

SAVVAS

Program
Overview

MAGRUDER'S
**AMERICAN
GOVERNMENT**

Social Studies Reimagined!



Overview

Social studies is more than dots on a map or dates on a timeline.

It's where we've been and where we're going. It's stories from the past and our stories today. And in today's fast-paced, interconnected world, it's essential.

Welcome to the next generation of social studies!

American Government was created in collaboration with educators, social studies experts, and students. The program is based on the Savvas Mastery System. The System uses tested best practices, content expectations, technology, and a four-part framework—Connect, Investigate, Synthesize, and Demonstrate—to prepare students to be college- and career-ready.





◀ The System includes:

- Higher-level content that gives support to access complex text, acquire core content knowledge, and tackle rigorous questions.
 - Inquiry-focused Projects, Civic Discussions, and Document Analysis activities that develop content and skills mastery in preparation for real-world challenges.
-
- Digital content on the Savvas Realize™ platform that is dynamic, flexible, and uses the power of technology to bring social studies to life.
 - The program uses essential questions and stories to increase long-term understanding and retention of learning.



Connect

Make a Connection

Get students ready to learn by helping them make a personal connection to new content while activating prior knowledge.

Connect with real-world stories!

Developed in partnership with NBC Learn, My Story videos help students understand Social Studies through a unique perspective. Students will soon make the connection that they themselves are the vital link between long-past eras and the world today.



Topic 6

TOPIC INQUIRY: CIVIC ACTION PROJECT Constitutional Rights Foundation

TOPIC INQUIRY: CIVIC ACTION PROJECT

Constitutional Rights Foundation

STEP 1: CONNECT
Define Question
Develop Question

STEP 2: INVESTIGATE
Research Sources and Perspectives
Analyze Sources

STEP 3: SYNTHESIZE
Evaluate Causality Arguments with Evidence
Present Your Yes/No Position

STEP 4: DEMONSTRATE
Individualize Points of View
Reflect on the Discussion
Assess

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Civic Discussions

Connect through inquiry-based learning.

Easy-to-Use Projects offer rubrics for students and resources for teachers.

Civic Discussions encourage students to base arguments on evidence.

Document-Based Questions provide complete writing activities all in one place.



Connect to today's students with a new Student Text.

- A fresh, new, slimmer student book provides rigorous content.
- A magazine-like design with primary source call-outs and dramatic photos that support the text.
- Higher-order thinking questions and higher Depth of Knowledge assessments than traditional textbooks.



President Obama poses with his first Cabinet. Today, presidential Cabinet choices are scrutinized for how well they represent American diversity.

6.2 Thomas Jefferson performed his presidential duties with the help of two aides, one a messenger and the other his secretary. Like other early Presidents, he paid their salaries out of his own pocket. Indeed, Congress did not provide any money for presidential staff until 1857, when it gave President James Buchanan \$2,500 for one clerk.

establish the EOP in 1939. It has been reorganized in every administration since then, including the Obama Administration.

The Role of the White House The EOP's nerve center—is an agency now called the White House. Most of the President's key personal and political aides work there.

The two wings on either side of the White House hold the offices of most of the President's staff. These presidential assistants occupy much of the crowded West Wing, which the public seldom sees and where the legendary Oval Office and the Cabinet Room are located.

The White House chief of staff to the President directs all of the operations of the EOP and is among the most influential presidential aides. The counselor to the President and a number of senior advisers are also key members of the President's inner circle.

Several top officials work in the White House Office. A number of assistants and deputy assistants to the President aid the chief executive in such vital areas as foreign policy, defense, homeland security, the economy, political affairs, congressional relations, speech writing, and contacts with the news media and the public.

The staff of the White House Office also includes such major presidential aides as the press secretary, the appointments and scheduling assistant, and the President's physician. The First Lady's very visible place in public life today is reflected by the fact that one of the assistants to the President serves as her chief of staff and one of the several deputy assistants as her press secretary.

The staff of the White House Office now includes more than 450 men and women. The titles of some of the subunits they work for indicate the scope of their responsibilities: The Office of Digital Strategy, Oval Office Operations, the Office of the First Lady, the Office of Cabinet Affairs, the Office of Urban Affairs, and the Office of the Press Secretary.

The National Security Council Most of the President's major steps in foreign affairs are taken in close consultation with the National Security Council (NSC). It meets at the President's call, often on short notice, to advise him in all domestic, foreign, and military matters that relate to the nation's security.

