

A Correlation of
Pearson
Foundations Series
American Government
©2010



To the
Minnesota Grades 9-12
Academic Standards in Social Studies
Citizenship and Government

**A Correlation of Foundations Series: American Government ©2010
to the
Minnesota 9-12 Academic Standards in Social Studies
Citizenship and Government**

Table of Contents

1. Citizenship and Government.....	4
2. Civic Values and Principles of Democracy.....	5
3. Rights and Responsibilities	6
4. Governmental Institutions & Political Processes	8
5. Relationships of the United States to Other Nations and Organizations	11

**A Correlation of Foundations Series: American Government ©2010
to the
Minnesota 9-12 Academic Standards in Social Studies
Citizenship and Government**

INTRODUCTION

This document demonstrates how *Foundations Series: American Government ©2010* meets the Minnesota 9-12 Academic Standards in Social Studies Citizenship and 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.

**A Correlation of Foundations Series: American Government ©2010
to the
Minnesota 9-12 Academic Standards in Social Studies
Citizenship and Government**

Minnesota K-12 Academic Standards in Social Studies Citizenship and Government	Foundations Series: American Government ©2010
1. Citizenship and Government	
1. Civic Skills	
1. Democratic government depends on informed and engaged citizens who exhibit civic skills and values, practice civic discourse, vote and participate in elections, apply inquiry and analysis skills and take action to solve problems and shape public policy.	SE/TE: Citizenship 101: What Do You Think?, 13, 67, 117, 143, 192, 235, 318, 399, 483, 539, 556, 623; Apply What You've Learned (Essential Questions Exploration and Project), 19, 47, 75, 97, 125, 153, 179, 203, 227, 249, 281, 309, 339, 361, 387, 405, 439, 465, 491, 519, 547, 575, 599, 631, 657
9.1.1.1.1 Demonstrate skills that enable people to monitor and influence state, local and national affairs. <i>For example:</i> Working with others; conducting civil conversations; articulating ideas and interests; negotiating differences and managing conflict with people or groups who have different perspectives; using parliamentary procedures; building consensus.	SE/TE: "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
9.1.1.1.2 Demonstrate the skills necessary to participate in the election process, including registering to vote, identifying and evaluating candidates and issues, and casting a ballot.	SE/TE: Voter Qualifications, 132–137; Casting Your Vote, 143; Evaluating Leadership, 318
9.1.1.1.3 Evaluate sources of information and various forms of political persuasion for validity, accuracy, ideology, emotional appeals, bias and prejudice.	SE/TE: Analyze Sources, S14; Compare Viewpoints, S15; Document-Based Assessment, 17, 45, 73, 95, 123, 151, 177, 201, 225, 247, 279, 307, 337, 359, 385, 403, 437, 463, 489, 517, 545, 573, 597, 629, 655; Historical Documents (Analyzing), 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674–677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684

**A Correlation of Foundations Series: American Government ©2010
to the
Minnesota 9-12 Academic Standards in Social Studies
Citizenship and Government**

