



Hamburg Area School District

Course Guide

Name:	Civics
Grade(s):	9
Length:	<i>Place an X next to the correct option</i>
X	Full-Year (180 Sessions)
	Semester (90 Sessions)
	Quarter (45 Sessions)
	Other (Specify):
Text:	Prentice Hall Civics: Government and Economics in Action, James E. Davis, Phyllis Fernlund & Peter Woll; Copyright 2009 by Pearson Education, Inc.
Date Approved or Updated:	2020-2021

Description: This course concentrates on the organization and function of our national, state and local governments. The study is designed to target the principles and practices of our democratic system of government with an emphasis placed on how the federal government operates and its impact on society through American historical examples. This course requires students to complete projects along with a cross-curriculum field trip to historic Philadelphia.

**Hamburg Area School District
Course Plan
Social Studies**

Course Name: Civics

Unit 1 – Principles of Government

Time Line: 5 Cycles

Essential Content/Essential Questions	Performance Objectives	Standards/Anchors	Vocabulary
<p>What are the goals of a government?</p> <p>What is government and what is its purpose?</p>	<p>Define government and the basic powers every government holds.</p> <p>List the four defining characteristics of a state.</p> <p>Identify a theory that explains the creation of a country. Understand the purpose of government in the United States and other countries.</p>	<p>5.1.9.A, 5.3.9.A, B, C 5.1.C.A. 5.1.C.B</p>	<p>Freedom, Equality, Values, Institutions</p>
<p>What are some forms of government in the world today?</p>	<p>List governments according to three sets of characteristics. Define different forms of government</p> <p>Describe different ways that power can be distributed by region.</p>	<p>5.1.9.A, B C, I 5.2.9.A</p>	<p>Autocracy, Monarchy, Oligarchy, Democracy, Totalitarian, Dictatorship, Theocracy</p>
<p>What makes a democracy?</p>	<p>Recognize the parts of democracy.</p> <p>Examine the Declaration of Independence, Federalist Papers, and the United States Constitution.</p> <p>Evaluate foreign governments around the world.</p> <p>Complete a close reading of the Dec. of Independence</p>	<p>5.1.9.A, B, C, D 5.2.9.A</p>	<p>Unalienable Rights, Federalist, Anti-Federalist</p>
<p>Which British documents influenced government in the English colonies?</p>	<p>List the three concepts of government that influenced the American colonies.</p> <p>List the three types of colonies that the English established in the American colonies.</p> <p>Discuss the Magna Carta, English Bill of Rights, Mayflower Compact, Virginia Bill of Rights, and the U.S. Constitution.</p>	<p>5.1.C.B 5.1.C.D</p>	<p>Separation of Powers, Charter, Natural Rights, Republic, Compact</p>

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What events and ideas led to American independence?	Identify the major steps that led to growing feelings of colonial unity. Review the major events of the American Revolution. Compare the First and Second Continental Congresses. Organize the common features of the first State constitutions. Explain why the U.S. government celebrates the Fourth of July. Construct a classroom Declaration of Independence.	5.1.9.A, B, C 8.3.9.D 5.1.9.C.D	Tyranny, Ratification, Olive Branch Petition
Why were the Articles of Confederation weak?	Describe the structure of the government set up under the Articles of Confederation. List the negative traits of the Articles of Confederation.	5.1.9.A, B, C,D 8.3.9.D	Shays' Rebellion, Unicameral Legislature
How did the Framers create the Constitution of the United States?	Identify the Framers of the Constitution. Compare and contrast the Virginia Plan and the New Jersey Plan. Summarize the Federalist and Anti-federalist Papers.	5.1.9.A, B, C, E 5.2.9.C, D 8.3.9.D	Virginia Plan, New Jersey Plan, Great Compromise, Three-Fifths Compromise, Central Government, Bicameral, Federalists, Anti-Federalists
What were central issues around the Constitution?	Name the opposing sides in the fight for ratification. Discuss the major arguments for and against the proposed Constitution.	5.1.9.A, B 5.2.9.A, D	Amendments, Concurrent Powers, Reserved Powers, Checks and Balances

