

## Correlation of *We the People* Series Level Three to the South Carolina Social Studies Academic Standards (2020)

<p><b>Lesson 1</b></p> <p><i>What Did the Founders Think about Constitutional Government?</i></p>	<p><b>United States History and the Constitution</b></p> <p><u>USHC.1.CO</u> Analyze the development of the American identity through the founding principles and social and economic development of the Northern and Southern colonies from 1607–1763 using a comparative analysis. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into a comparison of how the distinct geographic regions of the colonies impacted the early trans-Atlantic economy as well as perspectives on government. This indicator was written to encourage inquiry into how these differences prompted the thirteen colonies to see themselves as exceptionally American by 1754.</p> <p><u>USHC.1.CE</u> Assess the major developments of the American Revolution through significant turning points in the debates over independence and self-government from 1763–1791. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the relative causes and effects of the American Revolution through an analysis of the political and social progression of colonial desires for reform to colonial desires for independence. In addition, this indicator encourages inquiry into the impact of early founding documents such as the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution, the Federalist Papers and the Bill of Rights.</p> <p><u>USHC.1.P</u> Summarize the changing relationship between individuals and the government during the period 1607–1800. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the concept of federalism took hold in the early United States.</p> <p><u>USHC.1.CX</u> Contextualize significant republican developments within North America’s connection to the Atlantic World. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into events in North America and Europe that sparked ideas of republicanism in the British colonies. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how republican ideals helped some citizens, though marginalized groups still sought better opportunities and treatment.</p> <p><u>USHC.1.CC</u> Analyze the processes of continuity and change in the debates over the proper role of the central government and neutrality in foreign affairs from 1789–1815. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the continued debates over the role of the federal government in the affairs of states and citizens as evidenced in the development of the two party system. In addition, this indicator supports inquiry into the relationship of the United States with Europe and Native Americans in the west.</p> <p><u>USHC.1.E</u> Utilize primary and secondary sources to investigate the impact of the Atlantic influence in the regional and national development of Republicanism and Federalism.</p> <p><b>United States Government</b></p> <p><u>USG.1.ER</u> Analyze the philosophical influences on core political principles in the American constitutional democracy. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the historical and philosophical origins of American government and the purpose of government in a democracy. This includes inquiry into the legacies of Greek democracy and Roman republicanism, as well as the impact of Enlightenment thinkers on the formation of America’s constitutional democracy.</p> <p><u>USG.1.IN</u> Interpret founding documents and principles that led to the creation of the American constitutional democracy. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the historical and philosophical origins of the American constitutional government presented in the Founding Documents, which provide the structure and framework on which the nation is governed. This indicator also encourages inquiry into the ideas that influenced the Framers of the Constitution and their</p>
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contributions to the creation of the Constitution.

USG.1.CC Analyze the major debates and compromises underlying the formation and ratification of the Constitution. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the crucial events and conflicts that led to the ratification of the United States Constitution. This indicator also encourages inquiry into the major debates and compromises at the Constitutional Convention and how economic, political, and social goals impacted the formation of the new government.

USG.2.ER Explain the authority, organization, purposes, and responsibilities of the three branches of government as enumerated in Articles I–III in the Constitution. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the formal and informal structure, roles, and operations of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the national government, including the specific powers of each branch. Additionally, this indicator promotes inquiry into the extent to which the three branches are interdependent.

USG.2.IN Analyze how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited in the American constitutional government. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the principles of American democracy are reflected in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, as well as in the organization and actions of federal, state, and local governmental entities. Further inquiry encourages discourse on how the interpretation and application of American democratic principles continue to evolve over time.

USG.2.IP Synthesize why the rule of law has a central place in American society and the impact it has on the American political system. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the U.S. Constitution shapes the actions of governments and politics, draws its authority from the people, and defines the extent and limits of government power and the rights of citizens. This indicator also promotes inquiry into the reasons particular laws have been passed and the role of the federal and state judiciary system to resolve arising controversies. The

USG.3.IP Explain how the electoral process works in federal elections and the effects those elections have on U.S. government. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how to gauge the fairness and effectiveness of the electoral process in the U.S. and the outcomes elections have on the U.S. government. This indicator was also developed to prompt inquiry into the historic struggles over the extension of suffrage and the impact of federal policies on campaigning and electoral rules.

USG.4.ER Describe the criteria and process for immigration to and citizenship in the U.S., and explain how the U.S. has expanded and limited the concept of citizenship over time. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how individuals become citizens in the U.S. and how the U.S. has expanded and limited citizenship over time. Further, examination promotes inquiry into the rights and responsibilities held by citizens of the United States.

USG.4.IN Distinguish between various economic, personal, and political rights of citizens in the U.S., and how these rights can sometimes conflict with each other. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the rights the Constitution protects and the responsibilities citizens have through active participation to ensure those rights for themselves and future generations. This indicator also promotes inquiry into how the Constitution of the United States, Bill of Rights, and additional amendments emphasize liberty and individual rights and how these rights often conflict with each other.

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<p><b>Lesson 2</b></p> <p><i>What Ideas about Civic Life Informed the Founding Generation?</i></p>	<p><b>United States History and the Constitution</b></p> <p><u>USHC.1.CO</u> Analyze the development of the American identity through the founding principles and social and economic development of the Northern and Southern colonies from 1607–1763 using a comparative analysis. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into a comparison of how the distinct geographic regions of the colonies impacted the early trans-Atlantic economy as well as perspectives on government. This indicator was written to encourage inquiry into how these differences prompted the thirteen colonies to see themselves as exceptionally American by 1754.</p> <p><u>USHC.1.CE</u> Assess the major developments of the American Revolution through significant turning points in the debates over independence and self-government from 1763–1791. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the relative causes and effects of the American Revolution through an analysis of the political and social progression of colonial desires for reform to colonial desires for independence. In addition, this indicator encourages inquiry into the impact of early founding documents such as the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution, the Federalist Papers and the Bill of Rights.</p> <p><u>USHC.1.P</u> Summarize the changing relationship between individuals and the government during the period 1607–1800. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the concept of federalism took hold in the early United States.</p> <p><u>USHC.1.CX</u> Contextualize significant republican developments within North America’s connection to the Atlantic World. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into events in North America and Europe that sparked ideas of republicanism in the British colonies. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how republican ideals helped some citizens, though marginalized groups still sought better opportunities and treatment.</p> <p><b>United States Government</b></p> <p><u>USG.1.ER</u> Analyze the philosophical influences on core political principles in the American constitutional democracy. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the historical and philosophical origins of American government and the purpose of government in a democracy. This includes inquiry into the legacies of Greek democracy and Roman republicanism, as well as the impact of Enlightenment thinkers on the formation of America’s constitutional democracy.</p> <p><u>USG.1.IN</u> Interpret founding documents and principles that led to the creation of the American constitutional democracy. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the historical and philosophical origins of the American constitutional government presented in the Founding Documents, which provide the structure and framework on which the nation is governed. This indicator also encourages inquiry into the ideas that influenced the Framers of the Constitution and their contributions to the creation of the Constitution.</p> <p><u>USG.1.CC</u> Analyze the major debates and compromises underlying the formation and ratification of the Constitution. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the crucial events and conflicts that led to the ratification of the United States Constitution. This indicator also encourages inquiry into the major debates and compromises at the Constitutional Convention and how economic, political, and social goals impacted the formation of the new government.</p> <p><u>USG.1.IP</u> Investigate and communicate the importance of constitutional principles and fundamental values and apply them in</p>
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abstract and real world situations. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the American idea of constitutional government has distinctively shaped American society. Further inquiry into this indicator focuses on the extent to which the Constitution is a living document, capable of being altered over time as needed, and how these changes may personally impact students.

USG.2.ER Explain the authority, organization, purposes, and responsibilities of the three branches of government as enumerated in Articles I–III in the Constitution. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the formal and informal structure, roles, and operations of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the national government, including the specific powers of each branch. Additionally, this indicator promotes inquiry into the extent to which the three branches are interdependent.

USG.2.IN Analyze how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited in the American constitutional government. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the principles of American democracy are reflected in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, as well as in the organization and actions of federal, state, and local governmental entities. Further inquiry encourages discourse on how the interpretation and application of American democratic principles continue to evolve over time.

USG.2.IP Synthesize why the rule of law has a central place in American society and the impact it has on the American political system. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the U.S. Constitution shapes the actions of governments and politics, draws its authority from the people, and defines the extent and limits of government power and the rights of citizens. This indicator also promotes inquiry into the reasons particular laws have been passed and the role of the federal and state judiciary system to resolve arising controversies. The

USG.3.IN Interpret how American political beliefs are shaped by the founding principles, core values, and changing demographics of America, and how those beliefs led to the creation of ideological trends which affect public policy over time. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the variety of beliefs that individual citizens hold about their government, their leaders, and the United States political system in general and how those beliefs are formed and evolve over time. The indicator also promotes inquiry into how citizen beliefs about government are shaped by a variety of factors and ultimately leads to political ideologies that shape and influence public debates and choices in the American constitutional government.

USG.3.IP Explain how the electoral process works in federal elections and the effects those elections have on U.S. government. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how to gauge the fairness and effectiveness of the electoral process in the U.S. and the outcomes elections have on the U.S. government. This indicator was also developed to prompt inquiry into the historic struggles over the extension of suffrage and the impact of federal policies on campaigning and electoral rules.

USG.4.IN Distinguish between various economic, personal, and political rights of citizens in the U.S., and how these rights can sometimes conflict with each other. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the rights the Constitution protects and the responsibilities citizens have through active participation to ensure those rights for themselves and future generations. This indicator also promotes inquiry into how the Constitution of the United States, Bill of Rights, and additional amendments emphasize liberty and individual rights and how these rights often conflict with each other.

