



Content Correlation Guide from Fourth to Fifth Edition of *We the People: The Citizen and the Constitution* Level 3 Textbook

Fourth Edition	Fifth Edition
An Introduction to the Study of the Constitution	
Unit 1: What are the Philosophical and Historical Foundations of the American Political System?	Unit 1: What Are the Philosophical and Historical Foundations of the American System of Government?
	Lesson 1: How Do We Study the Constitution? • Explain the definition and purpose of government • Explain how our Constitution defines popular sovereignty, rights, and duties within our government • Analyze the role of philosophy and history in understanding the Constitution
Lesson 1: What did the Founders Think about Constitutional Government? • Describe the diverse features of the early American colonies and states and their populations [shows up in 5e lesson 3] • Explain what the Founders learned about government from history and their firsthand experiences of government and how this knowledge shaped their thinking [shows up in 5e lesson 3] • Explain the meanings of the terms “constitution” and “constitutional government” and describe Aristotle’s ideas about forms of government [show up in 5e lesson 1] • Evaluate, take, and defend positions on how constitutional governments should be organized to prevent abuses of power by people in government	
Lesson 2: What Ideas about Civic Life Informed the Founding Generation? • Describe how and why natural rights philosophy differs from classical republicanism and how both systems of thought influenced the founding generation • Explain the kinds of challenges that a society faces when it strives to preserve the rights to life, liberty, property, and “the pursuit of happiness” while at the same time promoting the common good and civic virtue • Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the importance of civic virtue today and the role of political philosophy in thinking about government	Lesson 2: What Major Ideas Influenced the American Perspective About Civic Life and Government? • Define the major philosophical theories that influenced the development of the U.S. Constitution, including classical republicanism, natural rights philosophy, social contract theory, and representative government • Analyze the influence of the Enlightenment on the development of the United States government • Analyze the influence of the British governmental practices on the development of the United States government



Lesson 3: What Historical Developments Influenced Modern Ideas about Individual Rights? • Explain the differences between classical republicanism and Judeo-Christian ideas about the importance of the individual • Explain how certain historical developments influenced modern ideas about government, constitutionalism, and individual rights • Evaluate, take, and defend positions on approaches to theories of morality, the importance of the rise of capitalism, and how the Enlightenment inspired the Founders	
Lesson 4: What Were the British Origins of American Constitutionalism? • Explain how rights and representative government evolved in England and how this evolution influenced the Founders • Identify the origins of some of Americans' most important constitutional rights • Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the influence of the Magna Carta on the development of rights and the importance of habeas corpus and trial by jury	Lesson 3: How Did Colonists Think About Constitutional Government and Rights? • Explain the establishment of the American colonies and the influence of the British form of government • Outline the evolution of the colonies' beliefs about the relationship between people and government
Lesson 5: What Basic Ideas about Rights and Constitutional Government Did Colonial Americans Hold? • Describe the early development of America's traditions of constitutional government • Explain why the American colonists attached special importance to such constitutional principles as written guarantees of basic rights and representative government • Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the differences between life in colonial America and in England during the same period, the relationship between natural rights theory and slavery in America [not addressed in 5e], and how natural rights philosophy and history help to explain the colonists' views of the proper role of government	
Lesson 6: Why Did American Colonists Want to Free Themselves from Great Britain? • Describe the British policies that some American colonists believed violated basic principles of constitutional government and their rights as Englishmen • Explain why Americans resisted those policies and how that resistance led to the Declaration of Independence	Lesson 4: Why Did American Colonists Want to Free Themselves From Great Britain? • Identify the key events that led to the American Revolution • Analyze the 1 principles of the Declaration of Independence and evaluate their impact