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What are the six main principles of which the Constitution is based?	Understand the basic outline of the Constitution. List the six basic principles of the Constitution: popular sovereignty, limited government, separation of powers, checks and balances, judicial review, and federalism.	5.1.9.A, B, C, E 5.2.9.C, D 5.3.9.G 5.1.9.C.D	popular sovereignty, limited government, separation of powers, checks and balances, judicial review, and federalism
How does our government amend the Constitution?	Describe the steps to change the Constitution. Explain how to amend the Constitution. Define important terms in the Constitution. Outline the 27 Amendments of the Constitution. Draw a political cartoon explaining a Constitutional amendment.	5.1.9.A, B, C, E 5.2.9.D, G 5.3.9.G	Amendment, Convention, Freedom of Speech, Religion, Press, Assembly, Petition, Bear Arms, Quartering, Probable Cause, Due Process, Eminent Domain, Double Jeopardy, Abolition, Civil Rights, Prohibition, Presidential Succession, Poll Tax
How does the Constitution affect us today?	Discuss how basic legislation affects the Constitution over time. Recall the ways in which the executive and judicial branches have interpreted the Constitution.	5.1.9.A, B, C, E, I 5.2.9.D	Interpretation
How is power divided between the Federal Government and the States?	Summarize federalism and explain why the Framers chose this system. Describe the three differences between government powers. Discover the Constitution as “the Supreme Law of the Land.”	5.1.9.E, J 5.2.9.C	Supreme Law of the Land

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What guarantees do the Constitution make for the States?	Explain the process for admitting new States to the Union. Examine the many and growing areas of cooperative federalism. Review the 9 th and 10 th Amendments.	5.1.9.A, B, C 5.2.9.A, B	States' Rights
How do the States work together to preserve the Union?	Explain how States work together. Discuss the purposes of state governments and their role in protecting the people.	5.2.9.C	
Who were the Framers of the United States Constitution?	Identify the importance of the men who created the U.S. Constitution. Participate in a jigsaw exercise.	5.1.9.E 8.3.9.D 5.2.9.D 5.1.9.C.D	

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**Course Name: Civics
Unit 2 – The Federal Government**

Time Line: 5 Cycles

Essential Content/Essential Questions	Performance Objectives	Standards/Anchors	Vocabulary
How can citizens participate in government?	Define a political party. List the major functions of political parties. Develop citizenship activity.	5.1.9.C 5.2.9.C, D, E 5.3.9.E, F	Democrats, Republicans, Third Parties
Why does the United States have a two-party system?	Discuss the reasons why the United States has a two-party system. Recognize the origins of political parties in the U.S.	5.2.9.C, D 5.3.9.E, F	Two-Party System, Whigs
What is a minority party?	List the types of minor parties in the United States. Compare and contrast the minor parties in the United States.	5.2.9.C, G 5.3.9.E, F	Bull Moose Party, Green Party, Tea Party
How are political parties organized at the federal, state, and local government levels?	Discover why the minority parties have not won the presidency. Uncover minority parties in Pennsylvania and local governments.	5.2.9.C, D, E 5.3.9.A, E	
What are citizens voting rights in the United States?	Summarize the history of voting rights in the U.S. Describe restrictions on the states and voting rights. Generate a presidential mock election.	5.2.9.A, B, C 5.3.9.E, F	Voting Rights Act of 1965, Jim Crow Laws, Poll Tax, Literacy Test, Grandfather Clause

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Essential Content/Essential Questions	Performance Objectives	Standards/Anchors	Vocabulary
How does one register to vote?	List the qualifications for voting in the U.S. Examine the other requirements that states use or have used as voting qualifications.	5.2.C.A 5.2.9.A, C, D 5.3.9.E, F	Native Born Citizen, Naturalized Citizen
When did African Americans get the right to vote?	Recall the Civil War Amendments. Explain the tactics used to deny African Americans the right to vote.	5.1.9.J 5.2.9.A, C	Abolition, Civil Rights, Suffrage
What do people vote the way they do?	List the problems and behaviors of nonvoting in this country. Identify those people who typically do not vote.	5.2.9.C, E 5.3.9.E, F, J	Voter Apathy, Heuristic Voting
How do Americans choose political candidates?	Explain why the nominating process is a critical first step in the election process. Describe political conventions and how they nominate the candidates. Discuss the direct primary as the principle nominating method used in the United States today.	5.2.9.A, C, D, E 5.3.9.E, F, J	Primary Elections, Nominating Conventions, General Elections, Caucus, Electoral College
How do Americans elect public officials?	Discuss the role of local precincts and polling places in the election process. List the various ways in which voters can cast their ballots. Create an election poster for a presidential candidate.	5.1.9.J 5.2.9.A, D 5.3.9.E	Precincts, Ballot, Absentee Ballot

