

Essential Standard:

- FP.C&G.5 Analyze how political and legal systems within and outside of the United States provide a means to balance competing interests and resolve conflicts.
 - Concept(s): Political Systems, Legal Systems, Conflict, Policy

FP.C&G.5.1

Analyze the election process at the national, state and local levels in terms of the checks and balances provided by qualifications and procedures for voting (e.g., civic participation, public hearings, forums, at large voting, petition, local initiatives, local referendums, voting amendments, types of elections, etc.).

Students will understand:

1. Elected leaders are expected to represent the interests of the electorate. (Frequent and free elections in a representative government, rule of law, individual rights as set forth in the Bill of Rights, individual responsibility)
2. Elections may allow citizens to guide the direction of public policy and limit the power of government. (Frequent and free elections in a representative government)
3. The processes and procedures of democratic elections are often established to ensure the integrity of the electoral system and the participation of qualified citizens. (Frequent and free elections in a representative government)

Students will know:

1. The qualifications for voting in federal, state, and local elections. (Frequent and free elections in a representative government)
2. How citizens can implement laws and influence government policy through voting. (Frequent and free elections in a representative government, rule of law, individual responsibility)
3. Criteria and resources used to help citizens make informed choices in elections. (Frequent and free elections in a representative government, individual responsibility)
4. The role media plays in elections. (Frequent and free elections in a representative government, individual responsibility)
5. Constitutional amendments and laws related to voting rights.
6. The federal, state, and local qualifications for elected office and why they exist.
7. Progression of the election process at national, state, and local levels. (Frequent and free elections in a representative government) The structure and purpose of the Electoral College in presidential elections. (frequent and free elections in a representative government)
8. Controversies relating to the Electoral College and why they matter.
 - a. For example: the elections of 1800, 1824, 1876, 1888, 2000