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| **SS.7.C.3.8 Analyze the structure, functions, and processes of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches.** | |
| **Questions** | **Civics Learning Targets** |
|  | **I can define the following words:**   * Cabinet- the group of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the president that includes the heads of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ top level executive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * Impeach- to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ government \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in office * Pardon/Reprieve- a declaration of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and freedom from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * Presidential Appointment- president \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ someone to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * Executive privilege - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the president to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ information for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of national \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * Treaty – a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ agreement between 2 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   **I can describe who makes up the Executive Branch:**  **I can describe the requirements for a person to become President -**  **I can name the 3 oldest cabinets-**   * **Department of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:** responsible for handling \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * **Department of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:** responsible for handling \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * **Department of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:** responsible for maintaining \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_     I can explain the roles the President has as a leader of the country and government.   * **Head of State**: The president is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the nation. Tries to build \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with other countries by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ leaders and representing the nation. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ medals. * **Chief Executive**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the nations’ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ using the \_\_\_\_\_ cabinet departments and many other agencies to do so. Can write \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (rule or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that is the same as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ) to help with this. * **Chief Diplomat:** Decides how the US \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ towards other \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Names people as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, makes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. * **Commander in Chief**: leader of the nation’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. * **Chief Legislator*:*** Power to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ legislation (bills) into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * **Economic Chief:** Power to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the country’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and after Congress modifies it, the power to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it.   **I can explain the President’s role in the lawmaking process**   * **Executive order:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or command the president gives that has the same \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ without going through Congress * **Veto:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * **State of the Union Address:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ given by the president where he promotes and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in front of Congress   **Identify how checks and balances limits the powers of the Executive Branch:**   * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can override presidential \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with a \_\_\_\_ vote. * The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has to approve presidential \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * While the president is the commander in chief of the armed forces, only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can approve or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the president * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can rule a presidential \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| SS.7.C.3.12 U.S. vs. Nixon, Bush vs. Gore, District of Columbia vs. Heller | |
| **Questions** | **Civics Learning Targets** |
|  | **United States v Nixon**   * **Why is this a Landmark (case that has legal significance) case?** |
| **SS7.C.4.1 Differentiate concepts related to the U.S. domestic and foreign policy** | |
| **Questions** | **Civics Learning Targets** |
|  | **I can recognize the difference between foreign and domestic policy**   * **Foreign policy:** a nations plan for dealing with other nations: * **Domestic policy:** laws or policies that focus on issues within the U.S.   **I can identify goals that relate to U.S. domestic and foreign policy**   * **National security: protect America and Americans** * **Promoting world trade: support economic growth and human rights around the world** * **Spreading democracy: increase support for American values like democracy and freedom** * **World peace: making our country safe by helping the world getting along**   **I can identify the tools/methods used in foreign affairs:**   * **Military:** **country’s troops, led by our President who is called the Commander-in-Chief** * **Treaty:** **is a formal agreement between countries that, like laws, must be followed** * **Foreign Aid:** **is the help or assistance that we give to other countries, usually through our Department of State** * **Diplomacy:**  **the work of keeping up relations between the governments of different countries**   **I can define the following:**   * **Allies:**  **nations united with another for some common purpose such as assistance and protection** * **Ambassadors:**  **a person sent as the chief representative of his or her own government in another country** * **Diplomats:** **a person who represents their countries government who is skilled in diplomacy** * **embassies:** **the residence or office of an ambassador** * **Secretary of State:** **the head of the U.S. Department of State; a member of the President’s Cabinet** * **U.S. State Department or Department of State: A department of the executive branch that is responsible for foreign affairs.**   **I can identify issues that relate to U.S. domestic policy.**  **• social programs – providing assistance to those in need**    **• health care – providing health assistance**  **• education – providing teaching learning help** |
| **SS7.C.4.3 Describe examples of how the U.S. has dealt with international conflicts** | |
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| **SS7.C.4.2 Recognize government and citizen participation in international organizations** | |
| **Questions** | **Civics Learning Targets** |
