**Civics and Economics: Unit 2 The Constitution**

**Vocabulary:**

* affirmative action
* amendment
* censorship
* checks and balances
* civil liberties
* civil rights
* concurrent powers
* discrimination
* double jeopardy
* due process
* eminent domain
* expressed powers
* federalism
* libel
* petition
* popular sovereignty
* reserved powers
* rule of law
* separation of powers
* slander

**Civics Today: Chapters 3 and 4**

1. **What are the benefits and drawbacks to a “living Constitution”? As values in our society change, how must government change with it?**
2. **Describe federalism as it exists in the United States. How do the levels of government share the balance of power?**
3. **How does government keep the balance between preserving the rights of individual and protecting the common good? What is more important in a society: liberty or security?**
4. **How did the ideas of Enlightenment thinker John Locke influence the foundational principles of the United States Constitution? Provide 2-3 reasons to support your answer.**

**North Carolina Essential Standards**

CE.C&G.1.3 Evaluate how debates on power and authority between Federalists and Anti-Federalists have helped shape government in the United States over time

CE.C&G.2.1 Analyze the structures of national, state and local governments in terms of ways they are organized to maintain order, security, welfare of the public and the protection of citizens

CE.C&G.2.3 Evaluate the U.S. Constitution as a “living Constitution” in terms of how the words in the Constitution and Bill of Rights have been interpreted and applied throughout their existence

CE.C&G.2.6 Evaluate the authority federal, state and local governments have over individuals’ rights and privileges

**Students will Know**

* 1.2 The fundamental principles of the United States Constitution.
* 1.2 The ways in which the Preamble to the United States Constitution reflects the purpose of government in the United States
* 1.2 The freedoms established in the Bill of Rights.
* 1.3 How the failures of the Articles of Confederation and arguments over governmental power and authority in the United States contributed to calls for a new type of government.
* 1.3 Major arguments for and against ratifying the United States Constitution.
* 1.3 Differences between Federalist and Anti-Federalist thoughts and writings
* 1.3 Key Federalists and Anti-Federalists in the debate over ratifying the United States Constitution
* 1.3 Various examples of compromise within government.
* 1.3 Modern debates concerning government power and authority based on early debates on the Constitution.
* 1.2 Principles that are considered fundamental to American constitutional democracy
* 2.1 Reasons for America’s implementation of a federalist system of government
* 2.1 Powers that are shared and held individually by state and federal governments within a federalist system.
* 2.1 The structure and functions of government at national, state and local levels.
* 2.1 How various divisions within government function to address order, security and welfare of citizens.
* 2.1 How conflicts between branches and levels of government within the federalist constitutional system have or have not been resolved
* 2.3 The purposes for the United States Constitution as outlined in the Preamble
* 2.3 The meaning of a “living Constitution”.
* 2.3 The purpose of the first 10 amendments, the freedoms each grants, and their relevance to each citizen
* 2.3 The processes for amending the United States Constitution
* 2.3 The reasons for and significance of later Amendments to the Constitution.
* 2.6 The limits of governmental authority over the people
* 2.6 Examples reflecting the conflict between preserving the rights of individuals and protecting the common good