- Evaluate the arguments that the colonists made to justify separation from Great Britain - Evaluate, take, and defend positions on violations of colonists' rights before the Revolution and important questions about the meaning and implications of the Declaration of Independence	
Lesson 7: What Basic Ideas about Government and Rights Did the State Constitutions Include? - Explain the basic ideas about government and rights that are included in state constitutions - Explain how the experiences of the states in developing their constitutions and bills of rights influenced the framing of the U.S. Constitution and Bill of Rights - Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the theory of legislative supremacy, the importance of the Virginia Declaration of Rights, and the role of declarations of rights in early state constitutions	Lesson 5: How Democratic Were Early State Constitutions? - Identify key features of and compare early state constitutions - Compare early state constitutions to Indigenous government systems
Unit 2: How did the Framers Create the Constitution?	Unit 2: How Did the Framers Create the Constitution?
Lesson 8: What Were the Articles of Confederation, and Why Did Some Founders Want to Change Them? - Describe the United States' first national constitution, the Articles of Confederation - Explain why some people thought the government under the Articles of Confederation was not strong enough - Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the strengths and weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation, the significance of the Northwest Ordinance, and Americans' mistrust of a strong national government	Lesson 6: What Did America's First Government Look Like? - Explain the purpose and role of the Articles of Confederation - Identify the key powers and structures of the national government under the Articles of Confederation - Evaluate the successes and weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation
Lesson 9: How Was the Philadelphia Convention Organized? - Describe the organizing phase of the Philadelphia Convention - Explain the significance of rules and agendas for effective civil discussion - Evaluate, take, and defend positions on determining which interests should be represented in a constitutional convention and the advantages and disadvantages of secrecy in governmental deliberations	Lesson 7: What Problems Were Delegates Trying to Solve at the Constitutional Convention? - Analyze the goals of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 - Explain the origins and components of the Virginia Plan
Lesson 10: Why Was Representation a Major Issue at the Philadelphia Convention? Explain the differences between the Virginia Plan and the New Jersey Plan and the importance of the Great Compromise	Lesson 8: How Did Compromises Shape the Constitution? - Identify and compare the key components of the Virginia Plan and New Jersey Plan - Evaluate the role of compromise in creating the United States Constitution



• Explain how the Framers addressed regional issues with the Three-Fifths Compromise and the provision for a periodic census of the population • Evaluate, take, and defend positions on why major issues debated at the Philadelphia Convention are still on the national agenda	
Lesson 11: What Questions Did the Framers Consider in Designing the Three Branches of the National Government? • Explain the role of each of the three branches and describe how the Constitution organizes them • Explain how and why the system of checks and balances contributes to limited government • Evaluate, take, and defend positions on how the president of the United States should be elected and issues relating to the appointment and service of justices of the Supreme Court	Lesson 9: How Did the Constitutional Convention Shape the Powers of the Executive and Judicial Branches? • Explain the central issues of the Constitutional Convention related to the executive and judicial branches • Analyze the relationships between the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government, including the checks and balances of power
Lesson 12: How Did the Delegates Distribute Powers between National and State Governments? • Describe the major powers and limits on the national government, the powers that were specifically left to states, and the prohibitions the Constitution placed on state governments • Explain how the Constitution did and did not address the issue of slavery, as well as other questions left unresolved in Philadelphia • Evaluate, take, and defend positions on how limited government in the United States protects individual rights and promotes the common good and on issues involving slavery at the Philadelphia Convention	Lesson 10: Did the Constitutional Convention Create a Complete Government? • Identify and evaluate the specific powers given to the national and state governments under the Constitution • Analyze the relationship between the state and national governments within the system of federalism in the United States • Identify the unresolved issues from the Constitutional Convention
Lesson 13: What Was the Anti-Federalist Position in the Debate about Ratification? • Explain why the Anti-Federalists opposed ratifying the Constitution • Explain the role of the Anti-Federalists in proposing a bill of rights and to identify other contributions their views have made toward interpreting the Constitution • Evaluate, take, and defend a position on the validity and relevance of Anti-Federalist arguments	Lesson 11: Were the Anti-Federalists Justified in Opposing the New Constitution? • Explain the necessity of a ratification process for the new U.S. Constitution • Identify and evaluate the key arguments of the Anti-Federalists
Lesson 14: What Was the Federalist Position in the Debate about Ratification? • Explain the key arguments of the Federalists and the process by which the Constitution was finally ratified • Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the continuing relevance and validity of the Federalists' arguments	Lesson 12: How did Ratification Succeed? • Explain the key arguments of the Federalists and compare them with the key arguments of the Anti-Federalists • Explain the process by which the Constitution was finally ratified