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Essential Content/Essential Questions	Performance Objectives	Standards/Anchors	Vocabulary
What role does money play in electoral politics?	Explain campaign spending for election candidates. Summarize the various sources of funding for campaign spending. List the federal laws that regulate campaign finance.	5.2.9.C, E, G 5.3.9.E, F, I	Campaign, Campaign Contributions, Donations, Federal Election Campaign Laws
How do candidates know what the public is interested in?	Define <i>public opinion</i> . List the factors that shape public opinion.	5.2.9.C, D, E, G 5.3.9.J	Public Opinion
How is public opinion measured and used?	Recognize the challenges involved in measuring public opinion. List the five steps in the polling process. Explain how public opinion impacts democracy.	5.1.9.A 5.2.9.C, E, G 5.2 3.9.J	Opinion Polls
How does the media affect public opinion?	Connect the media message to the people. Explain how the mass media influence politics. Identify the factors that limit the influence of the media.	5.2.9.C, D, E, G 5.3.9.H	Mass Media, Media Exposure
What are interest groups?	Explain the term <i>interest groups</i> . Justify 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. Defend a political position of an interest group.	5.2.9.A, B 5.3.9. E 5.3.9.G	Interest Groups, Lobbyists

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What are the different types of interest groups?	List the different types of interest groups in the U.S. Describe four categories of groups based on economic interests. Explain the reasons and purpose interest groups have been created.	5.2.9.C, D 5.3.9.H	
How do interest groups influence others?	Define <i>direct</i> and <i>indirect</i> approaches of interest groups. Explain how lobbyists influence the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government. Define grass-roots lobbying. Identify how interest groups use media, propaganda, and political campaigns to influence public opinion and policy.	5.2.9.C, D, G 5.3.9.E, H	Grass Roots Lobbyists, Propaganda

**Hamburg Area School District
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**Course Name: Civics
Unit 3 – The Legislative Branch**

Time Line: 4 Cycles

Essential Content/Essential Questions	Performance Objectives	Standards/Anchors	Vocabulary
Who is the United States Congress?	Explain a bicameral Congress. Explain the difference between a term and a session of Congress. Recognize Pennsylvania's U.S. Congressmen. Develop a KWL activity.	5.1.9.A, B, C, E 5.2.9.E 5.3.9.A, B	Term, Session
Who makes up the U.S. House of Representatives?	Explain the length of a term in the House. Discuss the size of the House and how the seats are apportioned. List the qualifications for election to the House.	5.1.9.C, E 5.3.9.A	Apportioned, Congressional District, Constituents, Speakers of the House
How does the U.S. Senate differ from the House?	Compare the size of the Senate to the size of the House of Representatives. Describe how senators are elected. Explain how and why a senator's term differs from a representative's term. Describe the qualifications for election to the Senate.	5.1.9.C, E 5.3.9.A	Direct Election, 17 th Amendment, President Pro Tempore
What roles and functions do members of Congress perform?	List the major roles played by those who serve in Congress. Describe the compensation and privileges of member of Congress.	5.1.9.C, E 5.3.9.A, B	Franking Privilege, Travel Compensation

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Essential Content/Essential Questions	Performance Objectives	Standards/Anchors	Vocabulary
What does the Congress do with the people's money?	List three types of powers delegated to Congress. Describe taxation in the United States. Explain why the Framers gave Congress the power to issue currency.	5.1.9.C	Budget, Taxation, Income Tax, Tariffs
What are expressed powers?	Explain the expressed powers of Congress. List Constitutional powers given to Congress. List key domestic powers exercised by Congress.	5.1.9.C 5.3.9.A	Expressed Powers, Coin Money, Bills
What are implied powers?	List the ways in which the implied powers have been implied. Paraphrase examples of implied powers.	5.1.9.C 5.3.9.A	Implied Powers, Elastic Clause
What non-legislative powers does the Constitution delegate to Congress?	Describe the role of Congress in amending the Constitution. Describe the power of Congress to impeach. Identify the executive powers of Congress.	5.1.9.C, J	Impeachment
How does Congressional leadership keep Congress organized?	Describe how and when Congress convenes. Compare the roles of the presiding officers in the Senate and the House. Describe the duties of the party officers in each house.	5.1.9.C 5.2.9.C 5.3.9.A	Floor Leaders, Majority/Minority Leaders, Majority/Minority Whip