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<p><b>Lesson 3</b></p> <p><i>What Historical Developments Influenced Modern Ideas of Individual Rights?</i></p>	<p><b>United States History and the Constitution</b></p> <p><u>USHC.1.CO</u> Analyze the development of the American identity through the founding principles and social and economic development of the Northern and Southern colonies from 1607–1763 using a comparative analysis. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into a comparison of how the distinct geographic regions of the colonies impacted the early trans-Atlantic economy as well as perspectives on government. This indicator was written to encourage inquiry into how these differences prompted the thirteen colonies to see themselves as exceptionally American by 1754.</p> <p><u>USHC.1.CE</u> Assess the major developments of the American Revolution through significant turning points in the debates over independence and self-government from 1763–1791. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the relative causes and effects of the American Revolution through an analysis of the political and social progression of colonial desires for reform to colonial desires for independence. In addition, this indicator encourages inquiry into the impact of early founding documents such as the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution, the Federalist Papers and the Bill of Rights.</p> <p><u>USHC.1.P</u> Summarize the changing relationship between individuals and the government during the period 1607–1800. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the concept of federalism took hold in the early United States.</p> <p><u>USHC.1.CX</u> Contextualize significant republican developments within North America’s connection to the Atlantic World. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into events in North America and Europe that sparked ideas of republicanism in the British colonies. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how republican ideals helped some citizens, though marginalized groups still sought better opportunities and treatment.</p> <p><b>United States Government</b></p> <p><u>USG.1.ER</u> Analyze the philosophical influences on core political principles in the American constitutional democracy. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the historical and philosophical origins of American government and the purpose of government in a democracy. This includes inquiry into the legacies of Greek democracy and Roman republicanism, as well as the impact of Enlightenment thinkers on the formation of America’s constitutional democracy.</p> <p><u>USG.1.IN</u> Interpret founding documents and principles that led to the creation of the American constitutional democracy. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the historical and philosophical origins of the American constitutional government presented in the Founding Documents, which provide the structure and framework on which the nation is governed. This indicator also encourages inquiry into the ideas that influenced the Framers of the Constitution and their contributions to the creation of the Constitution.</p> <p><u>USG.1.CC</u> Analyze the major debates and compromises underlying the formation and ratification of the Constitution. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the crucial events and conflicts that led to the ratification of the United States Constitution. This indicator also encourages inquiry into the major debates and compromises at the Constitutional Convention and how economic, political, and social goals impacted the formation of the new government.</p> <p><u>USG.1.IP</u> Investigate and communicate the importance of constitutional principles and fundamental values and apply them in</p>
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<p><b>Lesson 4</b></p> <p><i>What Were the British Origins of American Constitutionalism?</i></p>	<p><b>United States History and the Constitution</b></p> <p><u>USHC.1.CO</u> Analyze the development of the American identity through the founding principles and social and economic development of the Northern and Southern colonies from 1607–1763 using a comparative analysis. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into a comparison of how the distinct geographic regions of the colonies impacted the early trans-Atlantic economy as well as perspectives on government. This indicator was written to encourage inquiry into how these differences prompted the thirteen colonies to see themselves as exceptionally American by 1754.</p> <p><u>USHC.1.P</u> Summarize the changing relationship between individuals and the government during the period 1607–1800. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the concept of federalism took hold in the early United States.</p> <p><u>USHC.1.CX</u> Contextualize significant republican developments within North America’s connection to the Atlantic World. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into events in North America and Europe that sparked ideas of republicanism in the British colonies. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how republican ideals helped some citizens, though marginalized groups still sought better opportunities and treatment.</p> <p><b>United States Government</b></p> <p><u>USG.1.ER</u> Analyze the philosophical influences on core political principles in the American constitutional democracy. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the historical and philosophical origins of American government and the purpose of government in a democracy. This includes inquiry into the legacies of Greek democracy and Roman republicanism, as well as the impact of Enlightenment thinkers on the formation of America’s constitutional democracy.</p> <p><u>USG.1.IN</u> Interpret founding documents and principles that led to the creation of the American constitutional democracy. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the historical and philosophical origins of the American constitutional government presented in the Founding Documents, which provide the structure and framework on which the nation is governed. This indicator also encourages inquiry into the ideas that influenced the Framers of the Constitution and their contributions to the creation of the Constitution.</p> <p><u>USG.1.CC</u> Analyze the major debates and compromises underlying the formation and ratification of the Constitution. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the crucial events and conflicts that led to the ratification of the United States Constitution. This indicator also encourages inquiry into the major debates and compromises at the Constitutional Convention and how economic, political, and social goals impacted the formation of the new government.</p>
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<p><b>Lesson 5</b></p> <p><i>What Basic Ideas about Rights and Constitutional Government Did Colonial Americans Hold?</i></p>	<p><b>United States History and the Constitution</b></p> <p><u>USHC.1.CO</u> Analyze the development of the American identity through the founding principles and social and economic development of the Northern and Southern colonies from 1607–1763 using a comparative analysis. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into a comparison of how the distinct geographic regions of the colonies impacted the early trans-Atlantic economy as well as perspectives on government. This indicator was written to encourage inquiry into how these differences prompted the thirteen colonies to see themselves as exceptionally American by 1754.</p> <p><u>USHC.1.CE</u> Assess the major developments of the American Revolution through significant turning points in the debates over independence and self-government from 1763–1791. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the relative causes and effects of the American Revolution through an analysis of the political and social progression of colonial desires for reform to colonial desires for independence. In addition, this indicator encourages inquiry into the impact of early founding documents such as the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution, the Federalist Papers and the Bill of Rights.</p> <p><u>USHC.1.P</u> Summarize the changing relationship between individuals and the government during the period 1607–1800. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the concept of federalism took hold in the early United States.</p> <p><u>USHC.1.CX</u> Contextualize significant republican developments within North America’s connection to the Atlantic World. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into events in North America and Europe that sparked ideas of republicanism in the British colonies. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how republican ideals helped some citizens, though marginalized groups still sought better opportunities and treatment.</p> <p><b>United States Government</b></p> <p><u>USG.1.ER</u> Analyze the philosophical influences on core political principles in the American constitutional democracy. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the historical and philosophical origins of American government and the purpose of government in a democracy. This includes inquiry into the legacies of Greek democracy and Roman republicanism, as well as the impact of Enlightenment thinkers on the formation of America’s constitutional democracy.</p> <p><u>USG.1.IN</u> Interpret founding documents and principles that led to the creation of the American constitutional democracy. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the historical and philosophical origins of the American constitutional government presented in the Founding Documents, which provide the structure and framework on which the nation is governed. This indicator also encourages inquiry into the ideas that influenced the Framers of the Constitution and their contributions to the creation of the Constitution.</p> <p><u>USG.1.CC</u> Analyze the major debates and compromises underlying the formation and ratification of the Constitution. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the crucial events and conflicts that led to the ratification of the United States Constitution. This indicator also encourages inquiry into the major debates and compromises at the Constitutional Convention and how economic, political, and social goals impacted the formation of the new government.</p> <p><u>USG.2.ER</u> Explain the authority, organization, purposes, and responsibilities of the three branches of government as</p>
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<p><b>Lesson 6</b></p> <p><i>Why Did American Colonists Want to Free Themselves from Great Britain?</i></p>	<p><b>United States History and the Constitution</b></p> <p><u>USHC.1.CO</u> Analyze the development of the American identity through the founding principles and social and economic development of the Northern and Southern colonies from 1607–1763 using a comparative analysis. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into a comparison of how the distinct geographic regions of the colonies impacted the early trans-Atlantic economy as well as perspectives on government. This indicator was written to encourage inquiry into how these differences prompted the thirteen colonies to see themselves as exceptionally American by 1754.</p> <p><u>USHC.1.P</u> Summarize the changing relationship between individuals and the government during the period 1607–1800. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the concept of federalism took hold in the early United States.</p> <p><u>USHC.1.CX</u> Contextualize significant republican developments within North America’s connection to the Atlantic World. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into events in North America and Europe that sparked ideas of republicanism in the British colonies. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how republican ideals helped some citizens, though marginalized groups still sought better opportunities and treatment.</p> <p><b>United States Government</b></p> <p><u>USG.1.ER</u> Analyze the philosophical influences on core political principles in the American constitutional democracy. This</p>

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<p><b>Lesson 7</b></p> <p><b><i>What Basic Ideas about Government and Rights Did the State Constitutions Include?</i></b></p>	<p><b>United States History and the Constitution</b></p> <p><u>USHC.1.CE</u> Assess the major developments of the American Revolution through significant turning points in the debates over independence and self-government from 1763–1791. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the relative causes and effects of the American Revolution through an analysis of the political and social progression of colonial desires for reform to colonial desires for independence. In addition, this indicator encourages inquiry into the impact of early founding documents such as the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution, the Federalist Papers and the Bill of Rights.</p> <p><u>USHC.1.P</u> Summarize the changing relationship between individuals and the government during the period 1607–1800. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the concept of federalism took hold in the early United States.</p> <p><u>USHC.1.CX</u> Contextualize significant republican developments within North America’s connection to the Atlantic World. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into events in North America and Europe that sparked ideas of republicanism in the British colonies. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how republican ideals helped some citizens, though marginalized groups still sought better opportunities and treatment.</p> <p><b>United States Government</b></p> <p><u>USG.1.ER</u> Analyze the philosophical influences on core political principles in the American constitutional democracy. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the historical and philosophical origins of American government and the purpose of government in a democracy. This includes inquiry into the legacies of Greek democracy and Roman republicanism, as well as the impact of Enlightenment thinkers on the formation of America’s constitutional democracy.</p> <p><u>USG.1.IN</u> Interpret founding documents and principles that led to the creation of the American constitutional democracy. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the historical and philosophical origins of the American constitutional</p>

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USG.2.CC Explain how governments in South Carolina are organized and how they function in the American constitutional government. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how state and local governments are organized and how they function under the American constitutional government. This indicator encourages further inquiry into how federalism provides for several levels of government supported by many state and local officials.

USG.2.IP Synthesize why the rule of law has a central place in American society and the impact it has on the American political system. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the U.S. Constitution shapes the actions of governments and politics, draws its authority from the people, and defines the extent and limits of government power and the rights of citizens. This indicator also promotes inquiry into the reasons particular laws have been passed and the role of the federal and state judiciary system to resolve arising controversies.