Minnesota K-12 Academic Standards in Social Studies Citizenship and Government	Foundations Series: American Government ©2010
9.1.1.1.4 Examine a public policy issue by defining the problem, developing alternative courses of action, evaluating the consequences of each alternative, selecting a course of action, and designing a plan to implement the action and resolve the problem.	SE/TE: Issues of Our Time, 27, 90, 168, 216, 271, 300, 345, 383, 430, 449, 504, 590, 647
2. Civic Values and Principles of Democracy	
9.1.2.2.1 Analyze how constitutionalism preserves fundamental societal values, protects individual freedoms and rights, promotes the general welfare, and responds to changing circumstances and beliefs by defining and limiting the powers of government.	SE/TE: Creating the Constitution, 36–40; Ratifying the Constitution, 41–43; The Constitution: Basic Principles, 50–57; Formal Amendment, 60–67; Change By Other Means, 68–71
9.1.2.2.2 Identify the sources of governmental authority; explain popular sovereignty (consent of the governed) as the source of legitimate governmental authority in a representative democracy or republic.	SE/TE: Government and the State, 4–8; Popular Sovereignty, 32, 50, 51, 52, 62–63, 557, 558–560, 605
3. The United States is based on democratic values and principles that include liberty, individual rights, justice, equality, the rule of law, limited government, common good, popular sovereignty, majority rule and minority rights.	
9.1.2.3.1 Define and provide examples of foundational ideas of American government which are embedded in founding era documents: natural rights philosophy, social contract, civic virtue, popular sovereignty, constitutionalism, representative democracy, political factions, federalism and individual rights. <i>For example:</i> Documents—Mayflower Compact, English Bill of Rights, the Virginia Declaration of Rights, the Declaration of Independence, Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom, the Constitution, selected Federalist Papers (such as 10, 39, 51, 78), the Bill of Rights.	SE/TE: Mayflower Compact, 30; English Bill of Rights, 23–24, 558, 567; Magna Carta, 22, 23, 24, 558, 567; Virginia Declaration of Rights, 673; Declaration of Independence, 30, 31, 674–677; The Critical Period, 33–35; Creating the Constitution, 36–40; Ratifying the Constitution, 41–43; Basic Principles, 50–57; Historical Documents: The Federalist Papers, 680, 681; Constitution of the United States, C1–C25

**A Correlation of Foundations Series: American Government ©2010
to the
Minnesota 9-12 Academic Standards in Social Studies
Citizenship and Government**

Minnesota K-12 Academic Standards in Social Studies Citizenship and Government	Foundations Series: American Government ©2010
9.1.2.3.2 Analyze how the following tools of civic engagement are used to influence the American political system: civil disobedience, initiative, referendum and recall.	SE/TE: Initiatives and Referendums, 611; Recall Process, 614–615
9.1.2.3.3 Analyze the tensions between the government’s dual role of protecting individual rights and promoting the general welfare, the struggle between majority rule and minority rights, and the conflict between diversity and unity.	SE/TE: Majority Rule, Minority Rights, 14–15; First Amendment Freedoms, 466–467; The Unalienable Rights, 468–471; Freedom of Religion, 472–476; Freedom of Speech and Press, 477–482; Freedom of Assembly and Petition, 484–487; Due Process of Law, 494–497; Freedom and Security of the Person, 498–503; Rights of the Accused, 505–509; Punishment, 512–515; Civil Rights: Equal Justice Under Law, 520–521; Diversity and Discrimination in American Society, 522–526; Equality Before the Law, 527–531; Federal Civil Rights Laws, 534–538
3. Rights and Responsibilities	
4. Individuals in a republic have rights, duties and responsibilities.	
9.1.3.4.1 Analyze the meaning and importance of rights in the United States Constitution and the Bill of Rights and subsequent amendments; compare and contrast these with rights in the Minnesota Constitution.	SE/TE: Constitution of the United States, C1–C25; Formal Amendment, 60–66; Change by Other Means, 68–71; 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
9.1.3.4.2 Explain the scope and limits of rights protected by the First and Second Amendments and changes created by legislative action and court interpretation.	SE/TE: Civil Liberties: First Amendment Freedoms, 544–545; The Unalienable Rights, 468–471; Freedom of Religion, 472–476; Freedom of Speech and Press, 477–482; Freedom of Assembly and Petition, 484–487; Second Amendment, 55, 62, 470, 499–500, 503, C16
9.1.3.4.3 Explain the scope and limits of rights of the accused under the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Amendments and changes created by legislative action and court interpretation.	SE/TE: Rights of the Accused, 505–509; <i>Miranda v. Arizona</i> , 508, 510–511; Fourth Amendment, 62, 63, 470, 498, 500–501, 503, 504, C17; Fifth Amendment, C17, 62, 263, 470, 506, 508, 527, 580; Sixth Amendment, 62, 470, 507, C17; Eighth Amendment, 62, 470, 512–515, C18

**A Correlation of Foundations Series: American Government ©2010
to the
Minnesota 9-12 Academic Standards in Social Studies
Citizenship and Government**

Minnesota K-12 Academic Standards in Social Studies Citizenship and Government	Foundations Series: American Government ©2010
9.1.3.4.4 Explain the current and historical interpretations of the principles of due process and equal protection of the law; analyze the protections provided by the Fourteenth Amendment.	SE/TE: Due Process of Law, 494–497; Freedom and Security of the Person, 498–503; Rights of the Accused, 505–509; <i>Miranda v. Arizona</i> (1966), 510–511; Civil Rights: Equal Justice Under Law, 520–521; Diversity and Discrimination, 522–526; Equality Before the Law, 527–531; Federal Civil Rights Laws, 534–538
9.1.3.4.5 Explain the responsibilities and duties for all individuals (citizens and non-citizens) in a republic. <i>For example:</i> Paying taxes, obeying the law, responding to government requests such as subpoenas, informed participation in voting and public decision-making, developing and defending positions on public policy issues, monitoring, influencing decision making.	SE/TE: Responsibilities of Citizenship, 15; “Citizenship 101,” 13, 67, 117, 143, 192, 235, 318, 399, 483, 539, 556, 623
5. Citizenship and its rights and duties are established by law.	
9.1.3.5.1 Define the legal meaning of citizenship in the United States, describe the process and requirements for citizenship, and explain the duties of citizenship including service in court proceedings (jury duty) and selective service registration (males).	SE/TE: Citizenship, C19–C20; Responsibilities of Citizenship, 15; Naturalization, 263; American Citizenship, 540–543; “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
9.1.3.5.2 Describe the process of naturalization; explain the role of the federal government in establishing immigration policies.	SE/TE: Naturalization, 263; American Citizenship, 540–543

**A Correlation of Foundations Series: American Government ©2010
to the
Minnesota 9-12 Academic Standards in Social Studies
Citizenship and Government**

Minnesota K-12 Academic Standards in Social Studies Citizenship and Government	Foundations Series: American Government ©2010
4. Governmental Institutions & Political Processes	
6. The United States government has specific functions that are determined by the way that power is delegated and controlled among various bodies: the three levels (federal, state, local) and the three branches (legislative, executive, judicial) of government.	
9.1.4.6.1 Explain federalism and the provisions of the United States Constitution which delegate to the federal government the powers necessary to fulfill the purposes for which it was established; distinguish between those powers and the powers retained by the people and the states. <i>For example:</i> Necessary and Proper Clause ("elastic clause"), Commerce Clause, Ninth and Tenth Amendments.	SE/TE: Federalism, 76–77; Federalism: Powers Divided, 78–84; The National Government and the 50 States, 85–89; Interstate Relations, 91–93; Federalism, 56, 62–63, 88, 470–471; Ninth Amendment, Tenth Amendment, C18
9.1.4.6.2 Explain the purposes, organization, functions and processes of the legislative branch as enumerated in Article I of the United States Constitution.	SE/TE: Congress, 230–231; The National Legislature, 232–234; The House of Representatives, 236–239; The Senate, 240–241; The Members of Congress, 242–245; Powers of Congress, 250–251; The Expressed Powers of Money and Commerce, 252–258; The Other Expressed Powers, 259–263; The Implied Powers, 266–270; The Nonlegislative Powers, 272–277; Congress in Action, 282–283; Congress Organizes, 284–288; Committees in Congress, 289–293; Making Law: The House, 294–299; Making Law: The Senate, 301–305; The United States Constitution, C2–C8
9.1.4.6.3 Explain the purposes, organization, functions and processes of the executive branch as enumerated in Article II of the United States Constitution.	SE/TE: The Presidency, 312–313; The President's Job Description, 314–317; Presidential Succession and the Vice Presidency, 319–321; Presidential Selection: The Framer's Plan, 322–324; Presidential Nominations, 325–330; The Presidential Election, 331–335; The Presidency in Action, 340–341; The Growth of Presidential Power, 342–344; The Executive Powers, 346–349; Diplomatic and Military Powers, 352–354; Legislative and Judicial Powers, 355–357; The United States Constitution, C8–C11

**A Correlation of Foundations Series: American Government ©2010
to the
Minnesota 9-12 Academic Standards in Social Studies
Citizenship and Government**

Minnesota K-12 Academic Standards in Social Studies Citizenship and Government	Foundations Series: American Government ©2010
9.1.4.6.4 Explain the purposes, organization, functions and processes of the judicial branch as enumerated in Article III of the United States Constitution.	SE/TE: The Federal Court System: The National Judiciary, 444–448 The Inferior Courts, 450–453; The Supreme Court, 454–457; The Special Courts, 458–461; The United States Constitution, C11–C12; also see: Judicial Review, 55, 57, 58–59, 70, 454–455
9.1.4.6.5 Describe the systems of enumerated and implied powers, separation of powers and checks and balances.	SE/TE: Powers of Congress, 250–251; The Expressed Powers of Money and Commerce, 252–258; The Other Expressed Powers, 259–263; The Implied Powers, 266–270; The Nonlegislative Powers, 272–277; Separation of Powers, 32, 40, 52–53, 52, 605; Checks and Balances, 32, 40, 53–55, 53, 54, 208, 605, 676
9.1.4.6.6 Evaluate the importance of an independent judiciary, judicial review and the rule of law.	SE/TE: The Federal Court System: The National Judiciary, 444–448 The Inferior Courts, 450–453; The Supreme Court, 454–457; The Special Courts, 458–461; Equality Before the Law, 527–531; State Courts and Their Judges, 624–627; Judicial Review, 55, 57, 58–59, 70, 454–455
9.1.4.6.7 Explain the powers and operations of the State of Minnesota government as defined in its Constitution and its relationship with the federal government.	SE/TE: Governing the States, 602–603; State Constitutions, 604–607; State Legislatures, 608–612; The Governor and State Administration, 613–618; State Courts and Their Judges, 624–627; Quick Study Guide and Assessment, 628–631; Financing State and Local Government, 648–653
9.1.4.6.8 Explain the powers and operations of local (county, city, school board, township) government in Minnesota.	SE/TE: For related material see: Local Government and Finance, 632–633; Counties, Towns, and Townships, 634–638; Cities and Metropolitan Areas, 639–643; Providing Vital Services, 644–646; Financing State and Local Government, 648–653; Quick Study Guide and Assessment, 654–658

**A Correlation of Foundations Series: American Government ©2010
to the
Minnesota 9-12 Academic Standards in Social Studies
Citizenship and Government**

