

Table of Contents

UNIT NARRATIVE..... 1

CONTENT STANDARDS ..... 2

UNDERSTANDINGS AND QUESTIONS ..... 2

UNIT NARRATIVE

This unit is comprised of two parts and leverages both iCivics and Nearpod for its implementation. There are also several lessons that come from the National Geographic Textbook and resources.



**Part A: Government**

In part A of this unit, students examine the purpose, forms, and limitations on government. They learn about key philosophers like John Locke and explore practical examples of government functions. Students come away understanding different forms of government, key influences on American democratic principles, and distinguishing features of governments around the world.

**Part B: Economics**

In part B of this unit, students learn about the relationship between the government and the economy. Starting with the basics of an economy, students learn about government regulations on our market economy, where the government gets its money and what the government spends it on, and how banks and lending influence our economic system.

**General instructional note:**

Please internalize lessons prior to the start of each unit. Adjust instructional minutes to fit specific campus needs. Lessons can (and should) be adjusted to fit either 45 minute daily schedules OR 90 minute block scheduling (A-Day/B-Day)

Supplemental instructional material is included in the unit plan/curriculum corner to utilize embedded flex days.

## CONTENT STANDARDS

Below are the standards **taught** and **assessed** in this unit.

Government and Economic Systems		Connected Knowledge and Skills 6.4, 6.6, 6.7, 6.8, 6.10, 6.11	
<b>6.9 Government.</b> The student understands the concepts of limited and unlimited governments.			
Readiness Standards		Supporting Standards	
6.6(C)*	explain the impact of the distribution of resources on international trade and economic interdependence among and within societies	6.4(A)*	explain the geographic factors responsible for the location of economic activities in places and regions
6.7(A)*	compare ways in which various societies organize the production and distribution of goods and services	6.6(A)	describe ways in which the factors of production (natural resources, labor, capital, and entrepreneurs) influence the economies of various contemporary societies
6.8(B)*	describe levels of economic development of various societies using indicators such as life expectancy, gross domestic product (GDP), GDP per capita, and literacy	6.6(B)	identify problems that may arise when one or more of the factors of production is in relatively short supply
6.9(A)	describe and compare examples of limited and unlimited governments such as constitutional (limited) and totalitarian (unlimited)	6.7(B)*	compare and contrast free enterprise, socialist, and communist economies in various contemporary societies, including the benefits of the U.S. free enterprise system
6.10(A)	identify and give examples of governments with rule by one, few, or many	6.8(A)*	define and give examples of agricultural, retail, manufacturing (goods), and service industries
		6.9(B)	identify reasons for limiting the power of government
		6.11(B)	explain how opportunities for citizens to participate in and influence the political process vary among various contemporary societies

## UNDERSTANDINGS AND QUESTIONS

Important big ideas and processes for the unit.

### Key Understandings

Students should be able to:

- Understand the functions of government and economic systems.
- Describe different types of government and their relationship to limited and unlimited power.
- Key components to economic systems and development.
- The ways in which the government is a function of the people and how the government can contribute to violations of or protect human rights.

### Key Questions

- What is a government and why are governments created?
- What is the function of government and what are the roots of democracy?
- How does a country's economy influence the people that live there?
- How does a country's economic development impact its citizens?
- How are human's rights protected today and what is the function of government in protecting these rights?