The President chairs the Council. Its other members include the Vice President and the secretaries of state, treasury, and defense. The Director of National Intelligence and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff regularly attend its meetings. The NSC has a



President Obama consults with two key staff members: Chief of Staff Denis McDonough and Deputy National Security Adviser for Strategic Communications Ben Rhodes (left).



A U.S. delegation in Jordan in 2003. From left: Secretary of State Colin Powell, National Security Adviser Condoleezza Rice, Jordanian Queen Rania Al Abdoulla, and chief of staff Andy Card.

The EOP and the Executive Departments

Structure of the Executive Office of the President

Jefferson presided over an executive branch that employed only some 2,100 people. The situation is remarkably different today. Approximately 2.7 million men and women work in the administration. Two institutions—the Executive Office of the President and the President's Cabinet—are at the center of today's executive branch. The Executive Office of the President (EOP) is the President's right arm, however, is the chief executive officer of the Federal Government. The EOP is legally subordinate to the President. They all exist to help the President—the chief executive officer of the executive power. The EOP is the President's right arm, however, is the chief executive officer of the Federal Government. The EOP is legally subordinate to the President. They all exist to help the President—the chief executive officer of the executive power.

The President chairs the Council. Its other members include the Vice President and the secretaries of state, treasury, and defense. The Director of National Intelligence and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff regularly attend its meetings. The NSC has a



The Executive Branch at Work

10

6.2 The EOP and the Executive Departments

Notes: _____

Investigate

Spark Investigation

Keep students engaged throughout the learning process. Create a dynamic learning experience in which students participate actively inside and outside of class.

Engage every learner with a personalized pathway!

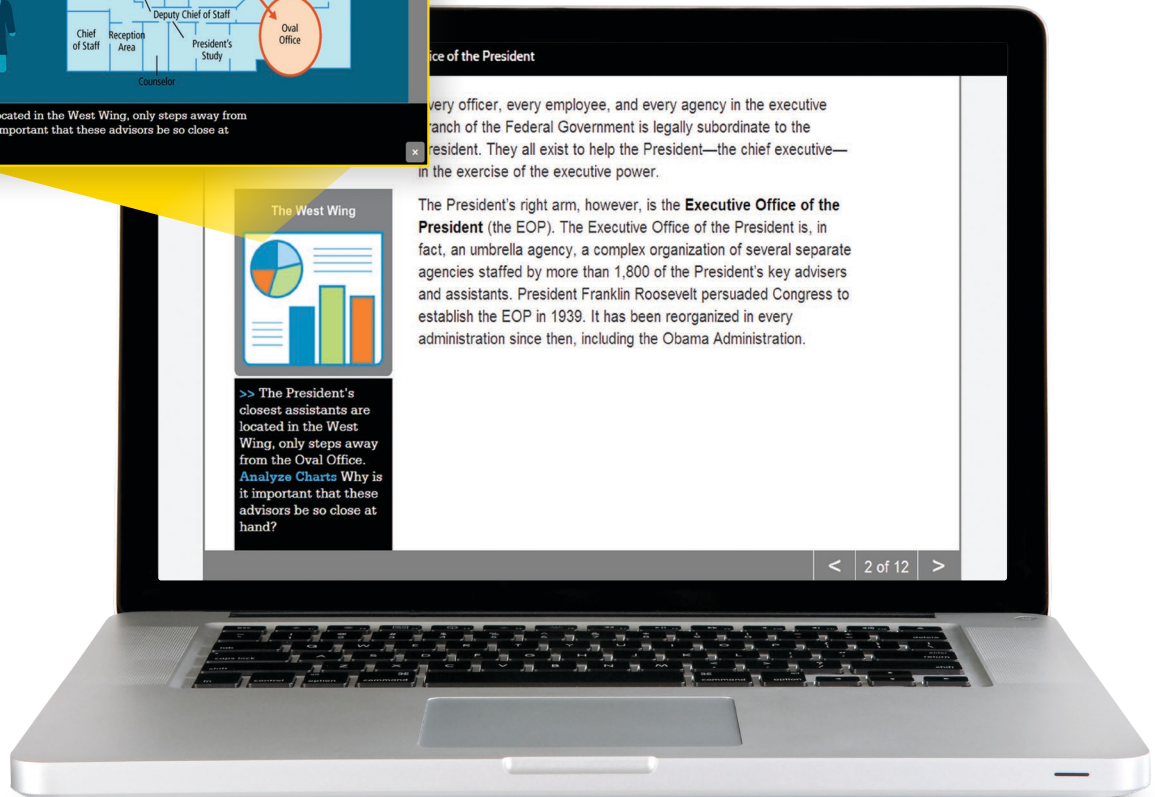
- Chunked text allows students to learn at their own pace, in their own way, on any device
- Dynamic images for visual learners
- Audio support for struggling readers
- One-click access to vocabulary definitions in English and Spanish

