

Essential Standard:

- FP.C&G.1 Analyze the foundations and development of American government in terms of principles and values.
 - Concept(s): Power, Authority, Democracy, Compromise, Conflict

FP.C&G.1.1

Explain how the tensions over power and authority led America's founding fathers to develop a constitutional democracy (e.g., mercantilism, salutary neglect, taxation and representation, boycott and protest, independence, American Revolution, Articles of Confederation, Ben Franklin, George Washington, John Adams, Son of Liberty, etc.).

Students will understand:

1. Salutary neglect between a nation and its colonies may alter the political and economic relationship and can lead to desires for reform and independence.
2. Opposing perspectives relating to power and authority may lead to conflict within and among nations and can result in the development of new governments. (Frequent and free elections in a representative government)
3. Civil disobedience often results from the belief of the individual that the government has a responsibility to protect the rights of individuals within the society. (Frequent and free elections in a representative government, rule of law, federalism, due process, Structure of government, separation of powers with checks and balances)

Students will know:

1. Colonial and British perspectives concerning power, authority, and representative government. (Frequent and free elections in a representative government, Structure of government)
2. A constitutional democracy is a form of representative democracy that depends on the participation of its citizens. (Frequent and free elections in a representative government, rule of law, federalism, due process, Structure of government, separation of powers with checks and balances)
3. A constitutional democracy is a system of government based on popular sovereignty in which the structures, powers, and limits of government are set forth in a written or unwritten constitution. (Frequent and free elections in a representative government, rule of law, federalism, due process, Structure of government, separation of powers with checks and balances, equal justice under the law, private property rights)
4. Reasons for colonial unrest and rebellion, such as British control and taxation, and ways in which the American colonists responded. (Inalienable rights, rule of law, equal justice under the law, due process) For example: the establishment of the Sons of Liberty and Committees of Correspondence, Boston Tea Party, Continental Congress, Olive Branch Petition, Declaration of Independence.
5. The connection between colonial conflicts and the major principles the framers placed in the United States Constitution. (Structure of government, separation of powers with checks and balances, rule of law, equal justice under the law, federalism, individual rights set forth in the Bill of Rights)

Key Terminology:

- Political relationship - Social relations involving plans to gain authority or power.

Economic relationship - Cooperation in trade, finance, and investment existing between individual states, businesses, countries and sets of countries, etc.