

TEACHER CRITICAL CONTENT NOTES

BENCHMARK
SS.5.CG.3.6 <i>Explain the relationship between the state and national governments.</i>
BENCHMARK CLARIFICATIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Students will define federalism as it applies to the United States. ■ Students will provide examples of powers granted to the national government and those reserved to the states. ■ Students will provide examples of cooperation between the U.S. and Florida governments.

WHERE STUDENTS HAVE BEEN	
3rd Grade	<p>SS.3.CG.3.1 Explain how the U.S. and Florida Constitutions establish the structure, function, powers, and limits of government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Students will recognize that the U.S. Constitution and the Florida Constitution establish the framework for national and state government. ● Students will recognize how government is organized at the national level (e.g., three branches of government). ● Students will provide examples of people who make and enforce the laws in the United States (e.g., congress and president) and Florida (e.g., state legislature and governor). <p>SS.3.CG.3.2 Recognize that government has local, state, and national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Students will recognize that each level of government has its own unique structure and responsibilities. ● Students will distinguish between responsibilities of local, state, and national governments in the United States.
4th Grade	<p>SS.4.CG.3.1 Explain the structure and functions of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government in Florida.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Students will compare the powers of Florida’s three branches of government. ● Students will explain how the Declaration of Rights in the Florida Constitution protects the rights of citizens.
WHERE STUDENTS ARE GOING	
Middle School Civics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SS.7.CG.3.3 ● SS.7.CG.3.4 ● SS.7.CG.3.13

TIMING/PACING NOTES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This benchmark may be taught any time throughout the school year.

- This benchmark contains content vocabulary also addressed in SS.5.CG.3.2.

UNDERSTANDING THE BENCHMARK

→ What to know:

- ◆ Explain can mean: write, connect, define, or describe
- ◆ The U.S. Constitution is the supreme law of the land
- ◆ Each state has their own constitution modeled after the U.S. Constitution
- ◆ The U.S. Constitution and Florida Constitution provide the framework for the governance at each level (national, state, local), establishing structure, function, and purpose
- ◆ Federalism is the division of power between the national and state government outlined by the U.S. Constitution.
- ◆ The 10th Amendment defines the concept of federalism
- ◆ Article IV of the U.S. Constitution establishes the responsibilities of the states to each other
- ◆ The powers and responsibilities of the the levels of government are both specific to one level (enumerated/delegated; reserved) and overlapping (concurrent)
- ◆ National government and federal government are synonymous in this context

→ Main concepts to teach:

- ◆ Review levels of government
- ◆ The definition/concept of federalism
- ◆ Examples of powers granted to the national government, those reserved to the states, and powers shared between the national and state governments
- ◆ Examples of cooperation between the U.S. and Florida governments

→ Examples:

- ◆ Federalism
 - The division of power between the state and national government outlined by the U.S. Constitution
 - Defined by the 10th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution
- ◆ Concurrent Powers:
 - Powers that are shared between the national and state governments
 - Examples: administering courts, regulating taxes, borrowing money, making and enforcing laws, building transportation systems, etc.
- ◆ Enumerated/Delegated Powers:
 - Powers set aside for just the national government. These are located in Articles I, II, and III of the U.S. Constitution
 - Examples: regulating trade, declaring war, funding the military, conducting foreign policy, coining money, regulating the postal system, etc.
- ◆ Reserved Powers:
 - Powers set aside for just state governments
 - Examples: establishing schools, managing elections, regulating state businesses, establishing local governments, issuing licenses, etc.
- ◆ Examples of Cooperation
 - Natural disaster relief (ex. hurricanes, pandemics)
 - Federal grants/additional funding

- State officials and officers implement and enforce national laws while the national government monitors interstate commerce
- Cooperation in implementation of judicial decisions

CONTENT BACKGROUND KNOWLEDGE

Information on federalism:

1. [Britannica: Federalism Venn-diagram](#)
2. [FJCC Teacher Content Background Knowledge](#)
3. [Library of Congress: Tenth Amendment](#)
4. [The National Constitution Center: Articles I, II, III, & IV](#)