

A Correlation of

**Foundations Series:
American Government
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To the

**South Carolina
Social Studies Standards
for U.S. Government**

Grades 9-12

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INTRODUCTION

This document demonstrates how *Foundations Series: American Government © 2010* meets the objectives of the South Carolina Social Studies Standards for U.S. Government. Correlation page references are to the Student and Teacher’s Editions.

Foundations Series: American Government has the same core content as *Magruder’s American Government*, with curriculum designed for students reading near a sixth-grade level.

- **Accessible Core Content:** Embedded vocabulary support, explicit reading strategies, and a student-friendly design enable struggling students to access the same core content and Essential Questions found in *Magruder’s American Government*.
- **Exciting new technology:** Rich digital learning support on the Online Student Center includes Economics on the Go Audio and Video resources, interactive assessment, two levels of online Student Editions, and more! The Online Teacher Center includes two online Teacher’s Editions, online planning and assessment, lecture notes, and easy-to-use classroom management tools. (Same Online Student and Teacher Center as *Magruder’s American Government*.)
- **Personalized instruction:** With the Teacher’s Resource Library CD-ROM and Online Teacher Center, teachers can choose from among the many leveled, editable, teaching worksheets and assessment resources that have been specially written to meet the needs of students reading below grade level.

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United States Government	
Standard USG-1: The student will demonstrate an understanding of foundational political theory, concepts, and application.	
Essential Understanding: To appropriately evaluate the governmental system of the United States citizens must understand the nature and purpose of government in general. An understanding of basic political ideas allows nations to organize and structure the institutions of government in the most effective, legitimate manner. In order for students to understand and evaluate basic governmental function, organization, and effectiveness they will be able to...	
Indicators	
USG 1.1 Analyze political theories related to the existence, necessity, and purpose of government including state of nature, natural rights, balance of the public/private sphere, and physical & economic security.	SE/TE: What is government?, 4; What is a state?, 5; Theories of origin of the state, 6; Origins of the State, 7; Basic Concepts of Democracy, 14–15; The Political Ideas of John Locke, 17; Our Political Beginnings, 22–24; Origins of the Modern State, 552–555; Ideas and Revolutions, 557–563
USG 1.2 Analyze components of government and the governing process including politics, power, authority, sovereignty, legitimacy, public institutions, efficacy, and civic life.	SE/TE: Government and the state, 4–8; Forms of Government, 9–12; Basic Concepts of Democracy, 14–15; Federalism: Powers Divided, 78–84; The Right to Vote, 128–131; The Expressed Powers of Money and Commerce, 252–258; also see: Government in Your Life, 8, 42, 55, 88, 189, 223, 258, 344, 381; “Citizenship 101,” 13, 67, 117, 143, 192, 235, 318, 399, 483, 539, 556, 623; Issues of Our Time, 27, 90, 168, 216, 271, 300, 345, 383, 430, 449, 504, 590, 647
USG 1.3 Evaluate the role and relationship of the citizen to government in democratic, republican, authoritarian, and totalitarian systems.	SE/TE: Basic Concepts of Democracy, 14–15; Our Political Beginnings, 22–24; The Right to Vote, 128–121; Suffrage and Civil Rights, 138–142; Civil Liberties: First Amendment Freedoms, 466–491; Civil Liberties: Protecting Individual Rights, 492–519; Civil Liberties: Equal Justice Under the Law, 520–548; Origins of the Modern State, 552–555; Ideas and Revolutions, 557–563; Case Studies in Democracy, 567–571; also see: Government in Your Life, 8, 42, 55, 88, 189, 223, 258, 344, 381; “Citizenship 101,” 13, 67, 117, 143, 192, 235, 318, 399, 483, 539, 556, 623
USG 1.4 Analyze the institutional and organizational structure of government that allows it to carry out its purpose and function effectively including branches of government, legitimate bureaucratic institutions, and civil society.	SE/TE: Government at Work: The Bureaucracy, 363–363; The Federal Bureaucracy, 364–367; Executive Office of the President, 368–372; The Cabinet Departments, 373–376; Independent Agencies, 377–382; The Governor and State Administration, 613–618; Providing Vital Services, 644–646; also see: Checks and balances, 32, 40, 53–55, 53, 54, 208, 605, 676; National Legislature, 232–234; The House of Representatives, 236–239; The Senate, 240–241; The Growth of Presidential Power, 342–344; The National Judiciary, 444–448; The Inferior Courts, 450–453; The Supreme Court, 454–457; Civil Liberties: Equal Justice Under the Law, 520–548