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Essential Content/Essential Questions	Performance Objectives	Standards/Anchors	Vocabulary
How do committees help Congress do its work?	Describe the responsibilities and duties of Congressional Committees. Describe the role of select committees. Compare the functions of joint and conferences committees.	5.1.9.C 5.2.9.C 5.3.9.A	Standing Committees, Conference Committee, Select Committee, Joint Committee
What steps does a successful bill follow as it moves through the House?	Explain the steps on how a bill becomes a law. Construct a flowchart of how a bill becomes a law.	5.1.9.C 5.2.9.C 5.3.9.C, E, F	Sponsor, Reported, Debate, Filibuster, Cloture, Veto, Override
What role does each house have in making a law?	Describe how a bill is introduced in the Senate. Compare the Senate's rules for debate with those in the House. Examine the actions the President can take after both houses have passed a bill.	5.1.9.C 5.3.9.A, C	

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**Course Name: Civics
Unit 4 – The Executive Branch**

Time Line: 4 Cycles

Essential Content/Essential Questions	Performance Objectives	Standards/Anchors	Vocabulary
What are the roles and qualifications of the office of the President of the United States?	List the President's many roles. List the qualifications to become President. Explain how the President's term of office has changed over time. Describe the President's pay and benefits. Create a KWL Activity on the Executive Branch.	5.1.9.A, B, C, E 5.3.9.A, B	
Can the President ever be fired from his job?	Explain how the Constitution provides for presidential succession. Summarize the role of the Vice President and Cabinet members. Discuss the impeachment process.	5.1.9.E 5.3.9.A, B 8.3.9.D	Impeachment, Presidential Succession, Cabinet, Executive Departments
How does the U.S. choose a President?	Explain the process of a presidential election. Understand how the rise of political parties changed the process of choosing a President as set out in the Constitution.	5.1.9.E 5.3.9.E	General Elections, Campaigns
How does somebody become President of the United States?	Recall the steps to the office of the President of the U.S. Evaluate the importance of presidential primaries. Outline the events that take place during a national convention.	5.2.9.A, B 5.3.9.B, E 8.3.9.D	National Convention, Primaries, Party Leader

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**Course Name: Civics
Unit 4 – The Executive Branch**

Time Line: 4 Cycles

Essential Content/Essential Questions	Performance Objectives	Standards/Anchors	Vocabulary
How does the election process work in American democracy today?	Discover the features of the presidential campaign. Explain the electoral college. Identify the major flaws in the electoral college system.	5.1.9.A, E 5.2.9.A, B, E 5.3.9.A, B, E	Electoral College
Where does the President get his power?	Explain the Article II of the Constitution. List several reasons for the growth of presidential power. Recognize Presidents' views and how those views have shaped the powers of the Presidency. Illustrate a Presidential Political Cartoon.	5.1.9.E, I 5.3.9.A	Executive Agreements
What are the executive powers and how were they established?	Identify the source of the President's power to execute the federal law. Explain how the appointment power works and describe the limits on the removal power. Examine the power of executive privilege.	5.1.9.E 5.3.9.A, B	Chief Executive, Executive Privilege
How does the President deal with foreign countries?	Explain how treaties are made and approved. Explain why and how executive agreements are made. Describe the President's powers of the U.S. military.	5.1.9.E, 5.2.9.C 5.4.9.A	Chief Diplomat, Foreign Policy, State Department

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What are the checks of the President over Congress and the Supreme Court?	Explain the President’s legislative powers and how they are an important part of the system of checks and balances. List the President’s major judicial powers.	5.1.9.A, E 5.2.9.C 5.3.9.A, B	Legislative Leader, Veto, Appointment of Supreme Court Justices
What is bureaucracy?	Define a bureaucracy. List the elements of the federal bureaucracy. Analyze federal and state bureaucratic agencies.	5.2.9.B, C 5.3.9.D	Bureaucracy, Executive Departments
What agencies and advisors are part of the Executive Office of the President and what are their functions?	Describe the Executive Office of the President. Explain the duties of the White House Office, the National Security Council, and the Office of Management and Budget. Identify the other agencies that make up the Executive Office of the President.	5.1.9.A 5.2.9.C, D 5.3.9.A	Treasury Dept., Defense Dept., Justice Dept., Attorney General, Homeland Security Dept., National Security Council, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Office of Management and Budget
What is the Cabinet and what does it do?	Describe the origin and work of the executive departments. Explain how the members of the Cabinet are chosen. Identify the role of the Cabinet in the President’s decisions.	5.2.9.C, D 5.3.9.A	