Unit 3: How Has the Constitution Been Changed to Further the Ideals Contained in the Declaration of Independence? Lesson 17: How Did the Civil War Test and Transform the American Constitutional System? - Describe several important constitutional issues raised by President Lincoln's actions, including the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and the Emancipation Proclamation - Explain the similarities and differences between the United States Constitution and the constitution of the Confederate States of America - Explain how the Civil War led to the creation of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments [Lesson 22 of 5th Edition] - Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the conditions under which the writ of habeas corpus might be suspended and the constitutionality of secession	
Unit 4: How Have the Values and Principles Embodied in the Constitution Shaped American Institutions and Practices? Lesson 21: What is the Role of Congress in American Constitutional Democracy? - Explain the basic differences between Congress and the British Parliament and how Congress reflects America's commitment to representative government and federalism [not addressed in 5e] - Identify several constitutional sources of congressional power - Identify some of the challenges that members of Congress face in representing and serving their constituents [Lesson 27 of 5th Edition] - Evaluate, take, and defend positions on contemporary issues about congressional representation and organization Lesson 22: How Does Congress Perform Its Functions in the American Constitutional System? - Describe the role of rules, committees, and political parties in the organization and operation of Congress - Describe the process through which proposed legislation becomes law - Identify the primary sources on which members of Congress rely for information in the lawmaking process and to explain the importance of Congress's inherent power to investigate [not addressed in 5e] - Explain why compromise is required in the deliberative process - Evaluate, take, and defend positions on how Congress functions and whether it should streamline its procedures	Unit 3: How Have Constitutional Values and Principles Shaped American Institutions and Practices? Lesson 13: What is the Role of Congress in the American Constitutional System? - Identify the constitutional sources of congressional power and the limits that the Constitution imposes on Congress - Explain the major steps of how a bill becomes a law, including how rules, committees, and political parties affect the organization and operation of Congress - Evaluate contemporary issues about congressional organization, including whether Congress needs to modernize its procedures <i>Lesson 13</i>



Lesson 23: What is the Role of the President in the American Constitutional System? • Explain the president's constitutional responsibilities and how the office of the president has evolved • Identify various constitutional and political checks on the president's power • Explain fundamental differences between the office of prime minister in a parliamentary system and the American presidency [not addressed in 5e] • Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues involving the exercise of presidential power and the relationship between the president and the other branches of government	Lesson 14: What is the Role of the President in the American Constitutional System? • Explain the role of the president in the constitutional system • Explain the president's constitutional responsibilities and how the office of the president has evolved • Evaluate issues involving the exercise of presidential power and the relationship between the president and the other branches of government
Lesson 24: How Are National Laws Administered in the American Constitutional System? • Explain why Congress creates administrative units, the circumstances that contribute to their creation, and the range of governmental functions that administrative units perform • Identify some of the checks on the exercise of administrative power • Evaluate, take, and defend positions on public administration in the United States	Lesson 15: What Functions Do Administrative Agencies Serve Within the Constitutional System? • Explain why Congress creates administrative units and their functions within the constitutional system • Identify some of the checks on the exercise of administrative power • Evaluate public administration in the United States
Lesson 25: What Is the Role of the Supreme Court in the American Constitutional System? • Explain the difference between the Supreme Court's original and appellate jurisdictions • Explain four methods of constitutional interpretation [redefined as originalism and living constitutionalism in lesson 18 of 5th edition] • Explain how America's system of checks and balances limits the power of the Supreme Court • Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues relating to the role of the Supreme Court in the constitutional system	Lesson 16: What is the Role of the Judiciary in the American Constitutional System? • Explain the structure and roles of the federal court system • Evaluate the role of judicial review in the American constitutional system • Analyze how America's system of checks and balances limits the power of the Supreme Court
	Lesson 17: How Does the Constitution Balance Power Among the Branches of Government? • Define the principles of separation of powers, shared powers, and checks and balances • Analyze how the Constitution both separates and shares powers between the legislative, executive, and judicial branches



