <i>What is constitutional government?</i> UNIT 1, Lesson 4 <i>How can government be organized to prevent the abuse of power?</i> UNIT 2, Lesson 5 <i>How were the Americans influenced by their English backgrounds?</i> UNIT 4, Lessons 18-22 <i>How was the Constitution used to establish our government?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different forms of democratic government preserve and protect the rights and liberties of their constituents through different means (e.g., U.N. Charter, Declaration of the Rights of Man, U.N. Declaration of Human Rights, U.S. Constitution, U.S. Declaration of Independence). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNIT 1, Lesson 8 <i>Why Did the American Colonists Want to Free Themselves from British?</i> <i>What Basic Ideas about Government Did the Founders Put in the Declaration of Independence?</i> UNIT 3, Lesson 19 <i>What Rights Did the Constitution Protect? How Was the Bill of Rights Added to the Constitution?</i> UNIT 6, Lesson 38 <i>What Can American Citizens Learn about Constitutionalism from Other Countries?</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The purposes of the government of the United States are specifically listed in the Preamble to the U.S. Constitution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNIT 2, Lesson 10 <i>What basic ideas are in the Preamble to the Constitution?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Constitution of the U.S. is a flexible document and changes over time to meet the needs of its citizens. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNIT 4, Lesson 22 <i>How does the Supreme Court interpret the Constitution?</i> UNIT 5, Lesson 26 <i>What is the right to equal protection of the laws?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The U.S. Government's response to contemporary issues and societal problems reflects the needs and wants of its citizens (e.g., education, welfare system, health insurance, child-care issues, crime). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNIT 4, Lesson 28 <i>To What Extent Can the Law Correct Injustice and Other Problems in American Society?</i> UNIT 6, Lesson 39 <i>What Are Some Constitutional Issues Facing United States Citizens in the Nation's Third Century?</i>

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Government and Civics (continued)

Elementary (Assessment at Grade 5)	<i>We the People... (Level I)</i> Correlating Text	Middle Level (Assessment at Grade 8)	<i>We the People... (Level II)</i> Correlating Text	High School (Assessment at Grade 11)	<i>We the People... (Level III)</i> Correlating Text
The Constitution of the United States establishes a government of limited powers which are shared among different levels and branches.					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The three levels of government are local, state, and national. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNIT 3, Lesson 15 <i>What is a federal government?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislative, executive, and judicial powers are distributed and shared among the three branches of national government (e.g., although congress has primary legislative power, the executive branch can submit bills and establish regulations, and the Supreme Court can interpret laws and declare laws unconstitutional). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNIT 4, Lessons 18-22 <i>How was the Constitution used to establish our government?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Powers of government are distributed and shared among levels and branches to reflect the "common good" (e.g., congress legislates on behalf of the people; the President represents the people as a nation; the supreme court acts on behalf of the people as a whole when it interprets the Constitution). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNIT 3, Lessons 18-22 <i>How Did the Values and Principles Embodied in the Constitution Shape American Institutions and Practices?</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The three branches of government at each level are legislative (makes laws), executive (carries out or enforces laws), and judicial (interprets laws). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNIT 3, Lessons 11-15 <i>How did the Framers organize our government?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each branch of government can "check" the powers of the other branches (e.g., the executive branch has power to veto laws passed by congress and nominate members of the federal judiciary). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNIT 1, Lesson 4 <i>How can governments be organized to prevent the abuse of power?</i> UNIT 3, Lesson 17 <i>Who were the supporters and critics of the Constitution?</i> UNIT 4, Lessons 18-22 <i>How was the Constitution used to establish our government?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The system of governmental "checks and balances", the Electoral College, and federalism reduces the chances of abuse, protects individual rights, and promotes the "common good". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNIT 2, Lesson 17 <i>What Was the Federalists' Position in the Debate about Ratification?</i> UNIT 3, Lessons 18-22 <i>How Did the Values and Principles Embodied in the Constitution Shape American Institutions and Practices?</i> UNIT 6, Lesson 35 <i>What Does It Mean to Be a Citizen?</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific officers associated with the different branches and levels vary in title but contain similar duties and responsibilities (e.g., local-mayor, state-governor, national-president). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNIT 3, Lessons 11-15 <i>How did the Framers organize our government?</i> 				

Government and Civics (continued)

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All citizens of the United States have certain rights and responsibilities as members of a democratic society.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rights and responsibilities of the individual extend to specific roles within various groups including family, peer group, school, class, and community. 	<p>UNIT 1, Lesson 3 <i>What is a republican government?</i> UNIT 5, Lessons 21-22 <i>What are the responsibilities of citizens?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The United States Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and state constitutions guarantee certain rights for all citizens (e.g., freedom of movement and residence; freedom of religion; freedom of expression and association; and personal privacy). 	<p>UNIT 2, Lesson 7 <i>What basic ideas about government were in the Declaration of Independence?</i> UNIT 5, Lessons 23-27 <i>How does the Constitution protect our basic rights?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rights of one individual may, at times, be in conflict with the rights of another (e.g., smoking in public places, free speech, slander, libel). 	<p>UNIT 5, Lessons 29-34 <i>What Rights Does the Bill of Rights Protect?</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The U.S. government guarantees certain rights such as those found in the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution (e.g., Bill of Rights). 	<p>UNIT 4, Lessons 16-20 <i>How does the Constitution protect your basic rights?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order for the U.S. government to function as a democracy, citizens must assume responsibility for its function (e.g., participating in civic groups, paying taxes, obeying the law, serving in the armed forces, and voting in elections). 	<p>UNIT 6, Lessons 28-29 <i>What are the responsibilities of citizens?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rights of an individual may, at times, be in conflict with the responsibility of the government to protect the common good (e.g., Freedom of Information Act, need for national security, environmental regulations). 	<p>UNIT 5, Lessons 29-34 <i>What Rights Does the Bill of Rights Protect?</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order for a democratic form of government to function, citizens must play an active role (e.g., government by the people, for the people). 	<p>UNIT 5, Lessons 21-22 <i>What are the responsibilities of citizens?</i></p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order for our government to function as a democracy and preserve individual rights, citizens must assume responsibility for its functions which may, at times, be in conflict with their personal wants and responsibilities (e.g., assuming leadership positions, performing public service, serving in the armed forces). 	<p>UNIT 6, Lessons 35-40 <i>What Are the Roles of the Citizen in American Democracy?</i></p>