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USG 1.5 Evaluate limited and unlimited governments in regards to governing, including rule of law, role of written constitutions, civil rights, political freedom, economic freedom, and ability of citizens to impact/influence the governing process.	SE/TE: Government and the State, 4–8; Forms of Government, 9–12; Comparative Political Systems, 550–551; Origins of the Modern State, 552–555; Ideas and Revolutions, 557–563; Transitions to Democracy, 564–566; Case Studies in Democracy, 567–571
USG 1.6 Evaluate the organization of government in confederal, federal, and unitary systems of government including distribution of power and advantages & disadvantages of each system.	SE/TE: Our Political Beginnings, 22–24; The Critical Period, 33–35; Basic Principles, 50–56; Federalism, 78–84; The National Government and the 50 States, 85–89; Case Studies in Democracy, 567–571
Standard USG-2: The student will demonstrate an understanding of foundational American political principles and the historical events and philosophical ideas that shaped the development and application of these principles.	
Essential Understanding: The United States government was established by and operates under the principles set forth in the US Constitution. The historical development of these principles occurred over time. Subsequently, there were numerous influences critical to the creation of the US Constitution. As a result, the expression of these core principles has evolved. In order for students to understand the advancement of these principles they will be able to...	
Indicators	
USG 2.1 Summarize core principles of United States government including limited government, federalism, checks and balances, separation of powers, rule of law, popular sovereignty, republicanism, individual rights, freedom, equality, and self-government.	SE/TE: Representative democracy / government by popular consent, 9, 10; Majority rule, 14; Limited government, 22, 32, 40, 52, 52p, 469–470, 605; Representative government, 22, 675; Separation of powers, 32, 40, 52–53, 52, 605; Checks and balances, 32, 40, 53–55, 53, 54, 208, 605, 676; Popular sovereignty, 32, 50, 51, 52, 62–63, 557, 558–560, 605; Rule of law, 41, 52, 554; Federalism, 56, 62–63, 78–84, 88, 470–471
USG 2.2 Analyze developmental influences on the core political principles of US government including Greek democracy, Roman republicanism, Judeo-Christian heritage, and the European philosophers John Locke, Montesquieu, and William Blackstone	SE/TE: Theories of origin of the state, 6; Origins of the State, 7; Locke, John, 17, 30, 557; Our Political Beginnings, 22–24
USG 2.3 Analyze the British heritage that fostered development of the core political principles of US government including the Magna Carta, Glorious Revolution, English Bill of Rights, Mayflower Compact, and the Petition of Right (1628).	SE/TE: Magna Carta, 22, 23, 24, 558, 567; Bill of Rights, English, 23–24, 558, 567; Mayflower Compact, 30
USG 2.4 Evaluate significant American founding documents in relation to core political principles including the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, state constitutions, US Constitution, Federalist Papers (#10 & #51), Anti-Federalist Papers, and the Bill of Rights.	SE/TE: United States Constitution, C1–C25; Concepts of Democracy, 14–15; Bill of Rights, U.S., C16–C18, 24, 42, 62, 63, 64, 468, 470–471; Creating the Constitution, 36–40; The Federalist Papers, 41, 45, 548, 675, 676, 677; Basic Principles, 50–56