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<p><b>Lesson 8</b></p> <p><i>What were the Articles of Confederation, and Why Did Some Founders want to Change Them?</i></p>	<p><b>United States History and the Constitution</b></p> <p><u>USHC.1.CE</u> Assess the major developments of the American Revolution through significant turning points in the debates over independence and self-government from 1763–1791. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the relative causes and effects of the American Revolution through an analysis of the political and social progression of colonial desires for reform to colonial desires for independence. In addition, this indicator encourages inquiry into the impact of early founding documents such as the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution, the Federalist Papers and the Bill of Rights.</p> <p><u>USHC.1.P</u> Summarize the changing relationship between individuals and the government during the period 1607–1800. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the concept of federalism took hold in the early United States.</p> <p><u>USHC.1.CX</u> Contextualize significant republican developments within North America’s connection to the Atlantic World. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into events in North America and Europe that sparked ideas of republicanism in the British colonies. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how republican ideals helped some citizens, though marginalized groups still sought better opportunities and treatment.</p> <p><b>United States Government</b></p> <p><u>USG.1.IN</u> Interpret founding documents and principles that led to the creation of the American constitutional democracy. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the historical and philosophical origins of the American constitutional government presented in the Founding Documents, which provide the structure and framework on which the nation is governed. This indicator also encourages inquiry into the ideas that influenced the Framers of the Constitution and their contributions to the creation of the Constitution.</p> <p><u>USG.1.CC</u> Analyze the major debates and compromises underlying the formation and ratification of the Constitution. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the crucial events and conflicts that led to the ratification of the United States Constitution. This indicator also encourages inquiry into the major debates and compromises at the Constitutional Convention and how economic, political, and social goals impacted the formation of the new government.</p> <p><u>USG.2.ER</u> Explain the authority, organization, purposes, and responsibilities of the three branches of government as enumerated in Articles I–III in the Constitution. This indicator was developed to</p>
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	<p>encourage inquiry into the formal and informal structure, roles, and operations of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the national government, including the specific powers of each branch. Additionally, this indicator promotes inquiry into the extent to which the three branches are interdependent.</p> <p><u>USG.2.IN</u> Analyze how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited in the American constitutional government. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the principles of American democracy are reflected in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, as well as in the organization and actions of federal, state, and local governmental entities. Further inquiry encourages discourse on how the interpretation and application of American democratic principles continue to evolve over time.</p>
<p><b>Lesson 9</b></p> <p><i>How Was the Philadelphia Convention Organized?</i></p>	<p><b>United States History and the Constitution</b></p> <p><u>USHC.1.CE</u> Assess the major developments of the American Revolution through significant turning points in the debates over independence and self-government from 1763–1791. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the relative causes and effects of the American Revolution through an analysis of the political and social progression of colonial desires for reform to colonial desires for independence. In addition, this indicator encourages inquiry into the impact of early founding documents such as the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution, the Federalist Papers and the Bill of Rights.</p> <p><b>United States Government</b></p> <p><u>USG.1.IN</u> Interpret founding documents and principles that led to the creation of the American constitutional democracy. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the historical and philosophical origins of the American constitutional government presented in the Founding Documents, which provide the structure and framework on which the nation is governed. This indicator also encourages inquiry into the ideas that influenced the Framers of the Constitution and their contributions to the creation of the Constitution.</p> <p><u>USG.1.CC</u> Analyze the major debates and compromises underlying the formation and ratification of the Constitution. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the crucial events and conflicts that led to the ratification of the United States Constitution. This indicator also encourages inquiry into the major debates and compromises at the Constitutional Convention and how economic, political, and social goals impacted the formation of the new government.</p>

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<p><b>Lesson 10</b></p> <p><i>Why Was Representation a Major issue at the Philadelphia Convention?</i></p>	<p><b>United States History and the Constitution</b></p> <p><u>USHC.1.CE</u> Assess the major developments of the American Revolution through significant turning points in the debates over independence and self-government from 1763–1791. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the relative causes and effects of the American Revolution through an analysis of the political and social progression of colonial desires for reform to colonial desires for independence. In addition, this indicator encourages inquiry into the impact of early founding documents such as the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution, the Federalist Papers and the Bill of Rights.</p> <p><b>United States Government</b></p> <p><u>USG.1.IN</u> Interpret founding documents and principles that led to the creation of the American constitutional democracy. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the historical and philosophical origins of the American constitutional government presented in the Founding Documents, which provide the structure and framework on which the nation is governed. This indicator also encourages inquiry into the ideas that influenced the Framers of the Constitution and their contributions to the creation of the Constitution.</p> <p><u>USG.1.CC</u> Analyze the major debates and compromises underlying the formation and ratification of the Constitution. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the crucial events and conflicts that led to the ratification of the United States Constitution. This indicator also encourages inquiry into the major debates and compromises at the Constitutional Convention and how economic, political, and social goals impacted the formation of the new government.</p>
<p><b>Lesson 11</b></p> <p><i>What Questions Did the Framers Consider in Designing the Three Branches of the National Government?</i></p>	<p><b>United States History and the Constitution</b></p> <p><u>USHC.1.CE</u> Assess the major developments of the American Revolution through significant turning points in the debates over independence and self-government from 1763–1791. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the relative causes and effects of the American Revolution through an analysis of the political and social progression of colonial desires for reform to colonial desires for independence. In addition, this indicator encourages inquiry into the impact of early founding documents such as the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution, the Federalist Papers and the Bill of Rights.</p>

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### **United States Government**

USG.1.IN Interpret founding documents and principles that led to the creation of the American constitutional democracy. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the historical and philosophical origins of the American constitutional government presented in the Founding Documents, which provide the structure and framework on which the nation is governed. This indicator also encourages inquiry into the ideas that influenced the Framers of the Constitution and their contributions to the creation of the Constitution.

USG.1.CC Analyze the major debates and compromises underlying the formation and ratification of the Constitution. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the crucial events and conflicts that led to the ratification of the United States Constitution. This indicator also encourages inquiry into the major debates and compromises at the Constitutional Convention and how economic, political, and social goals impacted the formation of the new government.

USG.2.ER Explain the authority, organization, purposes, and responsibilities of the three branches of government as enumerated in Articles I–III in the Constitution. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the formal and informal structure, roles, and operations of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the national government, including the specific powers of each branch. Additionally, this indicator promotes inquiry into the extent to which the three branches are interdependent.

USG.2.IN Analyze how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited in the American constitutional government. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the principles of American democracy are reflected in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, as well as in the organization and actions of federal, state, and local governmental entities. Further inquiry encourages discourse on how the interpretation and application of American democratic principles continue to evolve over time.

USG.2.CC Explain how governments in South Carolina are organized and how they function in the American constitutional government. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how state and local governments are organized and how they function under the American constitutional government. This indicator encourages further inquiry into how federalism provides for several levels of government supported by many state and local officials.

USG.2.IP Synthesize why the rule of law has a central place in American society and the impact it has on the American political system. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the

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	<p>U.S. Constitution shapes the actions of governments and politics, draws its authority from the people, and defines the extent and limits of government power and the rights of citizens. This indicator also promotes inquiry into the reasons particular laws have been passed and the role of the federal and state judiciary system to resolve arising controversies.</p>
<p><b>Lesson 12</b></p> <p><i>How Did the Delegates Distribute Powers between National and State Governments?</i></p>	<p><b>United States History and the Constitution</b></p> <p><u>USHC.1.CE</u> Assess the major developments of the American Revolution through significant turning points in the debates over independence and self-government from 1763–1791. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the relative causes and effects of the American Revolution through an analysis of the political and social progression of colonial desires for reform to colonial desires for independence. In addition, this indicator encourages inquiry into the impact of early founding documents such as the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution, the Federalist Papers and the Bill of Rights.</p> <p><u>USHC.1.P</u> Summarize the changing relationship between individuals and the government during the period 1607–1800. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the concept of federalism took hold in the early United States.</p> <p><b>United States Government</b></p> <p><u>USG.1.IN</u> Interpret founding documents and principles that led to the creation of the American constitutional democracy. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the historical and philosophical origins of the American constitutional government presented in the Founding Documents, which provide the structure and framework on which the nation is governed. This indicator also encourages inquiry into the ideas that influenced the Framers of the Constitution and their contributions to the creation of the Constitution.</p> <p><u>USG.1.CC</u> Analyze the major debates and compromises underlying the formation and ratification of the Constitution. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the crucial events and conflicts that led to the ratification of the United States Constitution. This indicator also encourages inquiry into the major debates and compromises at the Constitutional Convention and how economic, political, and social goals impacted the formation of the new government.</p>



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<p><b>Lesson 13</b></p> <p><i>What Was the Anti-Federalist Position in the Debate about Ratification?</i></p>	<p><b>United States History and the Constitution</b></p> <p><u>USHC.1.CE</u> Assess the major developments of the American Revolution through significant turning points in the debates over independence and self-government from 1763–1791. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the relative causes and effects of the American Revolution through an analysis of the political and social progression of colonial desires for reform to colonial desires for independence. In addition, this indicator encourages inquiry into the impact of early founding documents such as the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution, the Federalist Papers and the Bill of Rights.</p> <p><u>USHC.1.P</u> Summarize the changing relationship between individuals and the government during the period 1607–1800. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the concept of federalism took hold in the early United States.</p> <p><b>United States Government</b></p> <p><u>USG.1.IN</u> Interpret founding documents and principles that led to the creation of the American constitutional democracy. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the historical and philosophical origins of the American constitutional government presented in the Founding Documents, which provide the structure and framework on which the nation is governed. This indicator also encourages inquiry into the ideas that influenced the Framers of the Constitution and their contributions to the creation of the Constitution.</p> <p><u>USG.1.CC</u> Analyze the major debates and compromises underlying the formation and ratification of the Constitution. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the crucial events and conflicts that led to the ratification of the United States Constitution. This indicator also encourages inquiry into the major debates and compromises at the Constitutional Convention and how economic, political, and social goals impacted the formation of the new government.</p>
<p><b>Lesson 14</b></p> <p><i>What Was the Federalist Position in the Debate about Ratification?</i></p>	<p><b>United States History and the Constitution</b></p> <p><u>USHC.1.CE</u> Assess the major developments of the American Revolution through significant turning points in the debates over independence and self-government from 1763–1791. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the relative causes and effects of the American Revolution through an analysis of the political and social progression of colonial desires for reform to colonial</p>

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desires for independence. In addition, this indicator encourages inquiry into the impact of early founding documents such as the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution, the Federalist Papers and the Bill of Rights.

USHC.1.P Summarize the changing relationship between individuals and the government during the period 1607–1800. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the concept of federalism took hold in the early United States.

### **United States Government**

USG.1.IN Interpret founding documents and principles that led to the creation of the American constitutional democracy. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the historical and philosophical origins of the American constitutional government presented in the Founding Documents, which provide the structure and framework on which the nation is governed. This indicator also encourages inquiry into the ideas that influenced the Framers of the Constitution and their contributions to the creation of the Constitution.