	Evaluate how our system of checks and balances ensures no branch of government accumulates more power than appropriate under the Constitution
Unit 3: How Has the Constitution Been Changed to Further the Ideals Contained in the Declaration of Independence?	Lesson 18: In What Ways Has the Constitution Been Interpreted or Amended to Shape American Institutions?
Lesson 15: How Have Amendments and Judicial Review Changed the Constitution? - Describe the two ways in which the Constitution can be amended - Identify major categories of constitutional amendments - Explain why James Madison introduced the Bill of Rights [not addressed in 5e] - Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the amendment process and judicial review [included in Lesson 16 of 5th Edition]	- Analyze how and why the Constitution does not resolve every dispute that may face the United States - Compare various ways to interpret the Constitution - Evaluate the role of amendments in the constitutional system
Unit 4: How Have the Values and Principles Embodied in the Constitution Shaped American Institutions and Practices?	Unit 4: How Has Federalism Shaped Our Constitutional Democracy?
Lesson 26: How Does American Federalism Work? - Explain how American federalism involves divided sovereignty and an ongoing effort to balance power between the national and state governments [Lesson 19 in 5th Edition] - Explain the function of three basic kinds of local governmental units – counties, municipalities, and special districts [Lesson 20 in 5th Edition] - Identify examples of governmental innovations at the state and local levels [Lesson 20 in 5th Edition] - Evaluate, take, and defend positions on continuing issues related to America’s unique system of federalism	Lesson 19: What Kind of Union Did the Constitution Create? - Explain what a state is and how new states have been added to the United States over the course of its history - Explain how American federalism involves shared powers between the federal and state governments - Evaluate key constitutional provisions that limit and limitations of state powers
	Lesson 20: Why Do the States Matter? - Explain the function of three basic kinds of local governmental units, namely, counties, municipalities, and special districts - Evaluate to which extent state and local governments provide opportunities for direct democracy
	Lesson 21: How Much Power Do State Governments Have Under the Constitution? - Explain how the question of states’ rights has been addressed throughout history - Analyze how the conflict over slavery intensified tensions between state and federal authority, ultimately contributing to the Civil War
	Lesson 22: How Did the Reconstruction Amendments Change American Federalism? Explain the impact of the Reconstruction Amendments



	- Evaluate the impact of the Reconstruction Amendments on the balance of power between the national and state governments - Evaluate the lasting impact of the Reconstruction Amendments beyond the 19th century
	Lesson 23: How Does the Constitution Recognize the Sovereignty of Indigenous Nations? - Explain how the United States and state governments have interacted with Indigenous nations over the course of U.S. nations - Evaluate whether the treatment of Indigenous nations is consistent with or diverges from general tenants of federalism - Compare the Constitution's treatment of the sovereignty of Indigenous nations with its treatment of the sovereignty of states
Unit 5: What Rights Does the Bill of Rights Protect?	Unit 5: What Rights Are Protected by the Constitution and Its Amendments?
Lesson 27: What are Bills of Rights and What Kinds of Rights Does the U.S. Bill of Rights Protect? - Explain what bills of rights are and how they have evolved - Examine the Constitution and its amendments and identify which of the rights they contain are (1) held by individuals, classes, or categories of individuals or institutions, (2) personal, economic, or political rights [not addressed in 5e], and (3) positive or negative rights [5th edition Lesson 33] - Identify possible conflicts among these rights - Describe various interpretations of the Second, Third, Ninth, and Tenth Amendments [5e Lesson 19] - Evaluate, take, and defend positions about the kinds of rights protected by the U.S. Constitution and Bill of Rights	Lesson 24: What Is the Bill of Rights? - Define the concept of rights - Evaluate the purpose of adding a bill of rights to the U.S. Constitution - Explain why the First Amendment is essential to securing other rights
Lesson 28: How Does the First Amendment Affect the Establishment and Free Exercise of Religion? - Explain the importance of religious freedom in the United States and to identify primary differences between the establishment and free exercise clauses - Describe how the Supreme Court has interpreted the religion clauses, ongoing issues involving those clauses, and how conflicts can arise between the establishment and free exercise clauses - Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues arising from guarantees relating to the establishment and free exercise of religion clauses of the Constitution	



