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| **Questions** | **Civics Learning Targets** |
| **SS.7.C.1.1 Recognize how Enlightenment ideas including Montesquieu's view of separation of power and John Locke's theories related to natural law and how Locke's social contract influenced the Founding Fathers.** | |
| \*How did the Enlightenment thinkers influence our government today?  This allows people the right to alter or abolish their governments if the people feel the gov. is not protecting their rights | I can recognize that Hobbes, Locke, Montesquieu, and Rousseau believed in the idea of:   * Social Contract: an agreement between people and their government where citizens agree to give up some freedoms in return the government will protect them   I can define and provide examples of the ideas belonging to the enlightenment thinker:   * Locke –   natural rights: basic freedoms you are born with and shouldn’t be taken away such as life liberty and property  synonyms for natural rights: natural law, human rights, basic rights, civil liberties, civil rights, freedoms, individual liberties  Example: 1st amendment rights: freedom of speech, religion, press, petition, and assembly  consent of the governed: people show approval or disapproval of their government  Example: voting, petition the government or peaceful protest   * Montesquieu –   separation of powers: government power divided by three branches  Example: Branches of government: legislative, executive and judicial    checks & balances: how the branches limit each other’s power  Example: president vetoing a bill that the legislature creates  I can describe and evaluate the **influence of Enlightenment ideas on** American government documents   * Locke – Declaration of Independence: Declaring American independence from England (American Revolution) * Montesquieu – US Constitution: Power divided between the three branches and how they check the power of one another. |
| **SS.7.C.1.2 Trace the impact that the Magna Carta, English Bill of Rights, Mayflower Compact, and Thomas Paine's "Common Sense" had on colonists' views of government.** | |
| How did historical documents influence our government today?  All of the documents have self- government in common | I can define the following important ideas:   * limited government: the idea that government/rulers are limited by the people and they are not all powerful * rule of law: law applies to everyone equally, no one is above the law not even government officials * due process: legal rights/procedures(methods) that must be followed by the gov.   (ex. fair trials)   * self-government: a system in which the citizens rule themselves * rights: a set of things that people believe they should be free to do * popular sovereignty: the people/citizens are the power in their gov. “people power”   I can match the ideas above with the historical documents below:   * Magna Carta – **limited government**, self, gov., rule of law, **due process(fair trials)** * English Bill of Rights – limited gov., self gov., rule of law, due process, **rights** * Mayflower Compact – **self-government** * *Common Sense –* **Self-government***,* rights, **consent of the governed**   I can explain the important **US government** documents based on historical documents   * Magna Carta – Constitution (Power is limited by creating the 3 branches) * English Bill of Rights – Bill of Rights (Citizens rights are listed directly) * Mayflower Compact – Constitution– “We the people” (Popular Sovereignty/Self Gov.) * *Common Sense –* Declaration of Independence (Argued that the Colonists were better off on their own then as subjects to England and the should abolish their ties to England and form their own country i.e. Declare Independence) |
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