USG.1.CC Analyze the major debates and compromises underlying the formation and ratification of the Constitution. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the crucial events and conflicts that led to the ratification of the United States Constitution. This indicator also encourages inquiry into the major debates and compromises at the Constitutional Convention and how economic, political, and social goals impacted the formation of the new government.

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<p><b>Lesson 15</b></p> <p><i>How Have Amendments and Judicial Review Changed the Constitution?</i></p>	<p><b>United States History and the Constitution</b></p> <p><u>USHC.2.CO</u> Compare the economic, political, and social, development of the antebellum North and South from 1803–1860 using a comparative analysis. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into sectionalism through an analysis of the emergence of a national market, changes in the two-party system, and effects on marginalized groups. Inquiry into the regional interdependence exemplified by the relationship between the cotton industry in the South and the factory system of the North is also supported by the indicator.</p> <p><u>USHC.2.CX</u> Contextualize the perspectives on the role of the federal government in securing natural rights during the period 1830– 1877. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how events such as the Indian Removal Act, the Civil War, and Reconstruction prompted examination of the federal government's role in protecting natural rights. In addition, this indicator supports inquiry into instances where disputes arose over the power of the federal government over state governments.</p> <p><u>USHC.2.CC</u> Differentiate the patterns of continuity and change within the development of sectionalism and reunion. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the legislative and judicial branches responded to sectionalism, emancipation, westward expansion, and early industrialization. Inquiry into Reconstruction as a significant political and social turning point in United States history is supported by this indicator.</p> <p><u>USHC.3.CE</u> Assess the causes and effects of significant turning points in the Populist and Progressive era from 1877–1924. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the growth, decline, and legacy of the Populist Party. This indicator supports inquiry into the multifaceted objectives of the Progressive Movement, including political and social reforms, which influenced both political parties of the period and resulted in lasting legislation.</p> <p><u>USHC.5.CC</u> Evaluate continuities and changes during the Civil Rights Movement and other subsequent movements for equal rights. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into thematic continuities and changes into how marginalized groups sought and won legal rights. Inquiry into the leadership, methods, and outcomes of modern equal rights movements are supported by this indicator.</p> <p><b>United States Government</b></p> <p><u>USG.2.IP</u> Synthesize why the rule of law has a central place in American society and the impact it has on the American political system. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the U.S. Constitution shapes the actions of governments and politics, draws</p>
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	<p>its authority from the people, and defines the extent and limits of government power and the rights of citizens. This indicator also promotes inquiry into the reasons particular laws have been passed and the role of the federal and state judiciary system to resolve arising controversies.</p> <p><u>USG.4.IN</u> Distinguish between various economic, personal, and political rights of citizens in the U.S., and how these rights can sometimes conflict with each other. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the rights the Constitution protects and the responsibilities citizens have through active participation to ensure those rights for themselves and future generations. This indicator also promotes inquiry into how the Constitution of the United States, Bill of Rights, and additional amendments emphasize liberty and individual rights and how these rights often conflict with each other.</p>
<p><b>Lesson 16</b></p> <p><i>What is the Role of Political Parties in the Constitutional System?</i></p>	<p><b>United States History and the Constitution</b></p> <p><u>USHC.2.CO</u> Compare the economic, political, and social, development of the antebellum North and South from 1803–1860 using a comparative analysis. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into sectionalism through an analysis of the emergence of a national market, changes in the two-party system, and effects on marginalized groups. Inquiry into the regional interdependence exemplified by the relationship between the cotton industry in the South and the factory system of the North is also supported by the indicator.</p> <p><u>USHC.2.CE</u> Evaluate the causes and consequences of economic and geographic expansion through significant turning points from 1803–1865. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the causes of American expansion, such as a growing and diversifying population and the expansion of the plantation economy. This indicator promotes inquiry into the relationship between sectionalism and political compromise, culminating in the Civil War.</p> <p><u>USHC.2.CC</u> Differentiate the patterns of continuity and change within the development of sectionalism and reunion. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the legislative and judicial branches responded to sectionalism, emancipation, westward expansion, and early industrialization. Inquiry into Reconstruction as a significant political and social turning point in United States history is supported by this indicator.</p> <p><u>USHC.3.CE</u> Assess the causes and effects of significant turning points in the Populist and Progressive era from 1877–1924. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the growth, decline, and legacy of the Populist Party. This indicator supports inquiry into the</p>

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multifaceted objectives of the Progressive Movement, including political and social reforms, which influenced both political parties of the period and resulted in lasting legislation.

USHC.5.P Summarize the changes in the major American political party platforms during the period. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how different party platforms evolved following World War II. This indicator promotes inquiry into how the major parties came to represent different approaches to fiscal and political governance as well as social and judicial policies.

### **United States Government**

USG.3.ER Describe the policy making process in the American constitutional government. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into public policy as a result of interactions among various stakeholders, institutions, and processes. This indicator also promotes inquiry into how public policy is made at all levels of government and how investigations of these policy networks in domestic, economic, and foreign policy shows relationships to federalism, the impact of interest groups, parties, and elections.

USG.3.IN Interpret how American political beliefs are shaped by the founding principles, core values, and changing demographics of America, and how those beliefs led to the creation of ideological trends which affect public policy over time. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the variety of beliefs that individual citizens hold about their government, their leaders, and the United States political system in general and how those beliefs are formed and evolve over time. The indicator also promotes inquiry into how citizen beliefs about government are shaped by a variety of factors and ultimately leads to political ideologies that shape and influence public debates and choices in the American constitutional government.

USG.3.CC Investigate the role of linkage institutions (i.e. media, interest groups, political parties), and explain how they shape public agenda and opinion. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the organizations and mechanisms that allow citizens to indirectly organize and communicate their interests and concerns which influence the public agenda and public policy.

USG.3.IP Explain how the electoral process works in federal elections and the effects those elections have on U.S. government. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how to gauge the fairness and effectiveness of the electoral process in the U.S. and the

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	<p>outcomes elections have on the U.S. government. This indicator was also developed to prompt inquiry into the historic struggles over the extension of suffrage and the impact of federal policies on campaigning and electoral rules.</p>
<p><b>Lesson 17</b></p> <p><i>How Did the Civil War Test and Transform the American Constitutional System?</i></p>	<p><b>United States History and the Constitution</b></p> <p><u>USHC.2.CX</u> Contextualize the perspectives on the role of the federal government in securing natural rights during the period 1830– 1877. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how events such as the Indian Removal Act, the Civil War, and Reconstruction prompted examination of the federal government's role in protecting natural rights. In addition, this indicator supports inquiry into instances where disputes arose over the power of the federal government over state governments.</p> <p><u>USHC.2.CC</u> Differentiate the patterns of continuity and change within the development of sectionalism and reunion. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the legislative and judicial branches responded to sectionalism, emancipation, westward expansion, and early industrialization. Inquiry into Reconstruction as a significant political and social turning point in United States history is supported by this indicator.</p> <p><u>USHC.2.E</u> Utilize primary and secondary sources to judge the impact of economic and continental expansion on the evolving disagreements over natural rights and federalism.</p> <p><b>United States Government</b></p> <p><u>USG.3.IN</u> Interpret how American political beliefs are shaped by the founding principles, core values, and changing demographics of America, and how those beliefs led to the creation of ideological trends which affect public policy over time. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the variety of beliefs that individual citizens hold about their government, their leaders, and the United States political system in general and how those beliefs are formed and evolve over time. The indicator also promotes inquiry into how citizen beliefs about government are shaped by a variety of factors and ultimately leads to political ideologies that shape and influence public debates and choices in the American constitutional debate.</p>

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<p><b>Lesson 18</b></p> <p><i>How Has the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment Changed the Constitution?</i></p>	<p><b>United States History and the Constitution</b></p> <p><u>USHC.2.CX</u> Contextualize the perspectives on the role of the federal government in securing natural rights during the period 1830– 1877. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how events such as the Indian Removal Act, the Civil War, and Reconstruction prompted examination of the federal government's role in protecting natural rights. In addition, this indicator supports inquiry into instances where disputes arose over the power of the federal government over state governments.</p> <p><u>USHC.2.CC</u> Differentiate the patterns of continuity and change within the development of sectionalism and reunion. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the legislative and judicial branches responded to sectionalism, emancipation, westward expansion, and early industrialization. Inquiry into Reconstruction as a significant political and social turning point in United States history is supported by this indicator.</p> <p><b>United States Government</b></p> <p><u>USG.2.IP</u> Synthesize why the rule of law has a central place in American society and the impact it has on the American political system. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the U.S. Constitution shapes the actions of governments and politics, draws its authority from the people, and defines the extent and limits of government power and the rights of citizens. This indicator also promotes inquiry into the reasons particular laws have been passed and the role of the federal and state judiciary system to resolve arising controversies.</p> <p><u>USG.4.ER</u> Describe the criteria and process for immigration to and citizenship in the U.S., and explain how the U.S. has expanded and limited the concept of citizenship over time. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how individuals become citizens in the U.S. and how the U.S. has expanded and limited citizenship over time. Further, examination promotes inquiry into the rights and responsibilities held by citizens of the United States.</p> <p><u>USG.4.IN</u> Distinguish between various economic, personal, and political rights of citizens in the U.S., and how these rights can sometimes conflict with each other. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the rights the Constitution protects and the responsibilities citizens have through active participation to ensure those rights for themselves and future generations. This indicator also promotes inquiry into how the Constitution of the</p>
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	<p>United States, Bill of Rights, and additional amendments emphasize liberty and individual rights and how these rights often conflict with each other.</p> <p><u>USG.4.CC</u> Analyze contemporary issues and governmental responses at various levels in terms of how they have provided equal protection under the law and equal access to society’s opportunities and public facilities. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how individual rights have evolved through social movements, constitutional provisions, and landmark legislation. Further investigation prompts inquiry into how marginalized Americans have struggled and continue to push for equality and expanded rights.</p>
<p><b>Lesson 19</b></p> <p><i>How Has the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment Changed the Constitution?</i></p>	<p><b>United States History and the Constitution</b></p> <p><u>USHC.2.CX</u> Contextualize the perspectives on the role of the federal government in securing natural rights during the period 1830– 1877. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how events such as the Indian Removal Act, the Civil War, and Reconstruction prompted examination of the federal government's role in protecting natural rights. In addition, this indicator supports inquiry into instances where disputes arose over the power of the federal government over state governments.</p> <p><u>USHC.2.CC</u> Differentiate the patterns of continuity and change within the development of sectionalism and reunion. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the legislative and judicial branches responded to sectionalism, emancipation, westward expansion, and early industrialization. Inquiry into Reconstruction as a significant political and social turning point in United States history is supported by this indicator.</p> <p><b>United States Government</b></p> <p><u>USG.2.IP</u> Synthesize why the rule of law has a central place in American society and the impact it has on the American political system. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the U.S. Constitution shapes the actions of governments and politics, draws its authority from the people, and defines the extent and limits of government power and the rights of citizens. This indicator also promotes inquiry into the reasons particular laws have been passed and the role of the federal and state judiciary system to resolve arising controversies.</p> <p><u>USG.4.ER</u> Describe the criteria and process for immigration to and citizenship in the U.S.,</p>



