

Unit 1 Content Review:

Foundations of American Democracy

Essential Questions

1. How did the founders of the U.S. Constitution attempt to protect individual liberty, while also promoting public order and safety?
2. How have theory, debate and compromise influenced the U.S. Constitutional system?
3. How does the development and interpretation of the Constitution influence policies that impact citizens and residents of the U.S.?

Chapters: 1-3

Big Idea	Enduring Understandings	Essential Knowledge
U O	<p>CON-1: The Constitution emerged from the debate about the weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation as a blueprint for limited government.</p> <p>Con-2: Federalism reflects the dynamic distribution of power between national and state governments</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Constitutional Beginnings <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. The Nature of Governments <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe the purposes of government. 2. Direct vs. Indirect Democracy. II. American Documents <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. The Articles of Confederation <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What powers did the central government have according to the Articles of Confederation? 2. What were the weaknesses of the central government? How did these weaknesses undermine the powers of the central government? 3. How did Shay's Rebellion reveal the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation? B. The U.S. Constitution <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe the concept of factions. 2. Describe the controversy surrounding the following constitutional compromises: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Three-Fifths Compromise b) The Connecticut (Great) Compromise c) The Electoral College 3. Describe and provide an example of each of the following principles: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Popular Sovereignty b) Limited Government c) Separation of Power d) Checks and Balances e) Judicial Review f) Federalism 4. Constitutional Concepts- Briefly define each of the following: Writ of Habeas Corpus, Bills of Attainder, Ex Post Facto Laws. 5. Constitutional Provisions- Briefly define each of the following: "Full Faith and Credit Clause", "Supremacy Clause". C. Bill of Rights <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why did Anti-Federalists want the Constitution to

		<p>include a Bill of Rights?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. How did the following court cases shape the evolution of the Bill of Rights? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Barron v. Baltimore (1833) - Gitlow v. New York (1925) 3. BRIEFLY summarize each of the 27 Amendments to the U.S. Constitution. <p>III. American Federalism</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Defining Federalism <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is Federalism? 2. Compare/contrast Dual and Cooperative Federalism. 3. Define decentralization and describe how the U.S. federal system demonstrates decentralization. B. Separation of National and State Governments <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define and provide examples for the following constitutional powers: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Enumerated Powers b) Implied Powers c) Inherent Powers d) Reserved Powers e) Concurrent Powers 2. Why is the “necessary and proper clause” often called the elastic clause? 3. Describe the importance of the following cases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - McCulloch v. Maryland (1819) - Gibbons v. Ogden (1824) - United States v. Lopez (1995) C. Cooperative Federalism <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why is Cooperative Federalism often referred to as “marble cake” federalism? 2. Describe how the U.S. government has become more cooperative. D. Fiscal Federalism <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define fiscal federalism. 2. How does fiscal federalism resemble the “carrot and stick” metaphor? 3. Define the following grants-in-aid: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Categorical Grants b) Formula Grants c) Project Grants d) Block Grants 4. Explain the controversy of the federal government creating unfunded mandates for states. How is No Child Left Behind an example of an unfunded mandate? 5. Define devolution.
	<p>LOR-1: A balance between</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Constitutional Beginnings <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Models of Representative Democracy

<p>Li be rt</p>	<p>governmental power and individual rights has been a hallmark of American political development.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define and provide examples for each: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Participatory Democracy b) Pluralist Democracy c) Elite Democracy d) Hyperpluralist Democracy 2. How does the debate between Federalist No. 10 and Brutus No. 1 reflect the tension between the participatory model and the more filtered participation of the pluralist and elite models? <p>II. American Documents</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. The Declaration of Independence <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain how the Declaration of Independence incorporated the ideas of John Locke. B. The U.S. Constitution <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Constitutional Principles- Describe the ways in which is U.S. government was built based on ideas of limited government. Provide examples.
<p>Co m s</p>	<p>PMI-1: The Constitution Created a competitive policy-making process to ensure the people's will is represented and that freedom is preserved.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Constitutional Beginnings <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Separation of Powers <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe at least one power of each branch of government that serves as a check on one of the other branches <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Executive: b) Legislative: c) Judicial: 2. How does Federalist No. 51 explain how the concepts of separation of powers and checks and balances control abuses by majorities?

Potential FRQ Prompts: