

Social Studies
Unit 4: A New Nation Begins

Essential Understandings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free from colonial tyranny, the people formed a government that would satisfy both state and national interests.
Essential Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What were the challenges faced by the new nation? What were the accomplishments of the new nation? What were the basic principles stated in the Constitution of the US and the Bill of Rights?
Essential Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Articles of Confederation limited the effectiveness of the national government. Principles of the Constitution include: popular sovereignty, limited government, separation of powers, checks and balances, and federalism. The Bill of Rights provides a written guarantee of individual rights. Different views of government lead to the establishment of political parties. Key features of early presidencies include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>George Washington</u>: first cabinet, federal court system <u>John Adams</u>: two-party system, XYZ Affair <u>Thomas Jefferson</u>: Louisiana Purchase, Embargo Act <u>James Madison</u>: War of 1812 <u>James Monroe</u>: Monroe Doctrine The <u>Constitution's</u> principles are still applied today. A bill goes through various stages before it becomes a law. The <u>Constitution</u> gives the executive branch and the legislative branch the power to interact with foreign governments.
Vocabulary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Terms</u>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> precedent, cabinet, bond, national debt, tariff, protective tariff, continental divide, legislative, executive, judicial, veto, bicameral, compromise, justice, domestic tranquility, general welfare, liberty, representative government, ratify, tyranny, federal, override, bill, law, unconstitutional, amendment, judicial review, appropriate, impeach, due process

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Essential Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Explain the weaknesses of the <u>Articles of Confederation</u> through graphic representation.▪ Explain and distinguish among the five principles of the <u>Constitution</u>.▪ Describe the responsibilities of a citizen.▪ Describe the process of how a bill becomes a law.▪ Distinguish between federalism and state's rights.▪ Analyze and interpret primary and secondary source documents including the <u>Articles of Confederation</u> and the <u>Constitution</u>.▪ Debate current issues.▪ Identify the sequence of events that lead to the writing of the <u>Constitution</u>.▪ Identify clauses in the Constitution that give power to the executive and legislative branches to interact with foreign governments.▪ Describe ways the government solved international problems during this time period.
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Related Maine Learning Results	<p><u>Social Studies</u></p> <p>A. Applications of Social Studies Processes, Knowledge, and Skills</p> <p>A1.Researching and Developing Positions on Current Social Studies Issues</p> <p>Students research, select, and present a position on a current social studies issue by proposing and revising research questions, and locating and selecting information from multiple and varied sources.</p> <p>c. Locate and access relevant information that includes multiple perspectives from varied sources.</p> <p>B. Civics and Government</p> <p>B1.Knowledge, Concepts, Themes, and Patterns of Civics/Government</p> <p>Students understand the basic ideals, purposes, principles, structures, and processes of constitutional government in Maine and the United States as well as examples of other forms of government in the world.</p> <p>b. Analyze examples of democratic ideals and constitutional principles that include the rule of law, legitimate power, and common good.</p> <p>B2.Rights, Duties, Responsibilities, and Citizen Participation in Government</p> <p>Students understand constitutional and legal rights, civic duties and responsibilities, and roles of citizens in a constitutional democracy.</p> <p>c. Analyze how people influence government and work for the common good including voting, writing to legislators, performing community service, and engaging in civil disobedience.</p> <p>E. History</p> <p>E1.Historical Knowledge, Concepts, Themes, and Patterns</p> <p>Students understand major eras, major enduring themes, and historic influences in the history of Maine, the United States, and various regions of the world.</p> <p>b. Identify and analyze major historical eras, major enduring themes, turning points, events, consequences, and people in the history of Maine, the United States and various regions of the world.</p>
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Sample Lessons And Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Draw pictures to show weaknesses of the <u>Articles of Confederation</u>.▪ Create graphic organizers on the Land Ordinance of 1785 and the Northwest Ordinance.▪ Draw a graphical representation of the Great Compromise.▪ Write a public service announcement explaining checks and balances.▪ Complete a flow chart of how a bill becomes a law.
Sample Classroom Assessment Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Write a letter to Congress detailing the weaknesses of the <u>Articles of Confederation</u>.▪ Complete a unit test.▪ Study a current issue regarding individual rights, take a position and defend it.
Sample Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <u>Publications:</u><ul style="list-style-type: none">○ <u>The American Nation</u>, Prentice Hall○ <u>The Articles of Confederation: A Primary Source</u> – Kerry Callahan○ <u>The Bill of Rights</u> – Earl Miers○ <u>The Constitution</u> – Richard Brandon Morris○ <u>The Constitution and Its Amendments</u>○ <u>The Constitutional Convention</u> – Martin McPhillips○ <u>In Defense of Liberty: The Story of America's Bill of Rights</u> – Russell Freedman○ <u>We the People</u>
Technology Link	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ http://www.brunswick.k12.me.us/curriculum