Lesson 29: How Does the First Amendment Protect Free Expression? • Explain the importance of freedom of expression to both the individual and society and its historical significance • Explain considerations useful in deciding when the government should be able to place limits on freedom of speech and the press • Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues involving the right to freedom of expression	<i>Lesson 24</i>
Lesson 30: How Does the First Amendment Protect Freedom to Assemble, Petition, and Associate? • Explain the importance of the rights to assemble, petition, and associate • Describe the history of these rights and when they can be limited [not addressed significantly in 5e] • Evaluate, take, and defend positions relating to the exercise of these three rights [not addressed significantly in 5e]	
Lesson 31: How Do the Fourth and Fifth Amendments Protect against Unreasonable Law Enforcement Procedures? • Explain the purpose and history of the Fourth Amendment and issues raised by its interpretation • Explain the importance of the Fifth Amendment provision against self-incrimination • Evaluate, take, and defend positions on contemporary issues involving the Fourth Amendment and self-incrimination	Lesson 25: How Does the Bill of Rights Protect People from Illegal Search, Seizure, Arrest, and Interrogation? • Explain the purpose and history of the Fourth Amendment and issues raised by its interpretation • Explain the importance of the Fifth Amendment's due process clause and understand how due process secures other important rights • Evaluate contemporary issues involving the Fourth and Fifth Amendments
Unit 3: How Has the Constitution Been Changed to Further the Ideals Contained in the Declaration of Independence?	
Lesson 18: How Has the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment Changed the Constitution? • Explain the historical origins of due process • Explain the difference between procedural and substantive due process • Define the concept of incorporation and describe its effect on the powers of the states [not addressed significantly in 5e] • Evaluate, take, and defend positions on historical and contemporary issues involving due process	
Lesson 19: How Has the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment Changed the Constitution? • Define equal protection of the laws	



• Explain why neither state governments nor the national government can deprive people of equal protection of the laws • Explain the “separate but equal” doctrine of racial segregation and why the Supreme Court abandoned it in <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> [not addressed in 5e] • Describe the categories that the Supreme Court now uses to decide cases challenging governmental actions that treat some people differently from others • Evaluate, take, and defend a position on how conflicts between or among rights should be resolved	
Unit 5: What Rights Does the Bill of Rights Protect?	
Lesson 32: How Do the Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Amendments Protect Rights Within the Judicial System? • Explain the Fifth and Sixth Amendments guarantees regarding indictments, double jeopardy, and due process of law [Lesson 25 of 5th Edition] • Identify rights protected by the Sixth Amendment, particularly the right to counsel • Describe the Eighth Amendment provisions about bail and punishment • Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the death penalty	Lesson 26: How Does the Bill of Rights Protect Rights to Fair Trial and Just Punishment? • Identify the rights protected by the Sixth Amendment • Describe the Eighth Amendment provisions about bail and punishment • Evaluate rights of the accused, including the rights to a trial by jury and a speedy trial, as well as rights associated with the death penalty and civil asset forfeiture
Unit 3: How Has the Constitution Been Changed to Further the Ideals Contained in the Declaration of Independence?	
Lesson 20: How Has the Right to Vote Been Expanded Since the Adoption of the Constitution? • Describe the extension of the franchise as a result of changes in voting laws in Congress and various states, amendments to the Constitution, and decisions of the Supreme Court • Evaluate, take, and defend positions on how extending the right to vote is related to fundamental ideas and principles of American constitutional principles	Lesson 27: How Have the People’s Rights to Vote and to Have Representation Evolved? • Explain how the right to vote has been expanded through legislation, constitutional amendments, and Supreme Court decisions • Evaluate how the promise of representation has been made real through one person, one vote doctrine • Evaluate how extending the right to vote is related to fundamental ideas and principles of American constitutional government
Lesson 16: What is the Role of Political Parties in the Constitutional System? • Explain why the Framers opposed the idea of political parties • Describe the other ideas that helped political parties gain acceptance • Explain the conflicting points of view that led to the development of parties and the roles that political parties have played in the American constitutional system	Lesson 28: How Do Civic Organizations Give the People a Voice in Government? • Identify the constitutional support for political parties, interest groups, and the media • Explain how civic organizations connect the people to their government • Evaluate questions relating to whether civic organizations are helping or harming American democracy in the 21st century



Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the importance of political parties today	
	Lesson 29: How Does the Constitution Reflect the Will of the People? - Analyze the extent to which the people control government at federal and state levels - Explore how a democratic republic can embrace different visions of the people's control over government - Evaluate what power the people should have in a constitutional republic
Unit 6: What Challenges Might Face American Constitutional Democracy in the Twenty-First Century?	Unit 6: What Challenges Face American Citizenship and Constitutional Democracy in the 21st Century?
Lesson 33: What Does it Mean to Be a Citizen? - Explain the meaning of citizenship in the United States, the ways Americans become citizens, and why all American citizens are citizens of both their states and their nation - Identify essential rights and responsibilities of citizens [Lesson 31 of 5th Edition], and why citizenship is particularly complicated for Native Americans - Describe the process of naturalization, differences between citizens and resident aliens, and how citizenship can be lost - Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the legal and moral rights and obligations of citizens	Lesson 30: Why is Defining "We the People" Challenging? - Define citizenship in the United States and explain how it has been redefined over time - Explain the process of naturalization and its historical relationship to race - Evaluate contemporary issues related to citizenship today, including birthright citizenship, immigration and naturalization, and tribal citizenship
Lesson 34: What Is the Importance of Civic Engagement to American Constitutional Democracy? - Explain why Americans need to be engaged in civic affairs - Identify opportunities for civic engagement through voluntary associations and nongovernmental organizations and participation in local, state, and national politics - Evaluate, take, and defend positions on challenges associated with voting and other forms of participation in civic life in the United States	Lesson 31: What Does Civic Engagement Look Like in America's Constitutional Democracy? - Explain the rights and responsibilities of American citizens and how these contribute to the functioning of government and civil society - Analyze how classical republicanism and natural rights philosophy inform the expectations of American citizenship - Evaluate the role of civic engagement – such as voting and community service – in balancing personal interests with the public good
	Lesson 32: What Challenges Do Media Pose for Civic Engagement? - Define media literacy and explain its importance in evaluating political information - Distinguish between misinformation, disinformation, and bias, and identify examples of each - Analyze media sources using principles of journalistic ethics - Evaluate strategies to hold media accountable



Lesson 35: How Have Civil Rights Movements Resulted in Fundamental Political and Social Change in the United States? • Explain why African Americans, women, and other groups found it necessary to take concerted action to ensure recognition of their civil rights • Describe some of the goals and tactics that civil rights movements have used • Describe and explain the importance of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (5e Lesson 27) • Identify some ongoing issues involving civil rights • Evaluate, take, and defend positions on landmark legislation involving civil rights and the role of civil disobedience in America's constitutional democracy	
Lesson 36: How Have American Political Ideas and the American Constitutional System Influenced Other Nations? • Identify which aspects of the American constitutional system have been influential elsewhere • Explain why some countries and international organizations have chosen to modify the American system or to use other types of democratic systems • Explain how the Bill of Rights has influenced other countries and how some countries have adopted bills of rights that are considerably different • Evaluate, take, and defend positions on why some aspects of American constitutional democracy that have been effective in the United States have not been used in other countries	Lesson 33: How Has the American Constitutional System Influenced Other Nations? • Identify which aspects of the American constitutional system have been influential elsewhere • Explain why some countries and international organizations have chosen to modify the American system or to use other types of democratic systems
Lesson 38: What Are the Challenges of the Participation of the United States in World Affairs? • Identify the constitutional responsibilities of the three branches of the national government in shaping the involvement of the United States in world affairs • Describe globalization and identify some of the challenges that globalization poses for citizenship and participation in world affairs • Evaluate, take, and defend positions on issues involving globalization and improving the image of the United States abroad	Lesson 34: What Are Some Challenges and Opportunities of Participation in World Affairs? • Identify the constitutional responsibilities of the three branches of the national government in shaping the involvement of the United States in world affairs • Explain how the world has become more interconnected economically and politically • Evaluate the role of American citizens' participation in world affairs
	Lesson 35: How Do Compromises Made at the Constitutional Convention Impact the United States Today?



	• Trace how major compromises at the Constitutional Convention have shaped our country's history and government • Evaluate how these compromises have given rise to conflicts and constitutional challenges throughout history • Analyze the contemporary controversies facing the United States today
Lesson 37: What Key Challenges Does the United States Face in the Future? • Discuss the effects of diversity and technology on the lives of Americans (5e Lesson 32) • Explain the importance of civil discourse in debating divisive issues • Evaluate, take, and defend positions on the changing expectations of America's governments and potential constitutional amendments	
Lesson 39: What Does Returning to Fundamental Principles Mean?	Lesson 36: What Does Returning to Fundamental Principles Mean? • Practice the skills of citizenship to evaluate, select, and defend a position on contemporary constitutional conflicts • Reflect on how you will apply the skills of citizenship in the future