

The History of Free Speech

AP US HISTORY STANDARDS

NAT - 1.O NAT - 2.O POL - 1.O POL - 2.O POL - 3.O, CUL-2.O, WOR-1.O, WOR-2.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, 4.1.II.B.

AP US GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Big Ideas Constitutionalism (CON)

Liberty and Order (LOR)

Civic Participation in a Representative Democracy (PRD)

Competing Policy Making Interests (PMI)

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.

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

1, 5, 6, 9, 10

AP ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPOSITION

CLE - Claims and Evidence

COMMON CORE – ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS AND 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.11-12.8

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.11-12.10

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

Students will be able to list 2 reasons why censorship and speech restrictions are bad ideas and disallowed by our Constitution.

Students will contrast closed vs. open speech in an authoritarian regime vs. a constitutional, democratic republic.

Students will understand the relationship between open discourse and effective scientific inquiry.

Students will be able to explain the difference between freedom of the press in the United States and censorship under communism.

Students will be able to explain the limits on speech restriction under the protection of the First Amendment.

Students will be able to define epicenter, whistleblower, authoritarian, regime, sleuthing, objective (truth), veracity, assertion, credibility, systematically.