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What are independent agencies?	List U.S. independent agencies. Identify the characteristics of independent executive agencies. Describe independent agencies and the Selective Service System.	5.2.9.A, C 5.3.9.A, D	Independent Agencies, Selective Service System
How is foreign policy made and conducted?	Define isolationism and internationalism. Define foreign policy. Explain the U.S. foreign policy and its foreign affairs and engagements. Describe the functions, components, and organization of the Department of State.	5.2.9.C 5.3.9.A 5.4.9.A, D	Isolationism, Internationalism, Foreign Policy
How the United States protect itself?	List the roles of the Department of Defense and military departments. Explain how the Department of Homeland Security contributes to the nation's security. Analyze the events of 9/11 and the war in the Middle East.	5.2.9.C 5.3.9.A	Global War on Terror, 9/11
How has American foreign policy changed over time?	Summarize American foreign policy from independence through World War I. Show how the two World Wars affected America's traditional policy of isolationism.	5.2.9.C 5.3.9.A, B 5.4.9.A, C	Containment

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Essential Content/Essential Questions	Performance Objectives	Standards/Anchors	Vocabulary
How does the United States work with other countries?	List the types of foreign aid of the United States. Recall the security alliances developed by the U.S. Describe the role and structure of the United Nations.	5.2.9.C, D 5.3.9.A, B, D 5.4.9.B, C, E	USAID, United Nations, NATO
Who wants to be the President of the United States?	Identify the importance of the men who served as the U.S. President of the United States. Interpret voter participation in Presidential Elections.	5.1.9.A, C, E 5.2.9.D	

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**Course Name: Civics
Unit 5 – The Judicial Branch**

Time Line: 4 Cycles

Essential Content/Essential Questions	Performance Objectives	Standards/Anchors	Vocabulary
What makes up the judicial branch?	Define the role of the judiciary branch. Define federal judiciary Explain the process for appointing judges for the federal government.	5.1.9.A, C, D 5.3.9.A	Federal Judiciary, Supreme Court, Original Jurisdiction, Appellate Jurisdiction
What is the structure and jurisdiction of state and local courts?	Define the structure and jurisdiction of the state courts. Describe the structure and jurisdiction of the state court of appeals.	5.1.9.B, C, E 5.2.9.C 5.3.9.A	Court of Appeals, Circuit Courts
What is the Supreme Court's jurisdiction, and how does the Court operate?	Define the concept of judicial review. Outline the scope of the Supreme Court's jurisdiction. Examine how cases reach the Supreme Court. Explain Judicial Review. Explain the Supreme Court case <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> . Justify principles of separation of powers between the three branches of government.	5.1.9.C, E 5.3.9.A	Judicial Review, Judicial Restraint, Judicial Activism, <i>Marbury v. Madison</i>
What are the special courts, and what are the jurisdictions of each?	Contrast the jurisdiction of special courts. Explain how a citizen may sue the United States. Examine the roles of the territorial courts and those of the District of Columbia courts.	5.1.9.C, E 5.3.9.A	Territorial Courts

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**Course Name: Civics
Unit 5 – The Judicial Branch**

Time Line: 4 Cycles

Essential Content/Essential Questions	Performance Objectives	Standards/Anchors	Vocabulary
How does the Constitution protect the rights of individuals against government?	List and explain the Bill of Rights. Describe how the 9 th Amendment helps protect individual rights. Summarize the 10 th Amendment.	5.1.9.B, C 5.2.9.A, B 5.3.9.G	Bill of Rights, Citizens' Rights, States' Rights
What are the five points of the 1 st Amendment?	Recognize the freedom of speech, press, religion, petition and assembly. Explain the limits imposed by the Established Clause of the 1 st Amendment. Analyze the Skokie Illinois Case	5.1.9.B, C 5.2.9.A, B 8.3.9.D 5.3.9.F	1 st Amendment
What are the limits on the guarantees of free speech and free press?	Explain the guarantees of free expression. Summarize how the Supreme Court has limited seditious speech and obscenity. Describe the rights of freedom of the press.	5.1.9.B, C 5.2.9.A, B	
What does it mean to assemble peacefully?	Explain the Constitution's guarantees of assembly and petition. Summarize how government can limit the time, place, and manner of assembly. Compare and contrast the freedom of assembly issues that arise on public versus private property.	5.1.9.B, C 5.2.9.A, B	Peaceable Assembly, Petition the Government, Eminent Domain

