



# AP Government Year at a Glance (YAG)



2022 – 2023

*\*AP Government follows the learning objectives and scope and sequence outlined in the 2020 AP U.S. Government & Politics Course Exam Description found [here](#). The Course at a Glance is highlighted on pgs. 29-30.*

First Semester		Second Semester	
<b>1<sup>st</sup> Nine Weeks – 41 days</b> August 15 <sup>th</sup> – October 12 <sup>th</sup> <i>(September 6<sup>th</sup> – Labor Day – No School)</i> <i>(October 11<sup>th</sup> – Student Holiday)</i>		<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Nine Weeks – 47 days</b> January 3 <sup>rd</sup> – March 10 <sup>th</sup> <i>(January 16<sup>th</sup> – MLK – No School)</i> <i>(February 20<sup>th</sup> – Staff Development)</i> <i>(March 13<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> – Spring Break)</i>	
<b>TEKS</b>  USG1A, USG1B, USG1C, USG1D, USG1E, USG1F, USG6A, USG6B, USG6C, <b>USG6D</b> , USG6E, <b>USG6F</b> , <b>USG8A</b> , <b>USG8B</b> , USG8C, USG8D, <b>USG19A</b> , <b>USG19B</b> , <b>USG19C</b> , <b>USG19D</b> , <b>USG19E</b> , <b>USG 20A</b> , <b>USG 20B</b> , <b>USG 21A</b>  <b>USG2A</b> , <b>USG2B</b> , <b>USG3A</b> , <b>USG3B</b> , <b>USG3C</b> , <b>USG9A</b> , <b>USG9B</b> , <b>USG9C</b> , <b>USG10A</b> , <b>USG10B</b> , <b>USG11A</b> , <b>USG11B</b> , <b>USG13A</b> , <b>USG13B</b> , <b>USG13C</b> , <b>USG14A</b> , <b>USG14B</b> , <b>USG14C</b> , <b>USG18B</b> <b>USG19A</b> , <b>USG19B</b> , <b>USG19C</b> , <b>USG19D</b> , <b>USG19E</b> , <b>USG 20A</b> , <b>USG 20B</b> , <b>USG 21A</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Foundations of American Democracy</u></b></p> <p>*U1. The US Constitution limits the power of government and protects the rights of the individual in order to balance governmental power and individual rights. (USG 6D, USG 6F)</p> <p>*U2. Federalism reflects the dynamic distribution of power between national and state governments. (USG 8B)</p> <p>*U3. The Constitution created a competitive policy-making process of conflict and compromise to ensure the people’s will is represented and that freedom is preserved. (USG 8A)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Political Action in a Democracy</u></b></p> <p>*U1. Political change occurs when people act to influence public policy. (USG 2B)</p> <p>*U2. Geography influences politics and distribution of power. (USG 3C)</p> <p>*U3A. Widely held political ideologies shape policy debates and choices in American policies.(USG 10A)</p> <p>*U3B. Political parties provide opportunities for participation and influence how people relate to government and policy-makers. (USG 10A)</p> <p>*U4. Citizen beliefs about government are shaped by the intersection of demographics, political culture, and dynamic social change.(USG 14C)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>*AP Government follows this TEKS Curriculum but the AP Course has been redesigned. AP timeline varies and is subject to change as AP is an accelerated course.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>*Options for extended learning (GT) are also embedded in the CED linked above.</i></p>	
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Nine Weeks – 42 days</b> October 13 <sup>th</sup> – December 16 <sup>th</sup> <i>(November 21<sup>st</sup> – 25<sup>th</sup> – Thanksgiving Break)</i> <i>(December 19<sup>th</sup> – December 30<sup>th</sup> – Winter Break)</i>		<b>4<sup>th</sup> Nine Weeks – 45 days</b> March 21 <sup>st</sup> – May 24 <sup>th</sup> <i>(March 20<sup>th</sup> – Staff Development)</i> <i>(April 7<sup>th</sup> – No School)</i> <i>(April 28<sup>th</sup> – Battle of Flowers – No School)</i>	



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<p><b><u>TEKS</u></b></p> <p>USG4A, USG4B, USG4C, USG5A, USG5B, USG7A, USG7B, USG7C, USG7D, USG7E, USG7F, USG7G, USG7H, USG17A, USG17B, USG18A, USG18B, USG19A, USG19B, USG19C, USG19D, USG19E, USG 20A, USG 20B, USG 21A</p> <p>USG12A, USG12B, USG12C, USG12D, USG12E, USG12F, USG12G, USG15A, USG15B, USG16A, USG16B, USG19A, USG19B, USG19C, USG19D, USG19E, USG 20A, USG 20B, USG 21A</p>	<p><b><u>Interactions among Branches of Government</u></b></p> <p>*U1. The republican ideal in the U.S. is expressed in the structure and operation of the legislative branch. (USG7A)</p> <p>*U2. The presidency has been enhanced beyond its expressed constitutional powers. ( USG 7B)</p> <p>*U3. The design of the judicial branch protects the Supreme Court’s independence as a branch of government. (USG 7C)</p> <p>*U4. The emergence and use of judicial review remains a powerful judicial practice. (USG 7C)</p> <p>*U5. The branches of government must compete, cooperate, and compromise in order to govern. (USG 7E)</p> <p><b><u>Civil Liberties and Civil Rights</u></b></p> <p>*U1. 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. (USG 15B)</p> <p>*U2A. The Fourteenth Amendment’s equal protection clause as well as other constitutional provisions have often been used to support the advancement of equality( USG12F)</p> <p>*U2B. Protections of the Bill of Rights have been selectively incorporated by way of the Fourteenth Amendment’s due process clause to prevent state infringement of basic liberties. (USG12G)</p> <p>*U3. Public policy promoting civil rights is influenced by citizen-state interactions and constitutional interpretation over time. (USG 16B)</p>	<p><b><u>TEKS</u></b></p>	
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**Resources**

1st Nine Weeks	2nd Nine Weeks		
*Khan Academy * <a href="#">College Board Exam Description</a> *AP Classroom *Google Classroom *270twin	*Khan Academy * <a href="#">College Board Exam Description</a> *AP Classroom *Google Classroom *270twin		