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USG 2.5 Evaluate significant American historical documents in relation to the application of core principles including the Nullification Crisis, Seneca Falls Declaration, Emancipation Proclamation, Cross of Gold speech, Letter from a Birmingham Jail, amendments to the US Constitution (11-27), and critical Supreme Court cases.	SE/TE: Constitution Study Guide: Amendments, C1, C16–C25; U.S. Constitution, amending, 60–66, 68–71, 272; Landmark Decisions of the Supreme Court, 58–59, 264–265, 350–351, 510–511, 532–533; Supreme Court, 454–457; Seneca Falls & Emancipation Proclamation, 498 Affirmative action and the Supreme Court, 535–538; also see: Amendments 55, 73, 129–130, 131, 133, 136, 137, 138–139, 140–142, 167, 206, 207, 263, 268, 273, 316, 319–321, 323, 324, 332, 337, 470–471, 472–476, 498–500, 503, 504, 506, 507, 508, 512–515, 523, 527, 531, 536, 537, 540, 580; Supreme Court Cases, 55, 137, 139, 140, 141, 173, 238, 267, 279, 303, 455, 463, 471, 473, 474, 475, 476, 478, 479, 482, 485, 486, 487, 494, 495, 496, 497, 499, 502, 508, 512, 513, 514, 528–529, 536–537
Standard USG-3: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the basic organization and function of United States government on the national, state & local levels as outlined in the U.S. Constitution and the role of federalism in addressing distribution of power.	
Essential Understanding: The organization and structure of government at both the national and sub national levels in the United States is based upon principles established in the U.S. Constitution. The most fundamental aspect of organized government within the United States is to limit the ability to concentrate power of any one institution of government through the functional distribution of power, oversight, and responsibilities. In order for students to understand the structure and organization of United States government as the embodiment of Constitutional principles they will be able to...	
Indicators	
USG 3.1 Evaluate the Constitution as the written form for the United States government including expression of the core principles of limited government, federalism, checks and balances, separation of powers, rule of law, popular sovereignty, republicanism, individual rights, freedom, equality, and self-government.	SE/TE: United States Constitution, C1–C25; Representative democracy / government by popular consent, 9, 10; Majority rule, 14; Limited government, 22, 32, 40, 52, 52p, 469–470, 605; Representative government, 22, 675; Separation of powers, 32, 40, 52–53, 52, 605; Checks and balances, 32, 40, 53–55, 53, 54, 208, 605, 676; Popular sovereignty, 32, 50, 51, 52, 62–63, 557, 558–560, 605; Rule of law, 41, 52, 554; Federalism, 56, 62–63, 78–84, 88, 470–471
USG 3.2 Evaluate the formal and informal structure, role, responsibilities, and authority of the legislative branch of national government as the embodiment of Constitutional principles.	SE/TE: Constitution, C2–C8; Expressed Powers, 79; Article I, 80, 244, 253, 266, 267, 269; The National Legislature, 232–234; The House of Representatives, 236–239; The Senate, 240–241; The Members of Congress, 242–245
USG 3.3 Evaluate the formal and informal structure, role, responsibilities, and authority of the executive branch of national government as the embodiment of Constitutional principles.	SE/TE: Executive Branch (Constitution), C8–C11; The President’s Job Description, 314–317; The Growth of Presidential Power, 342–344; Expanding Presidential Powers, 345; The Executive Powers, 346–349; Diplomatic and Military Powers, 352–354; Legislative and Judicial Powers, 355–357