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Essential Content/Essential Questions	Performance Objectives	Standards/Anchors	Vocabulary
What is an individual's right to due process?	List the ideas of due process of law as set out in Constitution. Discover the right of privacy and its origins in constitutional law. Apply constitutional law to a Supreme Court case ruling.	5.1.9.B, C 5.2.9.A, B	Due Process of Law, Case Studies
How does the Constitution protect the freedom and security of the person?	Outline Supreme Court decisions regarding slavery and involuntary servitude. Explain the intent and application of the 2 nd Amendment's protection of the right to keep and bear arms.	5.1.9.B, C 5.2.9.A, B	13 th Amendment, Emancipation Proclamation, Right to Bear Arms
How does the Constitution protect the accused?	Define basic judicial terminology. Determine what constitutes a fair trial by jury.	5.1.9.B, C 5.2.9.A, B	Defendant, Plaintiff, Prosecution, Precedent
How are you punished for crime in a court of law?	Define bail and remand. Explain cruel and unusual punishment. Define the crime of treason.	5.1.9.B, C 5.2.9.A, B	Bail, Remand, 8 th Amendment, Treason
What is discrimination?	Define discrimination. Summarize the history of race-based discrimination in the United States. Identify discrimination against women in the past and present.	5.1.9.B, C,F 5.2.9.A, B	Discrimination, 14 th Amendment, 19 th Amendment

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Time Line: 4 Cycles

Essential Content/Essential Questions	Performance Objectives	Standards/Anchors	Vocabulary
Does the United States treat its citizens equally?	Define the Equal Protection Clause. Describe the history of segregation in America. List the classifications by gender. Discover the fight for equality of African-Americans and women in the United States.	5.1.9.B, C 5.2.9.A, B, G	Equal Protection Clause, Segregation, Plessy v. Fergusson, Jim Crow Laws
What is the history of civil rights legislation from Reconstruction to today?	Outline the history of civil rights legislation from the Reconstruction period on to today. Define affirmative action.	5.1.9.B, C 5.2.9.A, B	Reconstruction, Civil Rights Movement, Affirmative Action
What is the difference between aliens and immigrants?	Explain the naturalization process. Explain how an American can lose his or her citizenship. Define illegal and legal aliens and immigrants.	5.1.9.B, C 5.2.9.A, B 5.3.9.D 5.4.9.C	Naturalization Process, Illegal Aliens
Why do people fight for equality?	Illustrate how the U.S. is a nation of immigrants. Create a political poster board on equality.	5.1.9.A 5.1.9.C.D	Equality

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**Course Name: Civics
Unit 6 – The American Economy**

Time Line: 5 Cycles

Essential Content/Essential Questions	Performance Objectives	Standards/Anchors	Vocabulary
How does the Federal Government get money?	Explain how the Constitution gives Congress the power to tax the citizens of the United States. Explain federal taxes. Describe the nontax sources of federal revenue.	6.1.9.B 6.2.9.A	Tariffs
If the United States needs money, where do they go to get it?	Describe federal borrowing. Explain how the Federal Government's actions can affect the economy. Evaluate the pros and cons of public debt.	6.1.9.A, B	Debt Ceiling
How is federal spending determined?	List the key elements of federal spending. Define controllable and uncontrollable spending. Explain how the President and Congress work together to create the federal budget. Create a federal budget.	5.4.9.C 6.2.9.A	Controllable Spending, Uncontrollable Spending
How does the Federal Government achieve its economic goals?	Describe the overall goals of the Federal Government's actions in the economy. Explain the features and purposes of fiscal policy.	6.1.9.B	Fiscal Policy
What factors shape life in a market economy?	Define capitalism and socialism in a free market. Summarize the United States as described in a mixed economy. Explain Gross Domestic Product. Discuss how the price of one currency is related to the price of another.	6.1.9.A, B 6.2.9.G	Capitalism, Free Market Economy, Mixed Economy, Gross Domestic Product, Supply and Demand