Go back Text 1 Structure of the Executive Office of the President

THE WEST WING

THE PRESIDENT'S CLOSEST ASSISTANTS ARE LOCATED STEPS AWAY FROM THE OVAL OFFICE

>> The President's closest assistants are located in the West Wing, only steps away from the Oval Office. [Analyze Charts](#) Why is it important that these advisors be so close at hand?

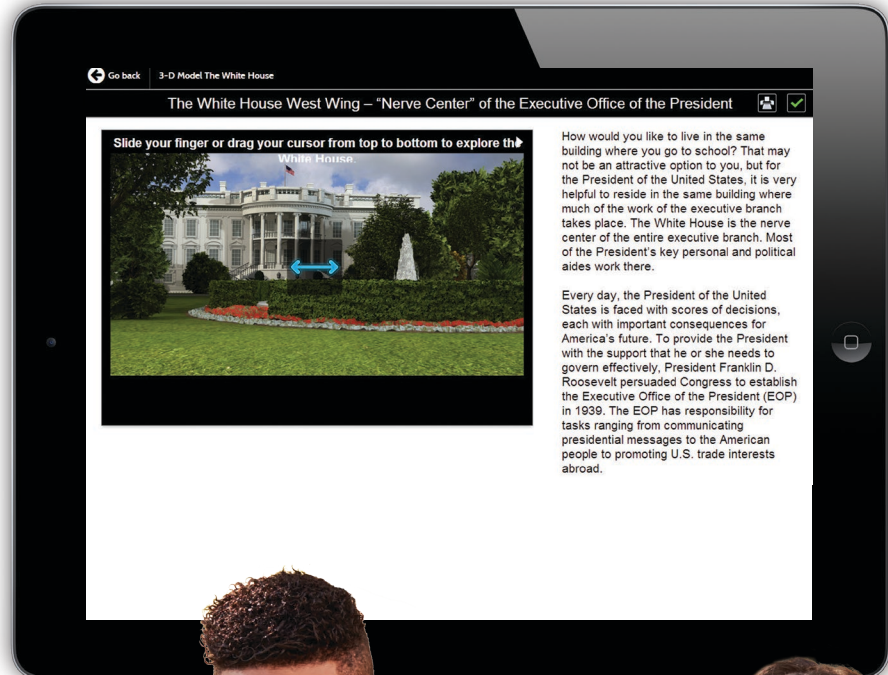




Engage attention with interactive features.

Including:

- Flipped videos
- Interactive 3-D models
- Charts
- Primary source image galleries
- Cartoons
- Illustrations
- Timelines
- Simulations



Engage students with Active Classroom strategies.

- Quick and easy energizers paired with each interactive feature increase in-class participation
- Differentiate instruction and support ELL
- Integrated in each daily lesson plan
- Incorporates process skills and encourages students to justify their thinking
- Offers a quick method to check understanding



Flexibility

Flexible Options for Every Classroom

Choose how you want to teach and how you want your students to learn. Use instructional materials based on your own technology set-up, teaching preferences, and classroom needs.

All Digital



Digital Options

- Student Digital Courseware
- Student eText
- ExamView® Test Bank CD-ROM
- Teacher Resource DVD
- Teaching Support Online

Blended



Blended Options (Digital and Print)

- Student Edition
- Student Digital Courseware
- Student eText
- ExamView® Test Bank CD-ROM
- Teacher Resource DVD

Now, Choose Your Teaching Support

Magruder's American Government is the first program to give you a new approach to teaching support. Available in two formats, these teaching resources give you the flexibility to choose your support based on your instruction and individual classroom needs.