|  | **I can identify major international organizations in which government plays a role.**   * **North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO):**   **is group of countries in Europe and North America that have signed a treaty agreeing to provide defense for each other in case of attack.** * **International Red Cross/Red Crescent: an organization that responds to disasters around the world.** * **World Court:**  **acts as a world court and handles cases where two nations are in conflict.** * **World Trade Organization (WTO):** **is an organization that supervises trading throughout the world** * **European Union (EU):**  **The European Union (EU) is a economic partnership between countries in Europe that allows for free movement of goods and service throughout Europe.** * **World Health Organization:**  i**s an organization within the United Nations that works to improve health around the entire world**   **I can recognize the international organizations that are located in the U.S.**  **• United Nations (UN):**  **an organization with a goal of keeping peace, developing friendly relationships among countries, and improving the quality of life for the world’s poor people.**  **• United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) :an organization that works to help children around the world**  **I can describe the ways we are involved in international organizations.**   * **Volunteering** * **Donating** * **Completing internships with the organizations** |
| **SS7.C.4.3 Describe examples of how the U.S. has dealt with international conflicts** | |
| **Questions** | **Civics Learning Targets** |
|  | **I can provide reasons why we got involved in these international conflicts**   * **Gulf War 1**    + **Iraq invades Kuwait. To resolve the conflict and provide aid, US with other countries defend the Kuwaiti people.** * **Gulf War 2**   + **Iraq was believed to have weapons of mass destruction like nuclear weapons. We are still helping the citizens there.** * **Iran Hostage Crisis**   + **66 diplomats and US citizen are taken hostage in the US embassy in Tehran, Iran. Hostages are released after the resolution is solved through diplomatic means, trade sancitions** * **World War I**   + **Serbia and Austria Hungary go to war. US enters war after the sinking of the Lusitania which was carrying US citizens. The Treaty of Paris ends the war with the Allies victorious.** * **World War II**   + **Nazi Germany invades much of Europe. Japan attacks the US at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. President Roosevelt asks congress to declare war (Article I: Checks and Balances). War ends officially ends when US drops nuclear bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki Japan.** * **Cold War**   + **War fought between Soviet Union (Communism) and US (Democracy) that involved political actions not actual fighting between the two nations**     - **Korean War**       * **Conflict between North and South Korea where the US sent aid and soldiers to defend South Korea.**     - **Bay of Pigs**   **Cuba was developing a connection to the**  **Soviet Union and the U.S. feared that Cuba**  **would become a communist country**   * + - **Cuban Missile Crisis**       * **Soviet Union places nuclear missiles in Cuba after Fidel Castro gains control of country and turns them into communist. Using diplomatic resolutions the Soviets removed missiles from Cuba**     - **Vietnam War**       * **Conflict between North and South Vietnam where the US sent aid and soldiers to defend South Vietnam.** |
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| **SS7.C.4.1 Differentiate concepts related to the U.S. domestic and foreign policy** | |
| **Questions** | **Civics Learning Targets** |
|  | |  | | --- | | I can define the following terms:  Allies -  Ambassadors -  Diplomacy -  Diplomat -  Doctrine -  Embassies -  International Relations -  Secretary of State -  Treaty -  US State Department-  I understand the difference between domestic and foreign policy.  • **Domestic policy** –  • **Foreign policy** - | | I can identify issues that relate to U.S. domestic policy.  • **social programs** -  • **health care** -  • **education** -  I can identify issues that relate to U.S. foreign policy.  • **military** -  • **foreign aid** -  • **treaties** -  I can analyze the domestic implications (consequences) of U.S. domestic and foreign policy **–**  **Example**  I can identify the goals and objectives of **U.S. domestic** policy.  I can identify the goals and objectives of **U.S. foreign** policy.  1. **national security** -  2. **promoting peace** -  3. **spreading democracy** -  4. **promoting international trade** -  5. **providing foreign aid** -  I can recognize the role of the U.S. State Department in foreign affairs.  1. **US State Department** -  **2. The Secretary of State** –  I can identify the tools used by the U.S. state department in foreign affairs   * **Military:** * **Treaty:** * **Foreign Aid:** | |

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| **SS.7.C.3.8 Analyze the structure, functions, and processes of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches.** | |
| **Questions** | **Civics Learning Targets** |
|  | I can define the following words:   * Cabinet- * Impeach- * Pardon- * Presidential Appointment- - * Executive privilege - * Treaty -   I can describe the requirements for a person to become President -  I can name 3 cabinet departments in the Executive Branch-  I can explain the roles the President has as a leader of the country and government.   * **Head of State**- * **Chief Executive**- * **Chief Diplomat**- * **Commander in Chief**-   Identify how checks and balances limits the powers of the Executive Branch-   * Congress has the power to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_presidential vetoes with a 2/3 vote. * Before any presidential appointment is final, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has to approve the nominees. * While the president is the commander in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the armed forces, only Congress can declare war. * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_can reject treaties. * Congress can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the president for wrong doing   I can explain the President’s role in the lawmaking process   * Executive order- * Veto- * State of the Union Address – |
| **SS.7.C.3.12 U.S. vs. Nixon, Bush vs. Gore, District of Columbia vs. Heller** | |
| **Questions** | **Civics Learning Targets** |
|  | **United States v Nixon**   * Why is this a Landmark(case that has legal significance)case? |
| **SS7.C.4.1 Differentiate concepts related to the U.S. domestic and foreign policy** | |
| **Questions** | **Civics Learning Targets** |
|  | I can recognize the difference between foreign and domestic policy   * Foreign policy: * Domestic policy:   I can identify goals that relate to U.S. domestic and foreign policy   * national security: * spreading democracy: * promoting world trade: * world peace:   I can identify the role of the U.S. state department in foreign affairs   * Military: * Treaty: * Foreign Aid: * Diplomacy:   I can identify issues that relate to U.S. domestic policy.  • social programs –    • health care –  • education -  I can define the following:   * Allies: * Ambassadors: * Diplomats: * embassies: * foreign affairs: * Secretary of State: * U.S. State Department: |
| SS7.C.4.2 Recognize government and citizen participation in international organizations | |
| **Questions** | Civics Learning Targets |
|  | I can identify major international organizations in which government plays a role.   * North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO): * International Red Cross/Red Crescent: * World Court: * World Trade Organization (WTO): * European Union (EU): * World Health Organization:   I can recognize the international organizations that are located in the U.S.   * United Nations (UN): * United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) :     I can describe the ways we are involved in international organizations. |
| SS7.C.4.3 Describe examples of how the U.S. has dealt with international conflicts | |
| **Questions** | Civics Learning Targets |
|  | I can provide reasons why we got involved in these international conflicts   * Gulf War 1 * Gulf War 2 * Iran Hostage Crisis * World War I * World War II * Cold War   + - Bay of Pigs     - Cuban Missile Crisis     - Vietnam War |