



List of Units and Lessons

Unit 1: What are the Philosophical and Historical Foundations of the American Political System?

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- Lesson 2 How Does Government Secure Natural Rights?
- Lesson 3 What Did the Founders Learn about Republican Government from the Ancient World?
- Lesson 4 How Did Representative Government Begin in England?
- Lesson 5 What Were the British Origins of American Constitutionalism?
- Lesson 6 How Did Representative Government Begin in England?
- Lesson 7 What Basic Ideas about Rights and Constitutional Government Have?
- Lesson 8 Why Did the American Colonists Want to Free Themselves from Britain? What Basic Ideas about Government Did the Founders Put in the Declaration of Independence?
- Lesson 9 What Basic Ideas about Government Did the State Constitutions Include? How did the New States Protect Rights?

Unit 2: How Did the Framers Create the Constitution?

- Lesson 10 Why Did the Founders Want to Change the Articles of Confederation of 1781?
- Lesson 11 Who Attended the Philadelphia Convention? What Did They Agree to Do?
- Lesson 12 Why Did the Framers Use the Virginia Plan to Create the Constitution?
- Lesson 13 What Powers Were Granted to the Legislative Branch?
- Lesson 14 What Powers Were Granted to the Executive and Judicial Branches?
- Lesson 15 What Conflicting Opinions Did the Framers have about the Completed Constitution?
- Lesson 16 What Was the Anti-Federalists' Position in the Debate about Ratification?
- Lesson 17 What Was the Federalists' Position in the Debate about Ratification?

Unit 3: How Did the Values and Principles Embodied in the Constitution Shape American Institutions and Practices?

- Lesson 18 How Was the Constitution Used to Organize the New Government?
- Lesson 19 What Rights Did the Constitution Protect? How Was the Bill of Rights Added to the Constitution?
- Lesson 20 What Caused the Rise of Political Parties?
- Lesson 21 What Is Judicial Review? Why Is It Controversial?
- Lesson 22 How Is Power Divided Between the Federal and State Governments?

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- Lesson 23 What Were the Constitutional Issues That Led to the Civil War?
- Lesson 24 What Amendments to the Constitution Were Added to Protect the Rights of African Americans?
- Lesson 25 How Did the Fourteenth Amendment Expand Constitutional Protections of Rights?
- Lesson 26 How Did the Civil Rights Movement Use the Constitution to Achieve it's Goals?
- Lesson 27 How Has the Right to Vote Been Expanded Since the Adoption of the Constitution?
- Lesson 28 To What Extent Can the Law Correct Injustice and other Problems in American Society?

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- Lesson 30 How Does the First Amendment Protect Freedom of Expression?
- Lesson 31 How Does the First Amendment Protect Freedom of Assembly, Petition, and Association?
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- Lesson 33 How Do the Fourth and Fifth Amendments Protect Us against Unreasonable Law Enforcement Procedures?
- Lesson 34 How Do the Fifth through Eighth Amendments Protect our Rights within the Judicial System?

Unit 6: What are the Roles of the Citizen in American Democracy?

- Lesson 35 What Does it Mean to Be a Citizen?
- Lesson 36 How do We Use Our Citizenship?
- Lesson 37 How May Citizenship Change in the Nation's Third Century?
- Lessons 38 What Can American Citizens Learn about Constitutionalism from Other Countries?
- Lesson 39 What Are Some Constitutional Issues Facing United States Citizens in the Nation's Third Century?
- Lesson 40 What Is Meant by Returning to Fundamental Principles?