Teacher's Edition

This innovative printed edition provides instruction and support for every digital asset on the online course.

om

Primarily Print



Print Options

- Student Edition
- Teacher Edition
- Teacher Resource DVD
- ExamView® Test Bank CD-ROM

Teaching Support Online

Point-of-use digital course instructional strategies, flexible planning tools, and instant access to student data on the Realize™ platform provide comprehensive teaching support online.



Program Tour

Start Online at SavvasRealize.com

The Savvas Realize™ platform is your online destination for the entire course, including all of the digital resources. With rich and engaging content, embedded assessments with instant data, and flexible tools to manage your classroom, Realize™ gives you the power to raise student interest and achievement.

What you'll find on Realize™:

- Teacher resources in one location
- Flexible class management tools and embedded assessments
- Student and class performance data available instantly
- Core program resources, instruction, and professional development at point-of-use
- Customize program content or upload other content into your lessons



Savvas Sign In Help

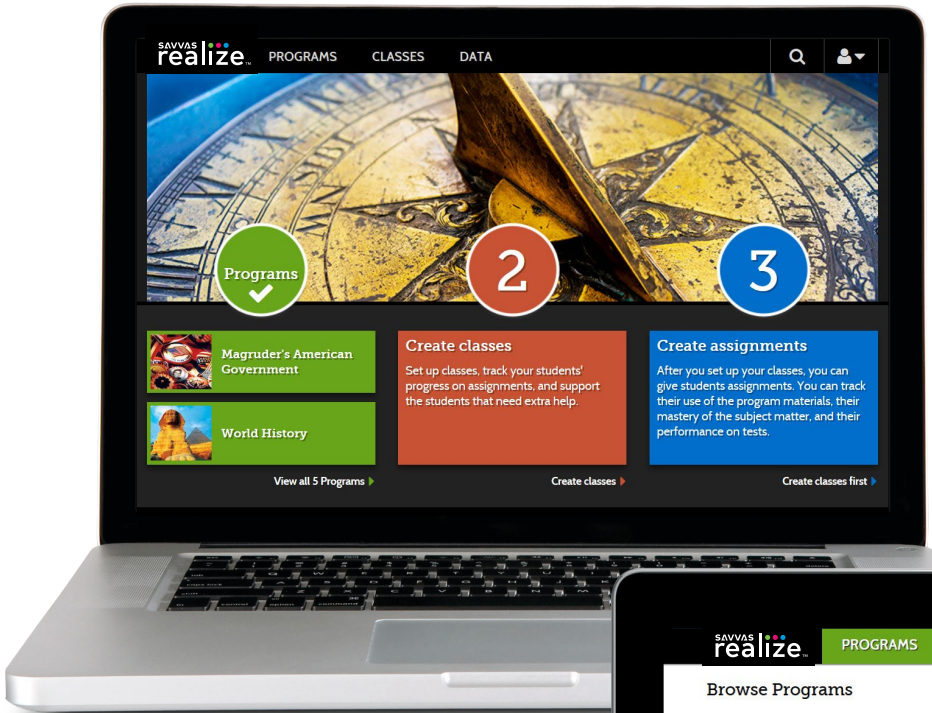
Username

Password

Forgot your username or password? Sign In →

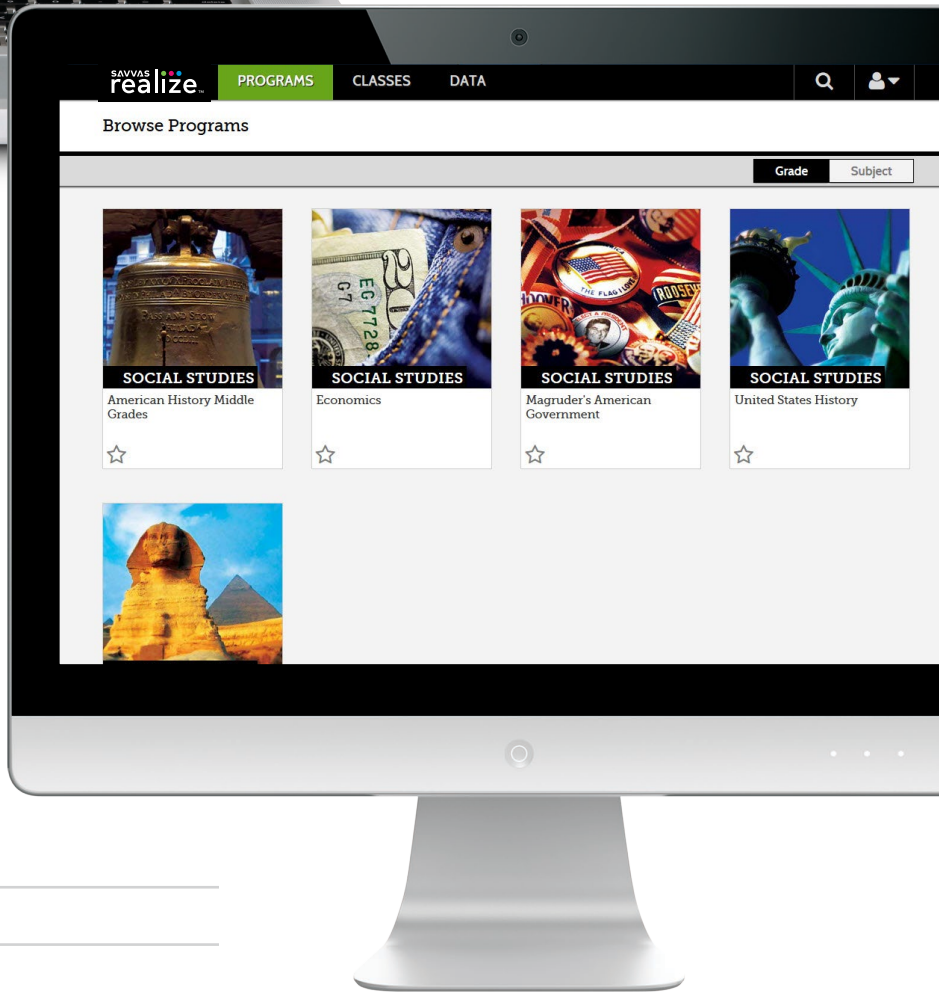


Notes: _____



◀ Access the Programs

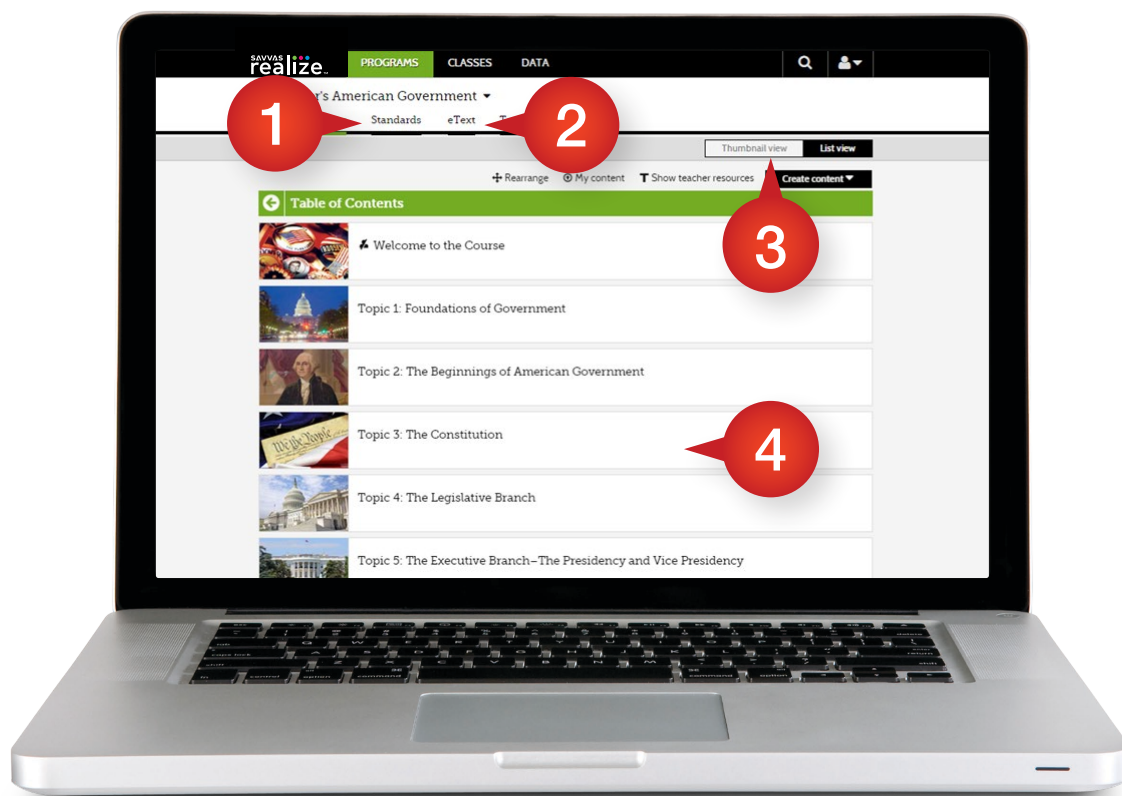
Select Your Course ▶



Program Tour

