



Bemidji Area Schools
9-12 Academic Standards in
Social Studies
2013
Tables of Standards
A.P. Government and Politics

Grades 9-12

Students in high school (grades 9-12) pursue in-depth study of social studies content that equips them with the knowledge and skills required for success in postsecondary education (i.e., freshman level courses), the skilled workplace and civic life. The amount of content in the standards for each discipline corresponds to the course credit graduation requirements identified in Minn. Stat. § 120B.024 which are as follows:

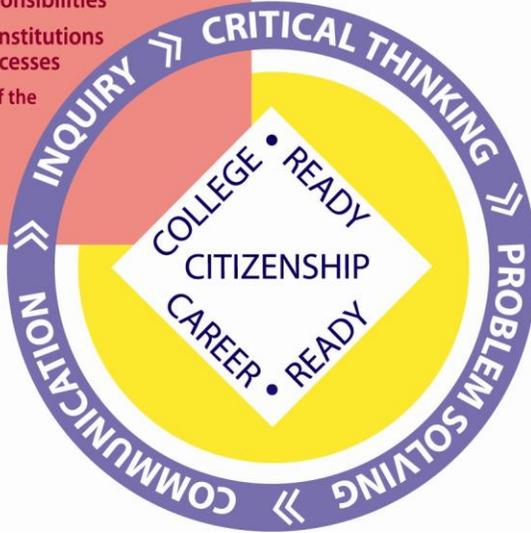
- 3.5 social studies credits encompassing at least United States history, geography, government and citizenship, world history, and economics- OR-
- 3.0 social studies credits encompassing at least United States history, geography, government and citizenship, and world history, and .5 credit of economics taught in a school's social studies, agriculture education, or business department.

Approximately one year (or two semesters) of content is provided for a survey of United States history, a year for a survey of world history, and a half-year (or one semester) each for geography, government and citizenship, and economics. Although the standards are organized by discipline, they may be delivered in an interdisciplinary context.

Social Studies Standards Grades 9 through 12				
Strand 1: Citizenship & Government	Strand 2: Economics	Strand 3: Geography	Strand 4: History ■ U. S. History	Strand 4: History ■ World History
0.5 credit recommended	0.5 credit recommended	0.5 credit recommended	1 credit recommended	1 credit recommended

CITIZENSHIP & GOVERNMENT

- Civic Skills
- Civic Values and Principles of Democracy
- Rights and Responsibilities
- Governmental Institutions and Political Processes
- Relationships of the U.S. to Other Nations and Organizations



Gr.	Strand	Sub-strand	Standard Understand that...	Code	Benchmark
9 10 11 12	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.	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.
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.	
9.1.1.1.3				Evaluate sources of information and various forms of political persuasion for validity, accuracy, ideology, emotional appeals, bias and prejudice.	

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9 10 11 12	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.	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.
2. Civic Values and Principles of Democracy		2. 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.	9.1.2.2.1	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.	
			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.	

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9 10 11 12	1. Citizenship and Government	2. Civic Values and Principles of Democracy	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	<p>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.</p> <p><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.</p>
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.	
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.	

Gr.	Strand	Sub-strand	Standard Understand that...	Code	Benchmark			
9 10 11 12	1. Citizenship and Government	3. Rights and Responsibilities	4. Individuals in a republic have rights, duties and responsibilities.	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.			
				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.			
				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.			
						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).
							9.1.3.5.2	Describe the process of naturalization; explain the role of the federal government in establishing immigration policies.

