Unit 3: Setting the Foundation

Content Area: **Social Studies**
Course(s): **U.S. History 1 CP, U.S. History 1 Honors**
Time Period: **September**
Length: **10 blocks**
Status: **Published**

Transfer Skills

- The failure of the Articles of Confederation led to the creation of the federal system of government, which is still in existence today; and whose foundation was laid by the policies of Washington and Adams.
- The rights and responsibilities of American citizenship.

Enduring Understandings

- The best form of government allows the people a say in how they are governed, the right to evaluate the performance of the government and change it as necessary and provides the protection of natural rights and equality under the law.
- The Constitution's ability to adapt to the ever changing future in order to meet the needs of its citizens through amendments enables it to remain a relevant Living Document now and always.
- The Federalists and Anti-federalists both presented valid concerns during the ratification period which helped the country see the need for a Federation and the protection of individual rights from the new government under the Bill of Rights.
- The early political parties set forth opposing viewpoints on the role of central government, the economy, the national debt, foreign affairs, domestic trade and policy and involvement of the citizenry, which enabled Washington and Adams to effectively launch the New Republic and handle the challenges it faced.
- The original two political parties laid the groundwork for designing platforms to address and solve the specific problems of the nation, publically choose candidates and allow room for evolution, which led to the formulation of the modern day parties

Essential Questions

- What is the best form of government?
- How did the Articles of Confederation impact the Constitution, thereby impacting the world today?
- How did the Federalists and Anti-federalists differ in their views and how does this impact the US today?
- Which characteristics allow an individual to succeed/ fail in facing the challenges of his Presidency?
- How did the early political parties differ in their platforms/candidates, and why did this lead to the concept of nullification and thus the Civil War?
- How did the early political parties shape the first two presidencies in terms of the economy, public persuasion and foreign affairs?

Content

Significant People/Events:

Washington, Hamilton, Madison, Adams, Jefferson, Franklin, Sherman, Great Compromise, Federalist Papers, Neutrality Proclamation, Bank of US, Judiciary Act of 1789, Alien and Sedition Acts, XYZ Affair, NWLO 1787, Articles of Confederation, Constitution, Bill of Rights,

Vocabulary:

Ratification, veto, nullification, assumption, state's rights, federal government, executive, legislative, judicial, confederation, federation, inalienable rights, individual rights,

foreign policy, domestic policy, unicameral, bicameral,

Skills

- Define the best form of government.
- Analyze the positive and negative contribution of the Articles to the US.
- Identify the Enlightenment ideas contained within the Constitution.
- Compare and contrast the views of the early political parties and their efforts to get the Constitution passed.
- Define the characteristics of a great leader.
- Determine how Adams and Washington were able to successfully implement the powers of the Constitution and establish the foundations of the American Government.

Resources

Standards

SOC.6.1.12.A.2.c	Compare and contrast the arguments of Federalists and Anti-Federalists during the ratification debates, and assess their continuing relevance.
SOC.6.1.12.A.2.e	Examine the emergence of early political parties and their views on centralized government and foreign affairs, and compare these positions with those of today's political parties.
SOC.6.1.12.C.2	Economics, Innovation, and Technology
SOC.6.1.12.C.2.a	Assess the effectiveness of the new state and national governments attempts to respond to economic challenges including domestic (e.g., inflation, debt) and foreign trade policy issues.
SOC.6.1.12.D.2	History, Culture, and Perspectives
SOC.6.1.12.D.2.b	Explain why American ideals put forth in the Constitution (i.e., due process, rule of law, and individual rights) have been denied to different groups of people throughout time.
SOC.6.1.12.D.3.c	Assess how states' rights (i.e., Nullification) and sectional interests influenced party politics and shaped national policies (i.e., the Missouri Compromise and the Compromise of 1850).