

Standards for Connecting to the Courts: A Teacher’s Guide to the South Carolina Courts Chapter 1

SC Social Studies Academic Standards for Chapter 1

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

- 7-2.1 Analyze the characteristics of **limited government** and **unlimited government** that evolved in Europe in the 1600s and 1700s.
- 7-2.3 Analyze the **Enlightenment** ideas of John Locke, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Montesquieu, and Voltaire that challenged **absolutism** and influenced the development of **limited government**.
- 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.
- 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-1.5 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.
- USHC-1.7 Summarize the expansion of the power of the national government as a result of Supreme Court decisions under Chief Justice John Marshall, such as the establishment of judicial review in *Marbury v. Madison* and the impact of political party affiliation on the Court.
- 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-1.2** Analyze components of government and the governing process, including politics, power, authority, sovereignty, legitimacy, public institutions, efficacy, and civic life.
- USG-1.3** Evaluate the role and relationship of the citizen to government in democratic, **republican**, **authoritarian**, and **totalitarian** systems.
- USG-1.4** Analyze the institutional and organizational structure of government that allows it to carry out its purpose and function effectively, including the branches of government and legitimate bureaucratic institutions.
- 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-1.6** Evaluate the organization of government in **confederal**, federal, and **unitary** systems, including the distribution of power and the advantages and disadvantages of each system.
- 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.
- USG-3.1** Evaluate the Constitution as the written framework of 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.
- USG-3.2** Evaluate the formal and informal structure, role, responsibilities, and authority of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the national government as the embodiments of constitutional principles.
- USG-3.3** Analyze federalism and its application in the United States, including the concepts of **enumerated**, **concurrent**, and **reserved** powers; the meaning of the ninth and

tenth 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.

USG-3.4 Analyze the organization and responsibilities of local and state governments in the United States federal system, including the role of state **constitutions**, the limitations on state governments, the typical organization of state governments, the relationship between state and local governments, and the major responsibilities of state governments.

USG-4.1 Evaluate the role of the citizen in the American political process, including civic responsibilities and the interaction between the citizen and government.

USG-4.2 Analyze the process of political socialization and its relation to political participation.

USG-4.3 Evaluate the role and function of common avenues utilized by citizens in political participation, including political parties, voting, polls, interest groups, and community service.

USG-4.6 Explain how fundamental values, principles, and rights often conflict within the American political system; why these conflicts arise; and how these conflicts are and can be addressed.

SC College- and Career-Ready Standards / English Language Arts for Chapter 1

This chapter will facilitate instruction of the following **South Carolina English Language Arts (ELA) Standards:**

Inquiry-Based Literacy **Grades 6, 7, 8** **English I, II, III, and IV**

- Standard 1:** Formulate relevant, self-generated questions based on interests and/or needs that can be investigated.
- Standard 2:** Transact with texts to formulate questions, propose explanations, and consider alternative views and multiple perspectives
- Standard 3:** Construct knowledge, applying disciplinary concepts and tools, to build deeper understanding of the world through exploration, collaboration, and analysis.
- Standard 4:** Synthesize integrated information to share learning and/or take action.

Reading Informational Text..... **Grades 6, 7, 8** **English I, II, III, and IV**

- Standard 5:** Determine meaning and develop logical interpretations by making predictions, inferring, drawing conclusions, analyzing, synthesizing, providing evidence, and investigating multiple interpretations.

Communication..... **Grades 6, 7, 8** **English I, II, III, and IV**

- Standard 1:** Interact with others to explore ideas and concepts, communicate meaning, and develop logical interpretations through collaborative conversations; build upon the ideas of others to clearly express one’s own views while respecting diverse perspectives.
- Standard 2:** Articulate ideas, claims, and perspectives in a logical sequence using information, findings, and credible evidence from sources.