Note: This is the table of contents from the high school level textbook, *We the People*, Level III (Calabasas, CA: Center for Civic Education, 2003). For information on the New York State *We the People* Program, please contact: Law, Youth & Citizenship Program, New York State Bar Association, One Elk Street, Albany, NY, 12207; 518-473-4235 ph; 518-486-1571 fax; lyc@nysba.org

We the People Level III (High School)

*Correlated to the NYS Scope and Sequence and Standards for Social Studies
High School Scope and Sequence: "United States and New York State History"*

Scope and Sequence: Content Outline*	Standards* *	We the People Level III Text
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3. The Revolutionary War and the Declaration of Independence	1, 5	Lesson 8
4. Articles of Confederation	1, 5	Lessons 10-12
B. Constitutional Convention		
1. Representation and process	1,5	Lesson 11
2. Conflict and compromise	1,5	Lessons 12-15 (16-17)
3. The document: Structure of Government	1,5	Lessons 18-19
4. Ratification		
a. The Federalist Papers	1,5	Lesson 17
b. The Debate		Lesson 15-17
C. The Bill of Rights		
	1,5	Lessons 19 (18), 23-34
D. Basic Structure and Function: Three Branches and their Operation		
	1,5	Lessons 12-14
E. Basic Constitutional Principles		
• National power—limits and potentials	5	Lessons 13-14, 18
• Federalism—the Balance between nation and state	5	Lesson 22
• The Judiciary—interpreter of the Constitution or shaper of public policy	5	Lesson 14, 21
• Civil Liberties—the balance between government and the individual	1,5	Lessons 24-25, 29-31, 39

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal liberties—the balance between the rights of the accused and protection of the community 	5	Lessons 32-34
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equality—its definition as a constitutional value 	5	Lessons 25-26, 28
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rights of women under the constitution 	1, 5	Lessons 27-28
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The separation of powers and the capacity to govern 	5	Lessons 13-14
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional change and flexibility 	5	Lessons 23-28
<p>F. Implementing the New Constitutional Principles</p> <p>1. Creating domestic stability through sound financial policies: Hamilton’s financial plans</p>	1, 4, 5	Lessons 20
<p>2. Development of unwritten Constitutional government under Washington, Adams, and Jefferson</p>	1, 5	Lessons 18, 20, 21
<p><i>II. The Constitution Tested</i></p>		
<p>A. Constitutional Stress and Crisis</p> <p>1. Developing sectional differences and philosophies of government</p>	1, 5	Lessons 20-24
<p>2. Equal rights and justice</p>	1, 5	Lesson 24-28
<p>3. The great Constitutional debates</p>	1, 5	Lessons 20-24
<p>B. The Constitution in Jeopardy: The American Civil War</p>	1, 5	Lessons 23-24
<p><i>UNIT THREE: INDUSTRIALIZATION OF THE UNITED STATES</i></p>		
<p><i>I. The Reconstructed Nation</i></p>		
<p>A. Reconstruction Plans</p> <p>1. Lincoln plan</p>	1, 5	Lessons 8-10
<p>3. Post-Civil War amendments (13, 14, and 15)</p>	1, 5	Lessons 24-25, 27, 32
<p>C. The New South</p> <p>2. Status of former slaves</p>	1,5	Lesson 24
<p>4. Supreme Court interpretations of the 14th Amendment</p>	1,5	Lesson 25

D. End of Reconstruction 4. <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> (1896), “separate but equal”	1,5	Lesson 26
E. The impact of the Civil War and Reconstruction: Summary		
<u>III. Adjusting Society to Industrialism: American People and Places</u>		
B. The Last Frontier 4. Native Americans: Status since 1607	1,5	Lesson 27
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<u>I. Reform in America</u>		
C. Progress: Social and Economic Reform and consumer protection 2. Other areas of concern b. Women’s rights (suffrage movement)	1, 5	Lesson 27
c. The black movement and reform (formation of NAACP)	1,5	Lesson26
<u>II. Americans Reaching Out</u>		
D. Wartime Constitutional Issues 2. Espionage and sedition acts	1, 5	Lesson 30
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<u>III. Decade of Change: 1960's</u>		
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1. The New Frontier: Dreams and promises	1, 5	Lessons 26 and 31
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B. Johnson and the Great Society		
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*Only items from the "Scope and Sequence" (Part 1.2 of Social Studies Resource Guide, New York State Education Department) addressed in the *We the People* text are listed.

**New York State Education Department, Learning Standards for Social Studies, Revised Edition (Albany, June 1996.) The Learning Standards are as follows—Standard 1: History of the United States and New York; Standard 2: World History; Standard 3: Geography; Standard 4: Economics; Standard 5: Civics, Citizenship, and Government.