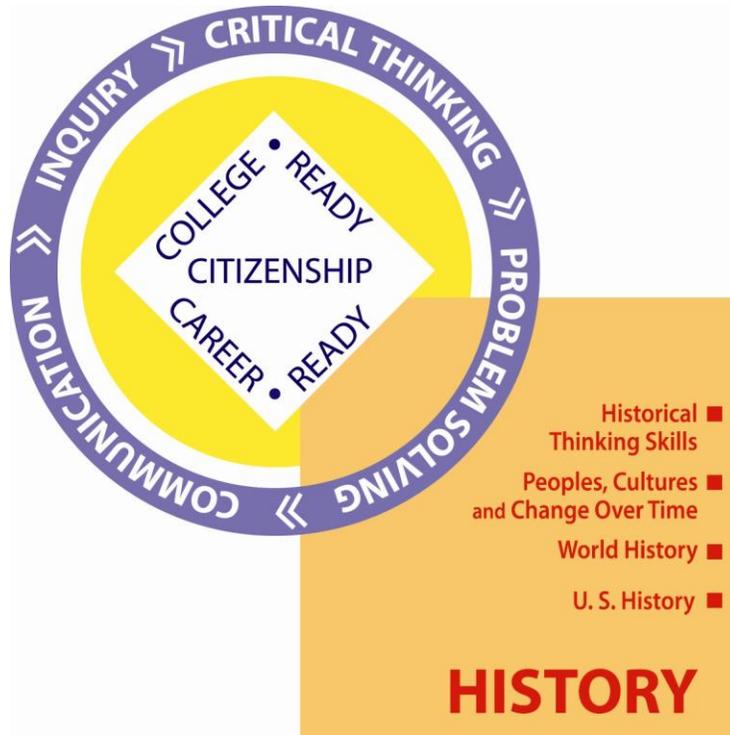
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9 10 11 12	1. Citizenship and Government	4. Governmental Institutions & Political Processes	8. Public policy is shaped by governmental and non-governmental institutions and political processes.	9.1.4.8.1	Evaluate the impact of political parties on elections and public policy formation.
				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.
			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.	
9 10 11 12	1. Citizenship and Government	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.
				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.
				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.

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9 10 11 12	1. Citizenship and Government	5. Relationships of the United States to Other Nations and Organizations	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.
9.1.5.11.2				<p>Explain the role of international law in world affairs; evaluate the impact of the participation of nation states in international organizations.</p> <p><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.</p>	



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9 10 11 12	2. Economics	5. Macroeconomic Concepts	11. The overall performance of an economy can be influenced by the fiscal policies of governments and the monetary policies of central banks.	9.2.5.11.1	<p>Explain how various government fiscal policies are likely to impact overall output, employment and the price level.</p> <p><i>For example:</i> Fiscal policies—changes in spending levels or composition, tax rates, tax base, tax structure, budget decisions, debt, regulations; increases in government spending tend to increase output, employment, and the price level; crowding-out effect.</p>
9.2.5.11.2				<p>Describe how various monetary policies of the Federal Reserve are implemented; explain how they are likely to impact overall output, employment, and the price level.</p> <p><i>For example:</i> Monetary policies—changes in the rate of growth of the money supply, interest rates, the availability of credit, financial regulations; decreases in interest rates tends to increase output, employment, and the price level.</p>	

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9 10 11 12	2. Economics	5. Macroeconomic Concepts	11. The overall performance of an economy can be influenced by the fiscal policies of governments and the monetary policies of central banks.	9.2.5.11.3	<p>Explain fiscal and monetary policies from various perspectives; provide arguments from one's own perspective, supported by analysis, for a policy change that should be adopted.</p> <p><i>For example:</i> Various perspectives— How do liberals and conservatives view the economic desirability of increasing tax rates on the wealthy?</p>



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9 10 11 12	4. History	4. United States History	17. The divergence of colonial interests from those of England led to an independence movement that resulted in the American Revolution and the foundation of a new nation based on the ideals of self-government and liberty. (Revolution and a New Nation: 1754-1800)	9.4.4.17.4	Analyze the arguments about the organization and powers of the federal government between 1783 and 1800, including the debates over the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights; explain the origins of the two-party political system and the significance of the election of 1800. (Revolution and a New Nation: 1754-1800) <i>For example:</i> Ratification debates—Federalists/Anti-Federalists, full funding and assumption, Neutrality Proclamation and the Election of 1800).

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9 10 11 12	4. History	4. United States History	18. Economic expansion and the conquest of indigenous and Mexican territory spurred the agricultural and industrial growth of the United States; led to increasing regional, economic and ethnic divisions; and inspired multiple reform movements. (Expansion and Reform: 1792-1861)	9.4.4.18.3	Analyze changes in the United States political system including the simultaneous expansion and constriction of voting rights and the development of new political parties. (Expansion and Reform: 1792-1861) <i>For example:</i> The collapse of the first party system (Federalists and Democratic-Republicans), the emergence of the second party system (Democrats and Whigs), new third parties including Know-Nothing, Free Soil and Republican, extending right to vote to all white men while disenfranchising free Black men.
23. The end of the Cold War, shifting geopolitical dynamics, the intensification of the global economy and rapidly changing technologies have given renewed urgency to debates about the United States' identity, values and role in the world. (The United States in a New Global Age: 1980-present)			9.4.4.23.2	Explain how United States involvement in world affairs after the Cold War continues to affect modern foreign policy. (The United States in a New Global Age: 1980-present)	