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	<p>and explain how the U.S. has expanded and limited the concept of citizenship over time. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how individuals become citizens in the U.S. and how the U.S. has expanded and limited citizenship over time. Further, examination promotes inquiry into the rights and responsibilities held by citizens of the United States.</p> <p><u>USG.4.IN</u> Distinguish between various economic, personal, and political rights of citizens in the U.S., and how these rights can sometimes conflict with each other. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the rights the Constitution protects and the responsibilities citizens have through active participation to ensure those rights for themselves and future generations. This indicator also promotes inquiry into how the Constitution of the United States, Bill of Rights, and additional amendments emphasize liberty and individual rights and how these rights often conflict with each other.</p> <p><u>USG.4.CC</u> Analyze contemporary issues and governmental responses at various levels in terms of how they have provided equal protection under the law and equal access to society’s opportunities and public facilities. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how individual rights have evolved through social movements, constitutional provisions, and landmark legislation. Further investigation prompts inquiry into how marginalized Americans have struggled and continue to push for equality and expanded rights.</p>
<p><b>Lesson 20</b></p> <p><i><b>How Has the Right to Vote Been Expanded since the Adoption of the Constitution?</b></i></p>	<p><b>United States History and the Constitution</b></p> <p><u>USHC.2.CO</u> Compare the economic, political, and social, development of the antebellum North and South from 1803–1860 using a comparative analysis. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into sectionalism through an analysis of the emergence of a national market, changes in the two-party system, and effects on marginalized groups. Inquiry into the regional interdependence exemplified by the relationship between the cotton industry in the South and the factory system of the North is also supported by the indicator.</p> <p><u>USHC.2.CX</u> Contextualize the perspectives on the role of the federal government in securing natural rights during the period 1830– 1877. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how events such as the Indian Removal Act, the Civil War, and Reconstruction prompted examination of the federal government's role in protecting natural rights. In addition, this indicator supports inquiry into instances where disputes arose over the power of the federal government over state governments.</p>

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USHC.2.CC Differentiate the patterns of continuity and change within the development of sectionalism and reunion. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the legislative and judicial branches responded to sectionalism, emancipation, westward expansion, and early industrialization. Inquiry into Reconstruction as a significant political and social turning point in United States history is supported by this indicator.

### **United States Government**

USG.4.IN Distinguish between various economic, personal, and political rights of citizens in the U.S., and how these rights can sometimes conflict with each other. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the rights the Constitution protects and the responsibilities citizens have through active participation to ensure those rights for themselves and future generations. This indicator also promotes inquiry into how the Constitution of the United States, Bill of Rights, and additional amendments emphasize liberty and individual rights and how these rights often conflict with each other.

USG.4.CC Analyze contemporary issues and governmental responses at various levels in terms of how they have provided equal protection under the law and equal access to society's opportunities and public facilities. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how individual rights have evolved through social movements, constitutional provisions, and landmark legislation. Further investigation prompts inquiry into how marginalized Americans have struggled and continue to push for equality and expanded rights.

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<p><b>Lesson 21</b></p> <p><i>What is the Role of Congress in American Constitutional Democracy?</i></p>	<p><u>USG.2.ER</u> Explain the authority, organization, purposes, and responsibilities of the three branches of government as enumerated in Articles I–III in the Constitution. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the formal and informal structure, roles, and operations of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the national government, including the specific powers of each branch. Additionally, this indicator promotes inquiry into the extent to which the three branches are interdependent.</p> <p><u>USG.2.IN</u> Analyze how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited in the American constitutional government. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the principles of American democracy are reflected in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, as well as in the organization and actions of federal, state, and local governmental entities. Further inquiry encourages discourse on how the interpretation and application of American democratic principles continue to evolve over time.</p> <p><u>USG.3.ER</u> Describe the policy making process in the American constitutional government. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into public policy as a result of interactions among various stakeholders, institutions, and processes. This indicator also promotes inquiry into how public policy is made at all levels of government and how investigations of these policy networks in domestic, economic, and foreign policy shows relationships to federalism, the impact of interest groups, parties, and elections.</p>
<p><b>Lesson 22</b></p> <p><i>How Does Congress Perform Its Functions in the American Constitutional System?</i></p>	<p><b>United States Government</b></p> <p><u>USG.2.ER</u> Explain the authority, organization, purposes, and responsibilities of the three branches of government as enumerated in Articles I–III in the Constitution. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the formal and informal structure, roles, and operations of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the national government, including the specific powers of each branch. Additionally, this indicator promotes inquiry into the extent to which the three branches are interdependent.</p> <p><u>USG.2.IN</u> Analyze how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited in the American constitutional government. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the principles of American democracy are reflected in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, as well as in the organization and actions of federal, state, and local governmental entities. Further inquiry encourages discourse on how the interpretation and application of</p>

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	<p>American democratic principles continue to evolve over time.</p> <p><u>USG.3.ER</u> Describe the policy making process in the American constitutional government. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into public policy as a result of interactions among various stakeholders, institutions, and processes. This indicator also promotes inquiry into how public policy is made at all levels of government and how investigations of these policy networks in domestic, economic, and foreign policy shows relationships to federalism, the impact of interest groups, parties, and elections.</p>
<p><b>Lesson 23</b></p> <p><i>What is the Role of the President in the American Constitutional System?</i></p>	<p><b>United States Government</b></p> <p><u>USG.2.ER</u> Explain the authority, organization, purposes, and responsibilities of the three branches of government as enumerated in Articles I–III in the Constitution. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the formal and informal structure, roles, and operations of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the national government, including the specific powers of each branch. Additionally, this indicator promotes inquiry into the extent to which the three branches are interdependent.</p> <p><u>USG.2.IN</u> Analyze how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited in the American constitutional government. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the principles of American democracy are reflected in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, as well as in the organization and actions of federal, state, and local governmental entities. Further inquiry encourages discourse on how the interpretation and application of American democratic principles continue to evolve over time.</p> <p><u>USG.3.ER</u> Describe the policy making process in the American constitutional government. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into public policy as a result of interactions among various stakeholders, institutions, and processes. This indicator also promotes inquiry into how public policy is made at all levels of government and how investigations of these policy networks in domestic, economic, and foreign policy shows relationships to federalism, the impact of interest groups, parties, and elections.</p>

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<p><b>Lesson 24</b></p> <p><i>How Are National Laws Administered in the American Constitutional System?</i></p>	<p><b>United States Government</b></p> <p><u>USG.2.ER</u> Explain the authority, organization, purposes, and responsibilities of the three branches of government as enumerated in Articles I–III in the Constitution. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the formal and informal structure, roles, and operations of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the national government, including the specific powers of each branch. Additionally, this indicator promotes inquiry into the extent to which the three branches are interdependent.</p> <p><u>USG.2.IN</u> Analyze how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited in the American constitutional government. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the principles of American democracy are reflected in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, as well as in the organization and actions of federal, state, and local governmental entities. Further inquiry encourages discourse on how the interpretation and application of American democratic principles continue to evolve over time.</p> <p><u>USG.3.ER</u> Describe the policy making process in the American constitutional government. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into public policy as a result of interactions among various stakeholders, institutions, and processes. This indicator also promotes inquiry into how public policy is made at all levels of government and how investigations of these policy networks in domestic, economic, and foreign policy shows relationships to federalism, the impact of interest groups, parties, and elections.</p>
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<p><b>Lesson 25</b></p> <p><i>What is the Role of the Supreme Court in the American Constitutional System?</i></p>	<p><b>United States History and the Constitution</b></p> <p><u>USHC.2.CC</u> Differentiate the patterns of continuity and change within the development of sectionalism and reunion. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the legislative and judicial branches responded to sectionalism, emancipation, westward expansion, and early industrialization. Inquiry into Reconstruction as a significant political and social turning point in United States history is supported by this indicator.</p> <p><u>USHC.5.CC</u> Evaluate continuities and changes during the Civil Rights Movement and other subsequent movements for equal rights. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into thematic continuities and changes into how marginalized groups sought and won legal rights. Inquiry into the leadership, methods, and outcomes of modern equal rights movements are supported by this indicator.</p> <p><b>United States Government</b></p> <p><u>USG.1.IP</u> Investigate and communicate the importance of constitutional principles and fundamental values and apply them in abstract and real world situations. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the American idea of constitutional government has distinctively shaped American society. Further inquiry into this indicator focuses on the extent to which the Constitution is a living document, capable of being altered over time as needed, and how these changes may personally impact students.</p> <p><u>USG.2.ER</u> Explain the authority, organization, purposes, and responsibilities of the three branches of government as enumerated in Articles I–III in the Constitution. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the formal and informal structure, roles, and operations of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the national government, including the specific powers of each branch. Additionally, this indicator promotes inquiry into the extent to which the three branches are interdependent.</p> <p><u>USG.2.IN</u> Analyze how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited in the American constitutional government. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the principles of American democracy are reflected in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, as well as in the organization and actions of federal, state, and local governmental entities. Further inquiry encourages discourse on how the interpretation and application of American democratic principles continue to evolve over time.</p>
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<p><b>Lesson 26</b></p> <p><i>How Does American Federalism Work?</i></p>	<p><b>United States History and the Constitution</b></p> <p><u>USHC.1.CC</u> Analyze the processes of continuity and change in the debates over the proper role of the central government and neutrality in foreign affairs from 1789–1815. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the continued debates over the role of the federal government in the affairs of states and citizens as evidenced in the development of the two party system. In addition, this indicator supports inquiry into the relationship of the United States with Europe and Native Americans in the west.</p> <p><u>USHC.1.E</u> Utilize primary and secondary sources to investigate the impact of the Atlantic influence in the regional and national development of Republicanism and Federalism.</p> <p>Expansion and Union</p> <p><u>USHC.2.CX</u> Contextualize the perspectives on the role of the federal government in securing natural rights during the period 1830– 1877. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how events such as the Indian Removal Act, the Civil War, and Reconstruction prompted examination of the federal government's role in protecting natural rights. In addition, this indicator supports inquiry into instances where disputes arose over the power of the federal government over state governments</p> <p><u>USHC.2.E</u> Utilize primary and secondary sources to judge the impact of economic and continental expansion on the evolving disagreements over natural rights and federalism.</p> <p><u>USHC.5.CC</u> Evaluate continuities and changes during the Civil Rights Movement and other subsequent movements for equal rights. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into thematic continuities and changes into how marginalized groups sought and won legal rights. Inquiry into the leadership, methods, and outcomes of modern equal rights movements are supported by this indicator.</p> <p><b>United States Government</b></p> <p><u>USG.2.CC</u> Explain how governments in South Carolina are organized and how they function in the American constitutional government. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how state and local governments are organized and how they function under the American constitutional government. This indicator encourages further inquiry into how federalism provides for several levels of government supported by many state and local officials.</p>
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	<p><u>USG.3.ER</u> Describe the policy making process in the American constitutional government. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into public policy as a result of interactions among various stakeholders, institutions, and processes. This indicator also promotes inquiry into how public policy is made at all levels of government and how investigations of these policy networks in domestic, economic, and foreign policy shows relationships to federalism, the impact of interest groups, parties, and elections.</p>
<p><b>Lesson 27</b></p> <p><b><i>What Are Bills of Rights and What Kinds of Rights Does the U.S. Bill of Rights Protect?</i></b></p>	<p><b>United States History and the Constitution</b></p> <p><u>USHC.1.CE</u> Assess the major developments of the American Revolution through significant turning points in the debates over independence and self-government from 1763–1791. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the relative causes and effects of the American Revolution through an analysis of the political and social progression of colonial desires for reform to colonial desires for independence. In addition, this indicator encourages inquiry into the impact of early founding documents such as the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution, the Federalist Papers and the Bill of Rights.</p> <p><u>USHC.1.P</u> Summarize the changing relationship between individuals and the government during the period 1607–1800. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the concept of federalism took hold in the early United States.</p> <p><u>USHC.1.CX</u> Contextualize significant republican developments within North America’s connection to the Atlantic World. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into events in North America and Europe that sparked ideas of republicanism in the British colonies. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how republican ideals helped some citizens, though marginalized groups still sought better opportunities and treatment.</p> <p><u>USHC.2.CX</u> Contextualize the perspectives on the role of the federal government in securing natural rights during the period 1830– 1877. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how events such as the Indian Removal Act, the Civil War, and Reconstruction prompted examination of the federal government's role in protecting natural rights. In addition, this indicator supports inquiry into instances where disputes arose over the power of the federal government over state governments.</p> <p><u>USHC.2.CC</u> Differentiate the patterns of continuity and change within the development of sectionalism and reunion. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the legislative and judicial branches responded to sectionalism, emancipation, westward</p>



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expansion, and early industrialization. Inquiry into Reconstruction as a significant political and social turning point in United States history is supported by this indicator.

USG.1.CC Analyze the major debates and compromises underlying the formation and ratification of the Constitution. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the crucial events and conflicts that led to the ratification of the United States Constitution. This indicator also encourages inquiry into the major debates and compromises at the Constitutional Convention and how economic, political, and social goals impacted the formation of the new government.

### **United States Government**

USG.1.IP Investigate and communicate the importance of constitutional principles and fundamental values and apply them in abstract and real world situations. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the American idea of constitutional government has distinctively shaped American society. Further inquiry into this indicator focuses on the extent to which the Constitution is a living document, capable of being altered over time as needed, and how these changes may personally impact students.

USG.2.IN Analyze how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited in the American constitutional government. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the principles of American democracy are reflected in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, as well as in the organization and actions of federal, state, and local governmental entities. Further inquiry encourages discourse on how the interpretation and application of American democratic principles continue to evolve over time.

USG.3.IN Interpret how American political beliefs are shaped by the founding principles, core values, and changing demographics of America, and how those beliefs led to the creation of ideological trends which affect public policy over time. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the variety of beliefs that individual citizens hold about their government, their leaders, and the United States political system in general and how those beliefs are formed and evolve over time. The indicator also promotes inquiry into how citizen beliefs about government are shaped by a variety of factors and ultimately leads to political ideologies that shape and influence public debates and choices in the American constitutional government.

USG.4.IN Distinguish between various economic, personal, and political rights of citizens in

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	<p>the U.S., and how these rights can sometimes conflict with each other. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the rights the Constitution protects and the responsibilities citizens have through active participation to ensure those rights for themselves and future generations. This indicator also promotes inquiry into how the Constitution of the United States, Bill of Rights, and additional amendments emphasize liberty and individual rights and how these rights often conflict with each other.</p> <p><u>USG.4.CC</u> Analyze contemporary issues and governmental responses at various levels in terms of how they have provided equal protection under the law and equal access to society’s opportunities and public facilities. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how individual rights have evolved through social movements, constitutional provisions, and landmark legislation. Further investigation prompts inquiry into how marginalized Americans have struggled and continue to push for equality and expanded rights.</p>
<p><b>Lesson 28</b></p> <p><i>How Does the First Amendment Affect the Establishment and Free Exercise of Religion?</i></p>	<p><b>United States History and the Constitution</b></p> <p><u>USHC.1.CE</u> Assess the major developments of the American Revolution through significant turning points in the debates over independence and self-government from 1763–1791. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the relative causes and effects of the American Revolution through an analysis of the political and social progression of colonial desires for reform to colonial desires for independence. In addition, this indicator encourages inquiry into the impact of early founding documents such as the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution, the Federalist Papers and the Bill of Rights.</p> <p><u>USHC.1.P</u> Summarize the changing relationship between individuals and the government during the period 1607–1800. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the concept of federalism took hold in the early United States.</p> <p><b>United States Government</b></p> <p><u>USG.1.CC</u> Analyze the major debates and compromises underlying the formation and ratification of the Constitution. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the crucial events and conflicts that led to the ratification of the United States Constitution. This indicator also encourages inquiry into the major debates and compromises at the Constitutional Convention and how economic, political, and social goals impacted the</p>

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formation of the new government.

USG.1.IP Investigate and communicate the importance of constitutional principles and fundamental values and apply them in abstract and real world situations. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the American idea of constitutional government has distinctively shaped American society. Further inquiry into this indicator focuses on the extent to which the Constitution is a living document, capable of being altered over time as needed, and how these changes may personally impact students.

USG.2.IN Analyze how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited in the American constitutional government. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the principles of American democracy are reflected in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, as well as in the organization and actions of federal, state, and local governmental entities. Further inquiry encourages discourse on how the interpretation and application of American democratic principles continue to evolve over time.

USG.3.IN Interpret how American political beliefs are shaped by the founding principles, core values, and changing demographics of America, and how those beliefs led to the creation of ideological trends which affect public policy over time. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the variety of beliefs that individual citizens hold about their government, their leaders, and the United States political system in general and how those beliefs are formed and evolve over time. The indicator also promotes inquiry into how citizen beliefs about government are shaped by a variety of factors and ultimately leads to political ideologies that shape and influence public debates and choices in the American constitutional government.

USG.4.IN Distinguish between various economic, personal, and political rights of citizens in the U.S., and how these rights can sometimes conflict with each other. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the rights the Constitution protects and the responsibilities citizens have through active participation to ensure those rights for themselves and future generations. This indicator also promotes inquiry into how the Constitution of the United States, Bill of Rights, and additional amendments emphasize liberty and individual rights and how these rights often conflict with each other.

USG.4.CC Analyze contemporary issues and governmental responses at various levels in terms of how they have provided equal protection under the law and equal access to society's opportunities and public facilities. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how individual rights have evolved through social movements, constitutional provisions, and

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	<p>landmark legislation. Further investigation prompts inquiry into how marginalized Americans have struggled and continue to push for equality and expanded rights.</p>
<p><b>Lesson 29</b></p> <p><i>How Does the First Amendment Protect Free Expression?</i></p>	<p><b>United States History and the Constitution</b></p> <p><u>USHC.1.CE</u> Assess the major developments of the American Revolution through significant turning points in the debates over independence and self-government from 1763–1791. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the relative causes and effects of the American Revolution through an analysis of the political and social progression of colonial desires for reform to colonial desires for independence. In addition, this indicator encourages inquiry into the impact of early founding documents such as the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution, the Federalist Papers and the Bill of Rights.</p> <p><u>USHC.1.P</u> Summarize the changing relationship between individuals and the government during the period 1607–1800. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the concept of federalism took hold in the early United States.</p> <p><b>United States Government</b></p> <p><u>USG.1.CC</u> Analyze the major debates and compromises underlying the formation and ratification of the Constitution. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the crucial events and conflicts that led to the ratification of the United States Constitution. This indicator also encourages inquiry into the major debates and compromises at the Constitutional Convention and how economic, political, and social goals impacted the formation of the new government.</p> <p><u>USG.1.IP</u> Investigate and communicate the importance of constitutional principles and fundamental values and apply them in abstract and real world situations. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the American idea of constitutional government has distinctively shaped American society. Further inquiry into this indicator focuses on the extent to which the Constitution is a living document, capable of being altered over time as needed, and how these changes may personally impact students.</p> <p><u>USG.2.IN</u> Analyze how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited in the American constitutional government. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the principles of American democracy are reflected in the Constitution and the Bill of</p>

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	<p>Rights, as well as in the organization and actions of federal, state, and local governmental entities. Further inquiry encourages discourse on how the interpretation and application of American democratic principles continue to evolve over time.</p> <p><u>USG.3.IN</u> Interpret how American political beliefs are shaped by the founding principles, core values, and changing demographics of America, and how those beliefs led to the creation of ideological trends which affect public policy over time. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the variety of beliefs that individual citizens hold about their government, their leaders, and the United States political system in general and how those beliefs are formed and evolve over time. The indicator also promotes inquiry into how citizen beliefs about government are shaped by a variety of factors and ultimately leads to political ideologies that shape and influence public debates and choices in the American constitutional government.</p> <p><u>USG.4.IN</u> Distinguish between various economic, personal, and political rights of citizens in the U.S., and how these rights can sometimes conflict with each other. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the rights the Constitution protects and the responsibilities citizens have through active participation to ensure those rights for themselves and future generations. This indicator also promotes inquiry into how the Constitution of the United States, Bill of Rights, and additional amendments emphasize liberty and individual rights and how these rights often conflict with each other.</p> <p><u>USG.4.CC</u> Analyze contemporary issues and governmental responses at various levels in terms of how they have provided equal protection under the law and equal access to society’s opportunities and public facilities. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how individual rights have evolved through social movements, constitutional provisions, and landmark legislation. Further investigation prompts inquiry into how marginalized Americans have struggled and continue to push for equality and expanded rights.</p>
<p><u><b>Lesson 30</b></u></p> <p><b><i>How does the First Amendment Protect Freedom to Assemble, Petition, and Associate?</i></b></p>	<p><b>United States History and the Constitution</b></p> <p><u>USHC.1.CE</u> Assess the major developments of the American Revolution through significant turning points in the debates over independence and self-government from 1763–1791. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the relative causes and effects of the American Revolution through an analysis of the political and social progression of colonial desires for reform to colonial desires for independence. In addition, this indicator encourages</p>

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inquiry into the impact of early founding documents such as the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution, the Federalist Papers and the Bill of Rights. USHC.1.P Summarize the changing relationship between individuals and the government during the period 1607–1800. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the concept of federalism took hold in the early United States.

