

SC Social Studies Academic Standards for Chapter 6

This chapter will facilitate instruction of the following South Carolina Social Studies Academic Standards:

- 7-2.5** Explain how the **Enlightenment** influenced the American and French revolutions leading to the formation of limited forms of government, including the relationship between people and their government, the role of **constitutions**, the characteristics of shared powers, the protection of individual rights, and the promotion of the common good.
- 8-3.3** Explain the basic principles of government as established in the United States Constitution.
- 8-5.4** Summarize the policies and actions of South Carolina’s political leadership in implementing discriminatory laws that established a system of racial segregation, intimidation, and violence.
- 8-5.6** Compare the plight of farmers in South Carolina with that of farmers throughout the United States, including the problems of overproduction, natural disasters, and sharecropping and encompassing the roles of Ben Tillman, the Populists, and land-grant colleges.
- MWH-5.2** Analyze the ideas of social equality, democracy, **constitutionalism**, and **nationalism** brought about by **Enlightenment** and their effects on institutions.
- USHC-1.2** Analyze the early development of representative government and political rights in the American colonies, including the influence of the British political system and the **rule of law** as written in the Magna Carta and the English Bill of Rights, and the conflict between the colonial legislatures and the British **Parliament** over the right to tax that resulted in the American Revolutionary War.
- USHC-1.3** Analyze the impact of the Declaration of Independence and the American Revolution on establishing the ideals of a democratic republic.
- USHC-1.4** Analyze how dissatisfactions with the government under the Articles of Confederation were addressed with the writing of the Constitution of 1787, including the debates and compromises reached at the Philadelphia Convention about the ratification of the Constitution.
- USHC-1.5** Explain how the fundamental principle of **limited government** is protected by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, including **democracy**, **republicanism**, federalism, the **separation of powers**, the system of **checks and balances**, and individual rights.
- USG-1.1** Analyze political theories related to the existence, necessity, and purpose of government, including natural rights, balance of the public and private interests, and physical and economic security.

- USG-1.5** Evaluate **limited government** and **unlimited government** with regard to governance, including **rule of law**, the role of **constitutions**, civil rights, political freedom, economic freedom, and the ability of citizens to impact or influence the governing process.
- 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.
- USG-2.2** Analyze developmental influences on the core political principles of American government, including Greek **democracy**, Roman **republicanism**, the Judeo-Christian heritage, and the European philosophers John Locke, Charles de Montesquieu, and William Blackstone.
- USG-2.3** Analyze the British heritage that fostered development of the core political principles of American government, including the Magna Carta, the Petition of Right (1628), the Glorious Revolution, the English Bill of Rights, and the Mayflower Compact.
- USG-2.4** Evaluate significant American founding documents in relation to core political principles, including the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, state **constitutions**, the United States Constitution, *The Federalist* papers, and the Bill of Rights.