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USG 3.4 Analyze federalism and its application in the United States, including the concepts of enumerated, concurrent, & reserved powers, the meaning of the 9th and 10th Amendments, the principle of states' rights, the promotion of limited government, the protection of individual rights, and the potential for conflict among the levels of government.	SE/TE: Federalism, 56, 62–63, 78–84, 88, 470–471; also see: Limited government, 22, 32, 40, 52, 52p, 469–470, 605; Ninth Amendment, Tenth Amendment, C18
USG 3.5 Analyze the organization and responsibilities of local and state governments in the United States' federal system including the role of state constitutions, limitations on state governments, the typical organization of state governments, the relationship between state and local governments, and major responsibilities of state governments.	SE/TE: National Government and the 50 States, 85–89; Local government and state government, 605, 639, 644–647; State Constitutions, 604–607; State Legislatures, 608–612; The Governor and State Administration, 613–618; Counties, Towns, and Townships, 634–638; Cities and Metropolitan Areas, 639–643; Providing Vital Services, 644–646; Financing State and Local Government, 648–653
Standard USG-4: The student will demonstrate an understanding of civil rights and liberties, the role of American citizens in the American political system, and distinctive expressions of American political culture.	
Essential Understanding: The citizen is the most important component in a nation ruled by self-government. Having an informed citizenry who participates in the political process is essential. In order for students to understand the meaning of being an American citizen they will be able to...	
Indicators	
USG 4.1 Evaluate the role of the citizen in the American political process including civic responsibilities, identification of citizenship, and the interaction between the citizen & government.	SE/TE: Responsibilities of citizenship, 15; Bill of Rights, U.S., 24, 62, 63, 468, 470–471; Voters and Voter Behavior, 126–127; The Right to Vote, 128–131; Voter Qualifications, 132–137; Civil Liberties: First Amendment Freedoms, 466–491; Civil Liberties: Protecting Individual Rights, 492–519; Civil Liberties: Equal Justice Under Law, 520–549; also see: "Citizenship 101," 13, 67, 117, 143, 192, 235, 318, 399, 483, 539, 556, 623
USG 4.2 Analyze the process of political socialization and its relation to political participation.	SE/TE: Theories of origin of the state, 6; Origins of the State, 7; Who can participate?, 9–10; Responsibilities and duties of citizenship, 15; Voters and Voter Behavior, 126–127; Voter Behavior, 144–149; also see: "Citizenship 101," 13, 67, 117, 143, 192, 235, 318, 399, 483, 539, 556, 623
USG 4.3 Evaluate the role and usage of common avenues utilized by citizens in political participation including political parties, voting, polls, interest groups, and community service.	SE/TE: Political Parties, 100–101, 102–107, 108–112, 113–116, 118–121; Voters and Voter Behavior, 126–127; The Right to Vote, 128–131; Suffrage and Civil Rights, 138–142; Voter Behavior, 144–149; The Formation of Public Opinion, 182–185; Measuring Public Opinion, 186–191; Diversity and discrimination, 522–526; Equality Before the Law, 527–531; Federal Civil Rights Laws, 534–538
USG 4.4 Analyze the process through which citizens monitor and influence public policy including political parties, interest groups, the media, assembly, lobbying, donations, issue advocacy and candidate support.	SE/TE: Political Parties, 100–101, 102–107, 108–112, 113–116, 118–121; Working on a Political Campaign, 117; Voter Behavior, 144–149; The Formation of Public Opinion, 182–185; Measuring Public Opinion, 186–191; The Mass Media, 193–199; Interest groups, 204–205, 206–209, 210–215, 217–223; Lobbyists, 216