USHC.5.CC Evaluate continuities and changes during the Civil Rights Movement and other subsequent movements for equal rights. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into thematic continuities and changes into how marginalized groups sought and won legal rights. Inquiry into the leadership, methods, and outcomes of modern equal rights movements are supported by this indicator.

### **United States Government**

USG.1.CC Analyze the major debates and compromises underlying the formation and ratification of the Constitution. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the crucial events and conflicts that led to the ratification of the United States Constitution. This indicator also encourages inquiry into the major debates and compromises at the Constitutional Convention and how economic, political, and social goals impacted the formation of the new government.

USG.1.IP Investigate and communicate the importance of constitutional principles and fundamental values and apply them in abstract and real world situations. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the American idea of constitutional government has distinctively shaped American society. Further inquiry into this indicator focuses on the extent to which the Constitution is a living document, capable of being altered over time as needed, and how these changes may personally impact students.

USG.2.IN Analyze how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited in the American constitutional government. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the principles of American democracy are reflected in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, as well as in the organization and actions of federal, state, and local governmental entities. Further inquiry encourages discourse on how the interpretation and application of American democratic principles continue to evolve over time.

USG.3.IN Interpret how American political beliefs are shaped by the founding principles, core values, and changing demographics of America, and how those beliefs led to the creation

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	<p>of ideological trends which affect public policy over time. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the variety of beliefs that individual citizens hold about their government, their leaders, and the United States political system in general and how those beliefs are formed and evolve over time. The indicator also promotes inquiry into how citizen beliefs about government are shaped by a variety of factors and ultimately leads to political ideologies that shape and influence public debates and choices in the American constitutional government.</p> <p><u>USG.4.IN</u> Distinguish between various economic, personal, and political rights of citizens in the U.S., and how these rights can sometimes conflict with each other. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the rights the Constitution protects and the responsibilities citizens have through active participation to ensure those rights for themselves and future generations. This indicator also promotes inquiry into how the Constitution of the United States, Bill of Rights, and additional amendments emphasize liberty and individual rights and how these rights often conflict with each other.</p> <p><u>USG.4.CC</u> Analyze contemporary issues and governmental responses at various levels in terms of how they have provided equal protection under the law and equal access to society’s opportunities and public facilities. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how individual rights have evolved through social movements, constitutional provisions, and landmark legislation. Further investigation prompts inquiry into how marginalized Americans have struggled and continue to push for equality and expanded rights.</p>
<p><b>Lesson 31</b></p> <p><i>How do the Fourth and Fifth Amendments Protect Against Unreasonable Law Enforcement Procedures?</i></p>	<p><b>United States History and the Constitution</b></p> <p><u>USHC.5.CC</u> Evaluate continuities and changes during the Civil Rights Movement and other subsequent movements for equal rights. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into thematic continuities and changes into how marginalized groups sought and won legal rights. Inquiry into the leadership, methods, and outcomes of modern equal rights movements are supported by this indicator.</p> <p><b>United States Government</b></p> <p><u>USG.1.CC</u> Analyze the major debates and compromises underlying the formation and ratification of the Constitution. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the</p>

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crucial events and conflicts that led to the ratification of the United States Constitution. This indicator also encourages inquiry into the major debates and compromises at the Constitutional Convention and how economic, political, and social goals impacted the formation of the new government.

USG.1.IP Investigate and communicate the importance of constitutional principles and fundamental values and apply them in abstract and real world situations. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the American idea of constitutional government has distinctively shaped American society. Further inquiry into this indicator focuses on the extent to which the Constitution is a living document, capable of being altered over time as needed, and how these changes may personally impact students.

USG.2.IN Analyze how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited in the American constitutional government. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the principles of American democracy are reflected in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, as well as in the organization and actions of federal, state, and local governmental entities. Further inquiry encourages discourse on how the interpretation and application of American democratic principles continue to evolve over time.

USG.3.IN Interpret how American political beliefs are shaped by the founding principles, core values, and changing demographics of America, and how those beliefs led to the creation of ideological trends which affect public policy over time. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the variety of beliefs that individual citizens hold about their government, their leaders, and the United States political system in general and how those beliefs are formed and evolve over time. The indicator also promotes inquiry into how citizen beliefs about government are shaped by a variety of factors and ultimately leads to political ideologies that shape and influence public debates and choices in the American constitutional government.

USG.4.IN Distinguish between various economic, personal, and political rights of citizens in the U.S., and how these rights can sometimes conflict with each other. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the rights the Constitution protects and the responsibilities citizens have through active participation to ensure those rights for themselves and future generations. This indicator also promotes inquiry into how the Constitution of the United States, Bill of Rights, and additional amendments emphasize liberty and individual rights and how these rights often conflict with each other.

USG.4.CC Analyze contemporary issues and governmental responses at various levels in



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	<p>terms of how they have provided equal protection under the law and equal access to society’s opportunities and public facilities. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how individual rights have evolved through social movements, constitutional provisions, and landmark legislation. Further investigation prompts inquiry into how marginalized Americans have struggled and continue to push for equality and expanded rights.</p>
<p><b>Lesson 32</b></p> <p><i>How do the Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Amendments Protect Rights within the Judicial System?</i></p>	<p><b>United States History and the Constitution</b></p> <p><u>USHC.5.CC</u> Evaluate continuities and changes during the Civil Rights Movement and other subsequent movements for equal rights. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into thematic continuities and changes into how marginalized groups sought and won legal rights. Inquiry into the leadership, methods, and outcomes of modern equal rights movements are supported by this indicator.</p> <p><b>United States Government</b></p> <p><u>USG.1.CC</u> Analyze the major debates and compromises underlying the formation and ratification of the Constitution. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the crucial events and conflicts that led to the ratification of the United States Constitution. This indicator also encourages inquiry into the major debates and compromises at the Constitutional Convention and how economic, political, and social goals impacted the formation of the new government.</p> <p><u>USG.1.IP</u> Investigate and communicate the importance of constitutional principles and fundamental values and apply them in abstract and real world situations. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the American idea of constitutional government has distinctively shaped American society. Further inquiry into this indicator focuses on the extent to which the Constitution is a living document, capable of being altered over time as needed, and how these changes may personally impact students.</p> <p><u>USG.2.IN</u> Analyze how power and responsibility are distributed, shared, and limited in the American constitutional government. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the principles of American democracy are reflected in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, as well as in the organization and actions of federal, state, and local governmental entities. Further inquiry encourages discourse on how the interpretation and application of American democratic principles continue to evolve over time.</p>

## Correlation of *We the People* Series Level Three to the South Carolina Social Studies Academic Standards (2020)

USG.3.IN Interpret how American political beliefs are shaped by the founding principles, core values, and changing demographics of America, and how those beliefs led to the creation of ideological trends which affect public policy over time. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the variety of beliefs that individual citizens hold about their government, their leaders, and the United States political system in general and how those beliefs are formed and evolve over time. The indicator also promotes inquiry into how citizen beliefs about government are shaped by a variety of factors and ultimately leads to political ideologies that shape and influence public debates and choices in the American constitutional government.

USG.4.IN Distinguish between various economic, personal, and political rights of citizens in the U.S., and how these rights can sometimes conflict with each other. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the rights the Constitution protects and the responsibilities citizens have through active participation to ensure those rights for themselves and future generations. This indicator also promotes inquiry into how the Constitution of the United States, Bill of Rights, and additional amendments emphasize liberty and individual rights and how these rights often conflict with each other.

USG.4.CC Analyze contemporary issues and governmental responses at various levels in terms of how they have provided equal protection under the law and equal access to society's opportunities and public facilities. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how individual rights have evolved through social movements, constitutional provisions, and landmark legislation. Further investigation prompts inquiry into how marginalized Americans have struggled and continue to push for equality and expanded rights.