**Hamburg Area School District
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Social Studies**

Course Name: Civics

Unit 6 – The American Economy

Time Line: 5 Cycles

Essential Content/Essential Questions	Performance Objectives	Standards/Anchors	Vocabulary
What is the role of government in the American economy?	Explain the structure and purpose of the Federal Reserve System. Define the factors of production. Describe the free enterprise system and laissez-faire theory. Explain the free enterprise system.	5.1.9.A 6.2.9.A,B	Federal Reserve System, Factors of Production, Free Enterprise, Laissez-Faire

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Time Line: 5 Cycles

Essential Content/Essential Questions	Performance Objectives	Standards/Anchors	Vocabulary
What are labor unions?	Define labor unions, collective bargaining, strike, picketing, and job action. Summarize the rise of rise of labor unions in the 1800s.	6.5.9.C	Labor Unions, Collective Bargaining, Strike, Picketing, Job Action
What is socialism and communism?	Summarize the theories of Karl Marx and their roots. List the important characteristics of socialist economics. Discuss socialism and communism in action today.	5.4.9.A, B, C 6.1.9.A, B	Communism, Socialism, Karl Marx

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Essential Content/Essential Questions	Performance Objectives	Standards/Anchors	Vocabulary
How does the Federal Government support economic growth at home and abroad?	Explain globalization and where America fits. Discuss the role of government in the domestic economy. Understand the reasons why nations participate in trade. Describe the role of the Federal Government in the global economy. Explain how the media influences public perceptions around the world.	5.4.9.A, B, C, E 6.1.9.B 6.4.9.C	Globalization

**Hamburg Area School District
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Course Name: Civics

Unit 7 – Participating in State and Local Governments

Time Line: 3 Cycles

Essential Content/Essential Questions	Performance Objectives	Standards/Anchors	Vocabulary
How does the state of Pennsylvania work?	List the basic principles common to all state constitutions today. Examine the history, content, and significance of the first Pennsylvania’s constitution. Discuss significant changes in Pennsylvania’s Constitution. Complete a KWL exercise.	5.1.9.A, B,C, D 5.2.9.C, D, E 5.1.9.C.E	William Penn, General Assembly
Why do the states have their own governments?	Describe state legislatures. Define election, terms, and compensation of legislators. Outline the powers and organization of state legislatures. Explain how a bill becomes a law in Pennsylvania.	5.1.9.A, C, H 5.2.9.C, D, E 5.3.9.A, C, F, J, K	election, terms, and compensation of legislators
What powers do Governors have in government?	Describe the main features of the office of governor. Summarize a governor’s roles, powers, duties, and the limitations of the office. List and describe the other executive offices at the state level.	5.3.9.A, B	Governor, Lt. Governor
How are state and local courts organized and staffed?	Explain how state courts are organized and describe the work that each type of court does. Examine and evaluate the different methods by which judges are selected among the states. Explain the procedures used to change state constitutions.	5.3.9.A, B	Court of Common Pleas, Commonwealth Court, Superior Court, PA Supreme Court

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Course Name: Civics

Unit 7 – Participating in State and Local Governments

Time Line: 3 Cycles

Essential Content/Essential Questions	Performance Objectives	Standards/Anchors	Vocabulary
How are local governments the same and different?	List the different types of local governments. List the responsibilities of tribal governments. Examine the governments of town, townships, and special districts.	5.1.9.C, 5.2.9.C, D 5.3.9.A, B	Town, Township, Borough, City
How do city governments serve the needs of residents and other Americans?	Describe the major forms of city government. Discuss the need for city planning and list some major municipal functions. List the challenges that face suburbs and metropolitan areas. Define city charters.	5.2.9.A 5.3.9.D	City Charters
What services do state and local governments provide?	Explain why state and local governments have major role in providing important services. Identify state and local services in the fields of education, public welfare, public safety, and highways.	5.1.9.J, L 5.2.9.A, B, E, F 5.3.9.A, G, H	
Where does PA get money to help its citizens?	List the four principles of taxation. Explain the state budget and local budget process. Explain how Pennsylvania participates in the global production and consumption of goods and services.	5.3.9.C	

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Unit 7 – Participating in State and Local Governments

Time Line: 3 Cycles

Essential Content/Essential Questions	Performance Objectives	Standards/Anchors	Vocabulary
How do you properly display federal and state flags?	Identify the Pennsylvania state flag. List the procedures for proper uses, display and respect for the United States Flag and the Pennsylvania StateFlag. Explain why symbols and holidays were created and the ideas they commemorate.	5.2.C.D	Flag Day, Memorial Day, Veterans' Day