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USG 4.5 Evaluate the importance of civil rights and civil liberties for citizens in American political culture.	SE/TE: Suffrage and Civil Rights, 138–142; The Unalienable Rights, 468–471; Freedom of Speech and Press, 477–482; Freedom of Assembly and Petition, 484–487; Equality Before the Law, 527–531; Federal Civil Rights Laws, 534–538
USG 4.6 Analyze the role of the national government in relation to the civil rights and liberties of its citizens including the Bill of Rights, the judicial system & Supreme Court, and the 14th Amendment and incorporation.	SE/TE: Bill of Rights, U.S., C16–C18, 24, 42, 62, 63, 64, 468, 470–471; Fourteenth Amendment, C19–C20, 64, 137, 268, 470–471, 472, 494–497, 500, 506, 527–528, 536, 537, 540, 580; The National Judiciary, 444–448; The Inferior Courts, 450–453; The Supreme Court, 454–457; The Special Courts, 458–461; In the Courtroom (state courts), 619–622; State Courts and Their Judges, 624–627
USG 4.7 Explain how fundamental values, principles, and rights often conflict within the American political system, why these conflicts arise, and how these conflicts can be/are addressed.	SE/TE: Suffrage and Civil Rights, 138–142; Civil Rights Movement, 185, 520–521, 534–535; What is segregation by race?, 528–529; De Jure Segregation, 530; also see: Civil Rights Acts, 139, 268, 302, 523, 525, 534, 535, 536
Standard USG-5: The student will demonstrate an understanding of how the world is organized politically, the nature of United States foreign policy, and the United States' role in world affairs.	
Essential Understanding: Culture, economics, knowledge and politics are no longer constrained by the traditional boundaries of nation-states. As contemporary issues, and their solutions, become more global in nature it's important to understand how the United States engages international political organizations and world governments while maintaining allegiance to core American values. In order for students to understand the United States' role in the contemporary world they will be able to ...	
Indicators	
USG 5.1 Explain the organization of the world into nation-states and the growing role of supranational organizations such as the UN and EU.	SE/TE: Government and the State, 4–8; Forms of Government, 9–12; Comparative Political Systems, 550–551; Origins of the Modern State, 552–555; Ideas and Revolutions, 557–563; Transitions to Democracy, 564–566; Case Studies in Democracy, 567–571
USG 5.2 Analyze the basic governmental components of nation-states including parliamentary & presidential systems, legitimacy, illiberal democracy, representation & ethnicity, proportional/single-member representation and political culture.	SE/TE: Government and the State, 4–8; Forms of Government, 9–12; Comparative Political Systems, 550–551; Origins of the Modern State, 552–555; Case Studies in Democracy, 567–571
USG 5.3 Critique the interaction between and among nation-states including the importance of international trade, alliances, international organizations, treaties, and the military.	SE/TE: American Foreign Policy Overview, 421–429; America's Role in the World, 430; Foreign Aid and Alliances, 431–435
USG 5.4 Analyze the major responsibilities of the US government in foreign policy as well as how foreign policy is determined including the role and structure of the executive branch relating to foreign policy, national security, trade policy, alliances, and projection of American ideals.	SE/TE: Diplomatic and Military Powers, 352–354; Foreign Policy and National Defense, 406–407; Foreign Affairs and Diplomacy, 408–413; National Security, 414–420; American Foreign Policy Overview, 421–429; America's Role in the World, 430; Foreign Aid and Alliances, 431–435

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USG 5.5 Evaluate the purpose and role of US membership in significant international organizations including NATO, UN, OAS, IMF, and the World Bank.	SE/TE: North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), 428, 432, 437; United Nations, 429, 432, 433–434; World Trade Organization & North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), 590, 594
USG 5.6 Analyze significant contemporary global issues and the US response to these issues including terrorism, proliferation of nuclear weapons, genocide/human rights, marketization, democratization, globalization, immigration, and economic interdependency.	SE/TE: American Foreign Policy Overview, 421–429; America’s Role in the World, 430; Foreign Aid and Alliances, 431–435
USG 5.7 Critique current debate on defining the role of the United States in world affairs including ideas of nationalism, American principles, American interests, nation-building, peacekeeping, human rights, environmentalism, protectionism and growing globalization.	SE/TE: How Government Works: Safeguarding the Nation’s Security, 419; Quick Write, 420; Critical Thinking, 429, 435; Issues of a Our Time: America’s Role in the World, 430; Document-Based Assessment (Colin Powell on NATO), 437