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<p><b>Lesson 33</b></p> <p><i>What does It Mean to Be a Citizen?</i></p>	<p><b>United States Government</b></p> <p><u>USG.4.ER</u> Describe the criteria and process for immigration to and citizenship in the U.S., and explain how the U.S. has expanded and limited the concept of citizenship over time. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how individuals become citizens in the U.S. and how the U.S. has expanded and limited citizenship over time. Further, examination promotes inquiry into the rights and responsibilities held by citizens of the United States.</p> <p><u>USG.4.IN</u> Distinguish between various economic, personal, and political rights of citizens in the U.S., and how these rights can sometimes conflict with each other. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the rights the Constitution protects and the responsibilities citizens have through active participation to ensure those rights for themselves and future generations. This indicator also promotes inquiry into how the Constitution of the United States, Bill of Rights, and additional amendments emphasize liberty and individual rights and how these rights often conflict with each other.</p> <p><u>USG.4.CC</u> Analyze contemporary issues and governmental responses at various levels in terms of how they have provided equal protection under the law and equal access to society’s opportunities and public facilities. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how individual rights have evolved through social movements, constitutional provisions, and landmark legislation. Further investigation prompts inquiry into how marginalized Americans have struggled and continue to push for equality and expanded rights.</p> <p><u>USG.4.IP</u> Describe and evaluate the ways citizens can participate in the political process at the local, state, national, and global levels. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the responsibilities associated with citizenship in the United States and the importance of those responsibilities in a democratic society. This indicator also promotes inquiry into the function of civic participation in addressing public issues and the importance of discussing issues and making judgements with balanced information, evidence, civility, respect, and fairness.</p>
<p><b>Lesson 34</b></p> <p><i>What is the Importance of Civic Engagement to American Constitutional Democracy?</i></p>	<p><b>United States Government</b></p> <p><u>USG.4.ER</u> Describe the criteria and process for immigration to and citizenship in the U.S., and explain how the U.S. has expanded and limited the concept of citizenship over time. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how individuals become citizens in the U.S. and how the U.S. has expanded and limited citizenship over time. Further, examination promotes inquiry into the rights and responsibilities held by citizens of the United States.</p> <p><u>USG.4.IN</u> Distinguish between various economic, personal, and political rights of citizens in the</p>

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	<p>U.S., and how these rights can sometimes conflict with each other. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the rights the Constitution protects and the responsibilities citizens have through active participation to ensure those rights for themselves and future generations. This indicator also promotes inquiry into how the Constitution of the United States, Bill of Rights, and additional amendments emphasize liberty and individual rights and how these rights often conflict with each other.</p> <p><u>USG.4.CC</u> Analyze contemporary issues and governmental responses at various levels in terms of how they have provided equal protection under the law and equal access to society’s opportunities and public facilities. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how individual rights have evolved through social movements, constitutional provisions, and landmark legislation. Further investigation prompts inquiry into how marginalized Americans have struggled and continue to push for equality and expanded rights.</p> <p><u>USG.4.IP</u> Describe and evaluate the ways citizens can participate in the political process at the local, state, national, and global levels. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the responsibilities associated with citizenship in the United States and the importance of those responsibilities in a democratic society. This indicator also promotes inquiry into the function of civic participation in addressing public issues and the importance of discussing issues and making judgements with balanced information, evidence, civility, respect, and fairness.</p>
<p><b>Lesson 35</b></p> <p><i>How Have Civil Rights Movements Resulted in Fundamental Political and Social Change in the United States?</i></p>	<p><b>United States History and the Constitution</b></p> <p><u>USHC.2.CO</u> Compare the economic, political, and social, development of the antebellum North and South from 1803–1860 using a comparative analysis. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into sectionalism through an analysis of the emergence of a national market, changes in the two-party system, and effects on marginalized groups. Inquiry into the regional interdependence exemplified by the relationship between the cotton industry in the South and the factory system of the North is also supported by the indicator.</p> <p><u>USHC.2.P</u> Summarize the impact of technological changes and social developments on the U.S., including the Civil War, during the period 1815–1865. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how technology fostered the growth of the cotton industry, the factory system, and urban centers. In addition, this indicator facilitates inquiry into how the Abolitionist Movement and Women’s Rights Movements encouraged reforms.</p>

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USHC.5.CC Evaluate continuities and changes during the Civil Rights Movement and other subsequent movements for equal rights. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into thematic continuities and changes into how marginalized groups sought and won legal rights. Inquiry into the leadership, methods, and outcomes of modern equal rights movements are supported by this indicator.

### **United States Government**

USG.4.ER Describe the criteria and process for immigration to and citizenship in the U.S., and explain how the U.S. has expanded and limited the concept of citizenship over time. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how individuals become citizens in the U.S. and how the U.S. has expanded and limited citizenship over time. Further, examination promotes inquiry into the rights and responsibilities held by citizens of the United States.

USG.4.IN Distinguish between various economic, personal, and political rights of citizens in the U.S., and how these rights can sometimes conflict with each other. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the rights the Constitution protects and the responsibilities citizens have through active participation to ensure those rights for themselves and future generations. This indicator also promotes inquiry into how the Constitution of the United States, Bill of Rights, and additional amendments emphasize liberty and individual rights and how these rights often conflict with each other.

USG.4.CC Analyze contemporary issues and governmental responses at various levels in terms of how they have provided equal protection under the law and equal access to society's opportunities and public facilities. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how individual rights have evolved through social movements, constitutional provisions, and landmark legislation. Further investigation prompts inquiry into how marginalized Americans have struggled and continue to push for equality and expanded rights.

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### Lesson 36

#### *How Have American Political Ideas and the American Constitutional System Influenced Other Nations?*

#### **United States History and the Constitution**

USHC.4.CO Develop a comparative analysis of the motives for and outcomes of American policies regarding foreign intervention. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the political and economic motivations for the United States to intervene in Pacific and Latin American nations. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the outcomes of American interventionism in World War I and World War II.

USHC.4.P Summarize the changing role of the government in the economy during the period 1917–1945. This indicator was constructed to facilitate inquiry into how economic conditions prompted an evolution of fiscal and monetary policy featuring significant turning points. This indicator also supports inquiry into the laissez-faire policies of the 1920s, the balance of free markets and government intervention of the 1930s, and the command economies during World War I and World War II.

USHC.4.E Utilize primary and secondary sources to analyze the impact of changes in American foreign policy, worldwide conflicts, and business cycles in capitalism. Legacy of the Cold War contributed to the creation of international organizations meant to contain communism and further American interests around the world. Domestically, American identity fractured between varying political perspectives.

USHC.4.E Utilize primary and secondary sources to analyze the impact of changes in American foreign policy, worldwide conflicts, and business cycles in capitalism. Legacy of the Cold War contributed to the creation of international organizations meant to contain communism and further American interests around the world. Domestically, American identity fractured between varying political perspectives.

#### **United States Government**

USG.3.ER Describe the policy making process in the American constitutional government. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into public policy as a result of interactions among various stakeholders, institutions, and processes. This indicator also promotes inquiry into how public policy is made at all levels of government and how investigations of these policy networks in domestic, economic, and foreign policy shows relationships to federalism, the impact of interest groups, parties, and elections.

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<p><b>Lesson 37</b></p> <p><i>What Key Challenges Does the United States Face in the Future?</i></p>	<p><b>United States History and the Constitution</b></p> <p><u>USHC.4.E</u> Utilize primary and secondary sources to analyze the impact of changes in American foreign policy, worldwide conflicts, and business cycles in capitalism. Legacy of the Cold War contributed to the creation of international organizations meant to contain communism and further American interests around the world. Domestically, American identity fractured between varying political perspectives.</p> <p><u>USHC.4.E</u> Utilize primary and secondary sources to analyze the impact of changes in American foreign policy, worldwide conflicts, and business cycles in capitalism. Legacy of the Cold War contributed to the creation of international organizations meant to contain communism and further American interests around the world. Domestically, American identity fractured between varying political perspectives.</p> <p><b>United States Government</b></p> <p><u>USG.3.ER</u> Describe the policy making process in the American constitutional government. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into public policy as a result of interactions among various stakeholders, institutions, and processes. This indicator also promotes inquiry into how public policy is made at all levels of government and how investigations of these policy networks in domestic, economic, and foreign policy shows relationships to federalism, the impact of interest groups, parties, and elections.</p>
<p><b>Lesson 38</b></p> <p><i>What Are the Challenges of the Participation of the United States in World Affairs?</i></p>	<p><b>United States History and the Constitution</b></p> <p><u>USHC.4.E</u> Utilize primary and secondary sources to analyze the impact of changes in American foreign policy, worldwide conflicts, and business cycles in capitalism. Legacy of the Cold War contributed to the creation of international organizations meant to contain communism and further American interests around the world. Domestically, American identity fractured between varying political perspectives.</p> <p><u>USHC.4.E</u> Utilize primary and secondary sources to analyze the impact of changes in American foreign policy, worldwide conflicts, and business cycles in capitalism. Legacy of the Cold War contributed to the creation of international organizations meant to contain communism and further American interests around the world. Domestically, American identity fractured between varying political perspectives.</p>

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	<p><b>United States Government</b></p> <p><u>USG.3.ER</u> Describe the policy making process in the American constitutional government. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into public policy as a result of interactions among various stakeholders, institutions, and processes. This indicator also promotes inquiry into how public policy is made at all levels of government and how investigations of these policy networks in domestic, economic, and foreign policy shows relationships to federalism, the impact of interest groups, parties, and elections.</p>
<p><i>Lesson 39</i></p> <p><b>What Does Returning to Fundamental Principles Mean?</b></p>	<p><b>US History</b></p> <p><u>USHC.1.CE</u> Assess the major developments of the American Revolution through significant turning points in the debates over independence and self-government from 1763–1791. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the relative causes and effects of the American Revolution through an analysis of the political and social progression of colonial desires for reform to colonial desires for independence. In addition, this indicator encourages inquiry into the impact of early founding documents such as the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution, the Federalist Papers and the Bill of Rights.</p> <p><u>USHC.1.P</u> Summarize the changing relationship between individuals and the government during the period 1607–1800. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the concept of federalism took hold in the early United States.</p> <p><b>United States Government</b></p> <p><u>USG.1.ER</u> Analyze the philosophical influences on core political principles in the American constitutional democracy. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the historical and philosophical origins of American government and the purpose of government in a democracy. This includes inquiry into the legacies of Greek democracy and Roman republicanism, as well as the impact of Enlightenment thinkers on the formation of America’s constitutional democracy.</p> <p><u>USG.1.IN</u> Interpret founding documents and principles that led to the creation of the American constitutional democracy. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the historical and philosophical origins of the American constitutional government presented in the Founding Documents, which provide the structure and framework on which the nation is governed. This indicator also encourages inquiry into the ideas that influenced the Framers of the Constitution and their contributions to the creation of the Constitution.</p>



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	<p><u>USG.1.CC</u> Analyze the major debates and compromises underlying the formation and ratification of the Constitution. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into the crucial events and conflicts that led to the ratification of the United States Constitution. This indicator also encourages inquiry into the major debates and compromises at the Constitutional Convention and how economic, political, and social goals impacted the formation of the new government.</p> <p><u>USG.1.IP</u> Investigate and communicate the importance of constitutional principles and fundamental values and apply them in abstract and real world situations. This indicator was developed to encourage inquiry into how the American idea of constitutional government has distinctively shaped American society. Further inquiry into this indicator focuses on the extent to which the Constitution is a living document, capable of being altered over time as needed, and how these changes may personally impact students.</p>
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