Navigate Through Your Course

Use a clean, intuitive, easy structure to access and adapt your course content, your lesson, and your assignments in real time. Simply click and teach!




Use the Table of Contents

- 1 Select **Standards** to view standard and see where they are taught
- 2 Select **eText** to access online ebook
- 3 Anytime you see **Rearrange**, **My content**, or **Customize**, you can customize the order or content of your curriculum
- 4 Select **Topic**, then lesson and text

Notes: _____



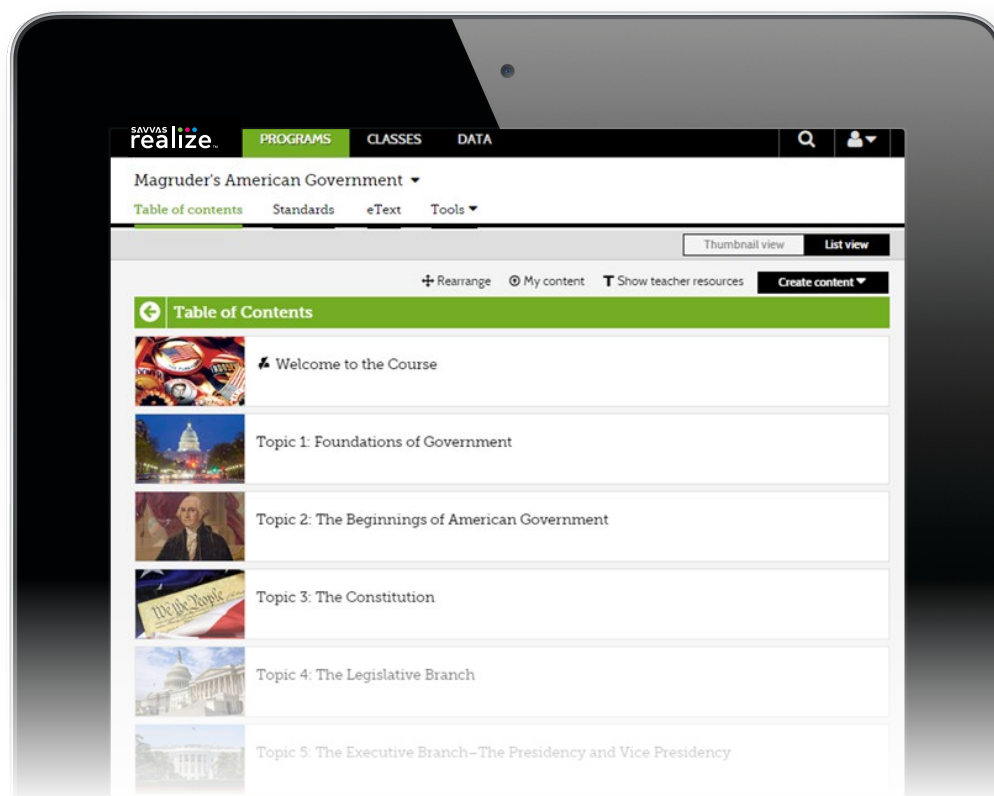
Search for content your way

- 5 Select the  to search by Standard or by Keyword
- 6 Search for Realize content or OpenEd resources. OpenEd search results provide hyperlinks to open sources.

