

Michigan Standards- Civics	Dream of a Nation Chapter(s)											
	1. A People Centered and Accountable Government	2. Citizen Stewardship	3. Creating a Stable and Equitable Economy	4. A New Media That Informs and Empowers	5. Aiming for the Best in Education	6. Re-Powering America	7. Improving Health and Avoiding Alarming Trends	8. Ending Poverty and Building Common Wealth	9. Re-Imaging Business	10. Strengthening Communities	11. Waging Peace	12. A Nation That Shines
1.1.1 Identify roles citizens play in civic and private life, with emphasis on leadership.	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖
1.1.3 Identify and explain competing arguments about the necessity and purposes of government (such as to protect inalienable rights, promote the general welfare, resolve conflicts, promote equality, and establish justice for all). (See USHG F1.1; F1.2; 8.3.2)	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖
1.1.4 Explain the purposes of politics, why people engage in the political process, and what the political process can achieve (e.g., promote the greater good, promote self-interest, advance solutions to public issues and problems, achieve a just society). (See USHG F1.1; F1.2; 6.3.2; 8.3.1)	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖
1.2.4 Compare and contrast direct and representative democracy. (See USHG F1.1; F1.2)	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖
2.2.2 Explain and evaluate how Americans, either through individual or collective actions, use constitutional principles and fundamental values to narrow gaps between American ideals and reality with respect to minorities, women, and the disadvantaged. (See USHG 6.1.2; 6.3.2; 7.1.3; 8.3)	❖				❖			❖		❖	❖	
2.2.3 Use past and present policies to analyze conflicts that arise in society due to competing constitutional principles or fundamental values (e.g., liberty and authority, justice and equality, individual rights, and the common good). (See USHG 6.3.2; 8.2.4; 8.3.1; 9.2.2)	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖
2.2.5 Use examples to investigate why people may agree on constitutional principles and fundamental values in the abstract, yet disagree over their meaning when they are applied to specific situations. (See USHG 8.2.4)	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖
3.3.5 Describe the mechanisms by which citizens monitor and influence state and local governments (e.g., referendum, initiative, recall).	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖
3.5.1 Explain how political parties, interest groups, the media, and individuals can influence and determine the public agenda.	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖

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3.5.3 Identify and explain the roles of various associations and groups in American politics (e.g., political organizations, political action committees, interest groups, voluntary and civic associations, professional organizations, unions, and religious groups).	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖
3.5.4 Explain the concept of public opinion, factors that shape it, and contrasting views on the role it should play in public policy.	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖
3.5.5 Evaluate the actual influence of public opinion on public policy.	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖
3.5.6 Explain the significance of campaigns and elections in American politics, current criticisms of campaigns, and proposals for their reform.	❖											
3.5.7 Explain the role of television, radio, the press, and the internet in political communication.	❖			❖								
3.5.8 Evaluate, take, and defend positions about the formation and implementation of a current public policy issue, and examine ways to participate in the decision making process about the issue.	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖	❖
4.1.1 Identify and evaluate major foreign policy positions that have characterized the United States' relations with the world (e.g., isolated nation, imperial power, world leader) in light of foundational values and principles, provide examples of how they were implemented and their consequences (e.g., Spanish- American War, Cold War containment) (See USHG 6.2; 7.2; 8.1.2; 9.2.1).	❖							❖			❖	
4.1.2 Describe the process by which United States foreign policy is made, including the powers the Constitution gives to the president; Congress and the judiciary; and the roles federal agencies, domestic interest groups, the public, and the media play in foreign policy.	❖			❖							❖	
4.1.3 Evaluate the means used to implement U.S. foreign policy with respect to current or past international issues (e.g., diplomacy, economic, military and humanitarian aid, treaties, sanctions, military intervention, and covert action).	❖							❖	❖		❖	
4.2.2 Analyze the impact of American political, economic, technological, and cultural developments on other parts of the world (e.g., immigration	❖	❖				❖	❖	❖	❖		❖	



