

United States Government Content Standards		Criminal Justice Today 17e Related Content
USG.1 The student will compare the formation of contemporary governments in terms of access, use and justification of power.	USG.1.1 Compare the essential characteristics of limited versus unlimited governments.	
	USG.1.2 Compare historic and contemporary examples of unlimited governments to examples of limited systems.	
	USG.1.3 Compare the advantages and disadvantages of the ways governmental power is distributed, shared and structured in unitary, federal and confederal systems in terms of effectiveness, prevention of abuse of power and responsiveness to the popular will.	pp. 3-6 (The Government and Criminal Justice)
	USG.1.4 Compare the role of government in market and command economic systems.	
USG.2 The student will describe the historical and philosophical foundations of the republican system of government in the United States.	USG.2.1 Summarize the major documents contributing to the formation of constitutional government in the United States, including the Magna Carta, the Mayflower Compact and the English Bill of Rights.	p. 4, p. 21 (Bill of Rights)
	USG.2.2 Identify the central ideas and importance of the concept of inalienable rights, including life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, the social contract, and the grievances stated in the Declaration of Independence and reflected in the Constitution of the United States.	p. 203 (Individual Rights) p. 500 (Legal Basis)
	USG.2.3 Evaluate the necessity of a written constitution to set forth enumerated powers, to organize government, and to distribute powers among the three branches of government, the states, and the people.	p. 203 (Branches of Government)
	USG.2.4 Compare the points of view toward the structure and powers of government as expressed in the <i>Federalist Papers</i> , authored by Madison, Hamilton and Jay, as well as the writings of the Anti-Federalists.	
	USG.2.5 Analyze the constitutional amendment process including the 27 amendments to the Constitution of the United States.	p. 29, p. 243 (Due Process)
USG.3 The student will analyze the fundamental principles of	USG.3.1 Examine the American system of federalism and evaluate the changes that have occurred in the relationship between the states and the national government over time.	p. 137 (Federal vs. State Trials; Denial of a Speedy Trial)
the American system of government resulting in a republic, as established in the Constitution of the United States, the supreme law of the land.	USG.3.2 Analyze the system of federalism including the A. enumerated (express) powers B. implied powers C. powers denied to the national government D. reserved powers to the states E. concurrent powers.	
	USG.3.3 Summarize and explain the relationships and the responsibilities among national, state, tribal, and local governments.	p. 37 (Incident Reporting)
	USG.3.4 Explain that tribal sovereignty is a tribal nation's inherent power to self-govern, such as challenges made regarding the Major Crimes Act.	p. 42 (Major Crimes)

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	USG.3.5 Analyze how the Commerce Clause established the initial constitutional relationship between the Indian tribes and the United States government.	
	USG.3.6 Explain how power is separated as well as shared under the American system including the A. system of separation of powers B. system of checks and balances C. principle of judicial review.	p. 298, p. 301 (Judicial Review)
	USG.3.7 Evaluate the importance of the rule of law on the purposes and functions of government; explain how the rule of law provides for the protection of individual liberties, including due process and equality under the law.	p. 114 (Rule of Law)
	USG.3.8 Analyze the concept of popular sovereignty, including the government’s responsibility to legitimize majority rule while protecting minority rights.	p. 517 (Individual Rights)
	USG.3.9 Analyze the rights and liberties guaranteed to all citizens in the Bill of Rights and how they are protected at the state level through the doctrine of incorporation using the 14th Amendment.	p. 4 (A History of Crime)
	USG.3.10 Analyze historic and contemporary examples of landmark Supreme Court decisions which have addressed and clarified individual rights under the First Amendment, including A. <i>Gitlow v. New York</i> (1925) B. <i>West Virginia v. Barnette</i> (1943) C. <i>Engel v. Vitale</i> (1962) D. <i>Tinker v. Des Moines</i> (1969) E. <i>Texas v. Johnson</i> (1989)	
	USG.3.11 Analyze historic and contemporary examples of landmark Supreme Court cases which have specified individual rights of due process under the Constitution, including: A. <i>Mapp v. Ohio</i> (1961) B. <i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i> (1963) C. <i>Miranda v. Arizona</i> (1966) D. <i>Roe v. Wade</i> (1973) E. <i>Furman v. Georgia</i> (1972).	pp. 230-233 (Miranda Decision), p. 396, p. 401 (Furman vs. Georgia)
USG.4 The student will examine the Constitution of the United States by comparing the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government as they address the needs of the public.	USG.4.1 Explain the purposes of government expressed in the Preamble and how the Constitution of the United States preserves the core principles of American society.	p. 1 (The Will of the People)

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	<p>USG.4.2 Examine the structure, functions, and authority exercised by the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government.</p> <p>A. Identify the constitutional qualifications for holding public office and the terms of office, including the composition of Congress, the Supreme Court, and the executive branch.</p> <p>B. Explain the steps of the legislative process, including the role of Congress and the president.</p> <p>C. Explain the role of the executive branch, including the function of the bureaucracy in implementing public policy.</p> <p>D. Identify the issues and describe the significance of landmark Supreme Court decisions including <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> (1803), <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i> (1819), <i>United States v. Nixon</i> (1974), <i>Bush v. Gore</i> (2000), and <i>Citizens United v. F.E.C.</i> (2010)</p> <p>E. Examine how government exercises its authority in real world situations including current issues and events.</p>	p. 207 (Philosophies of the Supreme Court)
<p>USG.5 The student will be able to evaluate the significance of civic participation in order to ensure the preservation of our constitutional government.</p>	<p>USG.5.1 Define civic virtue and explain the individual’s duty and responsibility to participate in civic life by voting, serving on juries, volunteering within the community, running for office, serving on a political campaign, paying state and federal taxes prior to the April 15th annual deadline, and respecting legitimate authority.</p>	p. 483 (Benefits of Inmates Participating in Civic Activities)
	<p>USG.5.2 Explain the naturalization process under the laws of the United States.</p>	p. 27. (Multiculturalism)
	<p>USG.5.3 Analyze how our system of government provides citizens opportunities to monitor and influence the actions of the government and hold elected officials accountable.</p>	p. 203 (Individual Rights and the Constitution)
	<p>USG.5.4 Analyze factors affecting the political process and their role in government, including the role of political parties, interest groups, mass media, public opinion, and campaign funding.</p>	p. 187 (Impact of Mass Media on Crime), p. 453 (Crime and Media Sensationalism)
	<p>USG.5.5 Explain the steps of the electoral process including the components of local and national campaigns, the nominative process, and the Electoral College.</p>	
<p>USG.6 The student will examine the United States public policy formation process.</p>	<p>USG.6.1 Examine the budget process including significant policy issues and examples of economic trade-offs that occur when addressing competing public needs.</p>	
	<p>USG.6.2 Examine how the government influences the economy using fiscal and monetary policy.</p>	
	<p>USG.6.3 Explain the role of the national government in formulating and carrying out domestic policy.</p>	p. 560 (Shifts in Policy)
	<p>USG.6.4 Evaluate the role of the national government in formulating and carrying out foreign policy, national defense, and participation in international alliances and organizations.</p>	p. 64 (Foreign Policy Interests), pp. 117-118, pp. 155-156 (War on Terrorism), p. 598 (Collecting Foreign Data on Human Trafficking)