Minnesota K-12 Academic Standards in Social Studies Citizenship and Government	Foundations Series: American Government ©2010
<p>9.1.4.6.9 Compare and contrast the budgets of the United States and Minnesota governments describing the major sources of revenue and categories of spending for each.</p> <p><i>For example:</i> Sources of revenue— sales, income and property taxes, fees. Categories of spending—leases (mineral, water, oil, lumber), defense, public safety, education, entitlements, transportation, welfare.</p>	<p>SE/TE: For related material see: Financing Government, 388–389; Taxes and Other Revenue, 390–392; Borrowing and the Public Debt, 393–395; Spending and the Budget, 396–398; Fiscal and Monetary Policy, 400–401; Quick Study Guide and Assessment, 402–405; Financing State and Local Government, 648–653</p>
<p>7. The primary purposes of rules and laws within the United States constitutional government are to protect individual rights, promote the general welfare and provide order.</p>	
<p>9.1.4.7.1 Describe the purposes, types, and sources of laws and rules.</p> <p><i>For example:</i> Types of laws—civil, criminal and juvenile. Sources of laws and rules— case, statutory, administrative, executive.</p>	<p>SE/TE: Rule of Law, 41, 52, 554; Making Law: The House, 294–299; Making Law: The Senate, 301–305; In the Courtroom, 619–622; How Government Works: Criminal and Civil Law, 621</p>
<p>8. Public policy is shaped by governmental and non-governmental institutions and political processes.</p>	
<p>9.1.4.8.1 Evaluate the impact of political parties on elections and public policy formation.</p>	<p>SE/TE: Political Parties, 100–101; Parties and What They Do, 102–107; Two-Party System in American History, 108–112; The Minor Parties, 113–116; Party Organizations, 118–121; Quick Study Guide and Assessment, 122–125</p>
<p>9.1.4.8.2 Evaluate the role of interest groups, corporations, think tanks, the media and public opinion on the political process and public policy formation.</p>	<p>SE/TE: The Formation of Public Opinion, 182–185; Measuring Public Opinion, 186–191; The Mass Media, 193–199; also see: Interest Groups, 204–205, 206–209, 210–215, 217–223; Lobbyists, 216</p>
<p>9. Free and fair elections are key elements of the United States political system.</p>	
<p>9.1.4.9.1 Analyze how the United States political system is shaped by elections and the election process, including the caucus system and procedures involved in voting.</p>	<p>SE/TE: Voters and Voter Behavior, 126–127; The Right to Vote, 128–131; Voter Qualifications, 132–137; Voter Behavior, 144–149; Casting Your Vote, 143; Working on a Political Campaign, 117; Electoral Process, 154–155; The Nominating Process, 156–162; Elections, 163–167; Money and Elections, 169–175</p>

**A Correlation of Foundations Series: American Government ©2010
to the
Minnesota 9-12 Academic Standards in Social Studies
Citizenship and Government**

Minnesota K-12 Academic Standards in Social Studies Citizenship and Government	Foundations Series: American Government ©2010
5. Relationships of the United States to Other Nations and Organizations	
10. The United States establishes and maintains relationships and interacts with indigenous nations and other sovereign nations, and plays a key role in world affairs.	
9.1.5.10.1 Explain how tribal sovereignty establishes a unique relationship between American Indian Nations and the United States government.	SE/TE: Tribal Government, 636
9.1.5.10.2 Evaluate the effectiveness of diplomacy and other foreign policy tools used by the United States government and other nations in historical or contemporary times.	SE/TE: 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; Quick Study Guide and Assessment, 436–439; Foreign Trade, 592–593
9.1.5.10.3 Explain why governments interact in world affairs; describe how the United States government develops and carries out United States foreign policy, including treaty-making.	SE/TE: 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, 431–43
11. International political and economic institutions influence world affairs and United States foreign policy.	
9.1.5.11.1 Describe how individuals, businesses, labor and other groups influence United States foreign policy.	SE/TE: 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; Quick Study Guide and Assessment, 436–439; Foreign Trade, 592–593
9.1.5.11.2 Explain the role of international law in world affairs; evaluate the impact of the participation of nation states in international organizations. <i>For example:</i> International organizations—United Nations, Arab League, World Trade Organization, African Union, European Union, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Organization of American States.	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; European Union, 594; Organization of American States, 433

**A Correlation of Foundations Series: American Government ©2010
to the
Minnesota 9-12 Academic Standards in Social Studies
Citizenship and Government**

<p style="text-align: center;">Minnesota K-12 Academic Standards in Social Studies Citizenship and Government</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Foundations Series: American Government ©2010</p>
<p>12. Governments are based on different political philosophies and purposes; governments establish and maintain relationships with varied types of other governments.</p>	
<p>9.1.5.12.1 Compare the philosophies, structures and operations of different types of governments in other countries with those in the United States.</p> <p><i>For example:</i> Different types of governments—monarchies, theocracies, dictatorships, representative governments.</p>	<p>SE/TE: Forms of Government, 9–12; Basic Concepts of Democracy, 14–15; 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</p>