

The Philosophy of Free Speech

STANDARDS AND OBJECTIVES

AP US HISTORY STANDARDS

NAT - 1.O

NAT - 2.O

POL - 1.O

POL - 2.O

POL - 3.O

Key Concepts - 2.2.I.A, 2.2.I.D, 3.1.II.A, 3.1.II.B, 3.1.II.C, 3.2.I.A, 3.2.I.B, 3.2.II.B, 3.2.II.C, 3.2.II.E, 3.2.III.A, 3.2.II.B,

AP US GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS STANDARDS

Big Ideas

Constitutionalism (CON)

Liberty and Order (LOR)

Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy (PRD)

Competing Policy Making Interests (PMI)

CON-1: The Constitution emerged from the debate about the weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation as a blueprint for limited government.

CON-1.C: Explain the ongoing impact of political negotiation and compromise at the Constitutional Convention on the development of the constitutional system.

CON-1.C.3: The compromises necessary to secure ratification of the Constitution left some matters unresolved that continue to generate discussion and debate today.

CON-1.C.4: The debate over the role of the central government, the powers of state governments, and the rights of individuals remains at the heart of present-day constitutional issues about democracy and governmental power, as represented by:

- Debates about government surveillance resulting from the federal government's response to the 9/11 attacks
- The debate about the role of the federal government in public school education

LOR-1: A balance between governmental power and individual rights has been a hallmark of American political development.

LOR-1.A: Explain how democratic ideals are reflected in the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution.

LOR-1.A.1: The U.S. government is based on ideas of limited government, including natural rights, popular sovereignty, republicanism, and social contract.

LOR-1.A.2: The Declaration of Independence, drafted by Jefferson with help from Adams and Franklin, provides a foundation for popular sovereignty, while the U.S. Constitution drafted at the Philadelphia convention led by George Washington, with important contributions from Madison, Hamilton, and members of the “grand committee,” provides the blueprint for a unique form of political democracy in the U.S.

LOR-2: Provisions of the U.S. Constitution’s Bill of Rights are continually being interpreted to balance the power of government and the civil liberties of individuals.

LOR-2.A: Explain how the U.S. Constitution protects individual liberties and rights.

LOR-2.A.1: The U.S. Constitution includes a Bill of Rights specifically designed to protect individual liberties and rights.

LOR-2.A.2: Civil liberties are constitutionally established guarantees and freedoms that protect citizens, opinions, and property against arbitrary government interference.

LOR-2.A.3: The application of the Bill of Rights is continuously interpreted by the courts.

LOR-2.B: Describe the rights protected in the Bill of Rights.

LOR-2.B.1: The Bill of Rights consists of the first ten Amendments to the Constitution, which enumerate the liberties and rights of individuals.

LOR-2.C: Explain the extent to which the Supreme Court’s interpretation of the First and Second Amendments reflects a commitment to individual liberty.

PMI-1: The Constitution created a competitive policy-making process to ensure the people’s will is represented and that freedom is preserved.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE SOCIAL STUDIES (NCSS) STANDARDS

1, 2, 5, 6, 10

COMMON CORE STANDARDS - ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS & HISTORY/SOCIAL STUDIES

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.9-10.1
CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.9.10.4
CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.9-10.10
CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.11-12.1
CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.11-12.4
CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.11-12.5
CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.11-12.6
CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.11-12.8
CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.11-12.9
CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.11-12.10

STATE STANDARDS (NJ AND PA)

PA 8.1.9 A, B, C, D
PA 8.1.12 A, B, C, D
PA 8.3.9 A, B, C, D

NJ 6.1.12.A.1.a

NJ 6.1.12.A.2.a
NJ 6.1.12.A.2.e
NJ 6.1.12.A.13.b
NJ 6.1.12.A.14.b

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

At the end of this learning module:

Students will be able to describe the historical context leading to the First Amendment.

Students will be able to name writers whose ideas influenced the reasoning behind the First Amendment.

Students will be able to define Federalist, Anti-Federalist, Rights, Liberty, Freedom, Tyranny, Pseudonym, Coercion, Infallible, Dissenter, Blasphemy, and Subject vs. Citizen.

Students will be able to articulate the philosophical arguments behind the First Amendment.

Students will be able to name key figures in the federalist and anti-federalist movements.

Students will be able to name documents and authors that influenced the writers of the First Amendment

Students will be able to identify the philosophical arguments and principles that influenced the writers of the Bill of Rights

Students will be able to summarize and restate the arguments in key historical works influential in the writing of the Constitution

Students will be able to identify and describe primary documents important in United States history

Students will be able to explain the reasons why a Bill of Rights was added to the Constitution

Students will be able to explain the different views of the federalists and the anti-federalists

Students will be able to relate the positions of the federalists and anti-federalists to current political debates.

Students will be able to name 3 Federalists and 3 Anti-Federalists.

Students will be able to identify the contributions of key individuals and groups to United States history

Students will be able to identify specific issues, concerns and abuses that led to the rights enumerated in the First Amendment

Students will be able to explain the compromise that was reached between the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists in order to get the Constitution ratified.

Students will be able to Explain how ideas about liberty found expression in the development of cultural values, political institutions, and American identity.*

Students will be able to Explain how ideas about individualism found expression in the development of cultural values, political institutions, and American identity.*

Students will be able to determine the role that compromise played in the creation and adoption of the Constitution and Bill of Rights. *

Students will read and analyze important historical primary texts and be able to summarize the key arguments.

Students will be able to Explain how different beliefs about the federal government's role in U.S. social and economic life have affected political debates and policies.*

Students will be able to relate key historical documents to present day government and citizenship.