Program Tour

Focus Your Coverage

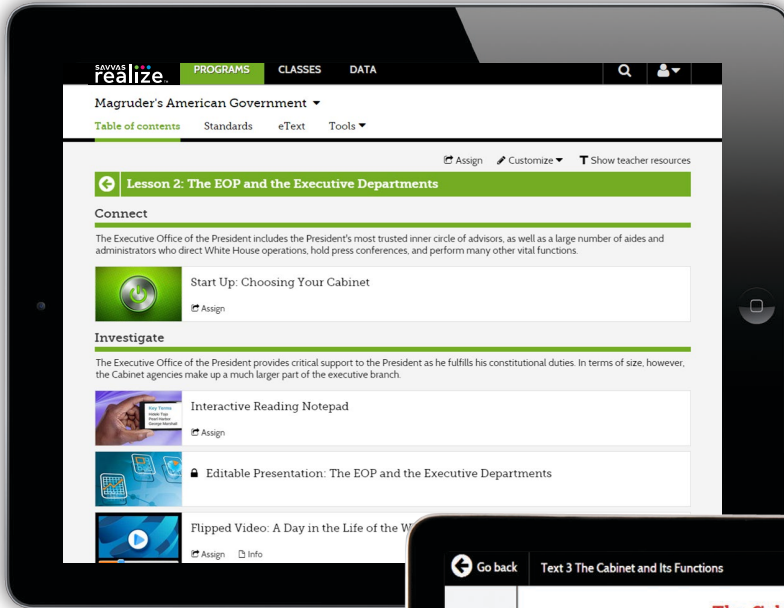
Get through all you need to cover in the time you have. This streamlined course is organized into Topic, Lesson, Text—making it more manageable to assign to students and teach in class



Topic:

- 1 As you decide what you want to teach, you search first for the topic.

Notes: _____

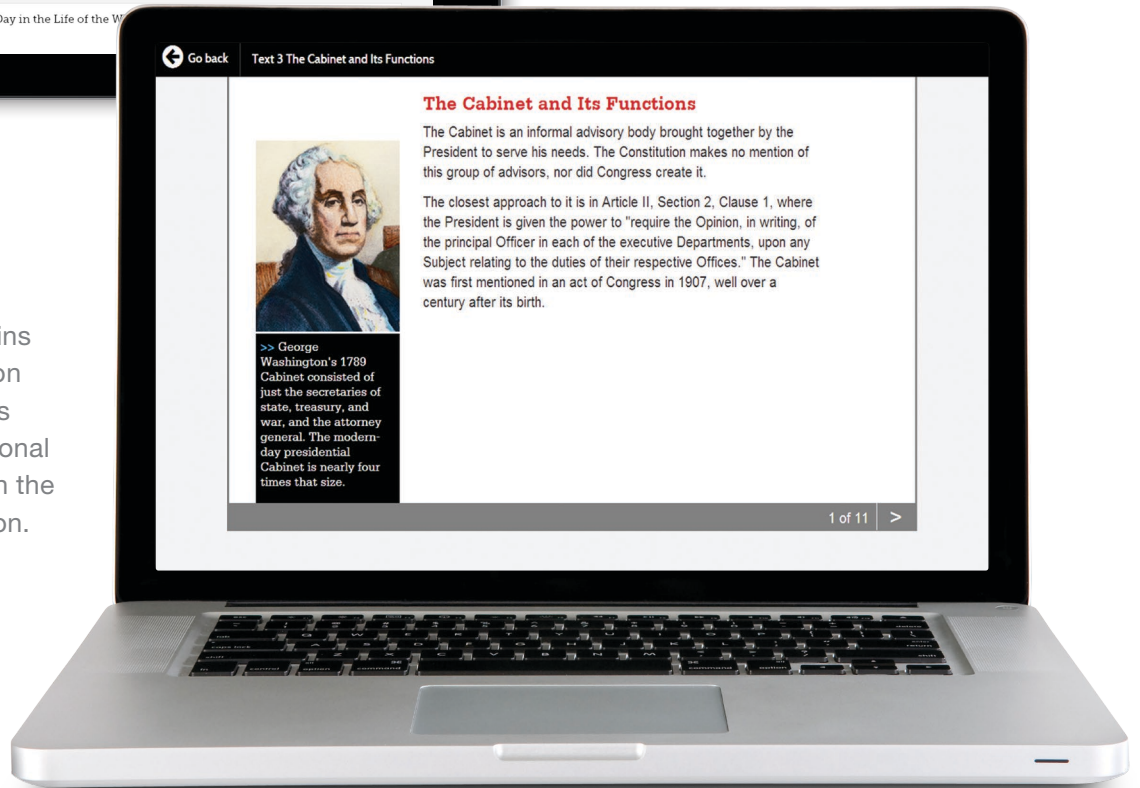


Lesson:

- 2 Within each topic are several lessons where you will find a variety of diverse resources to support teaching and learning.

Text:

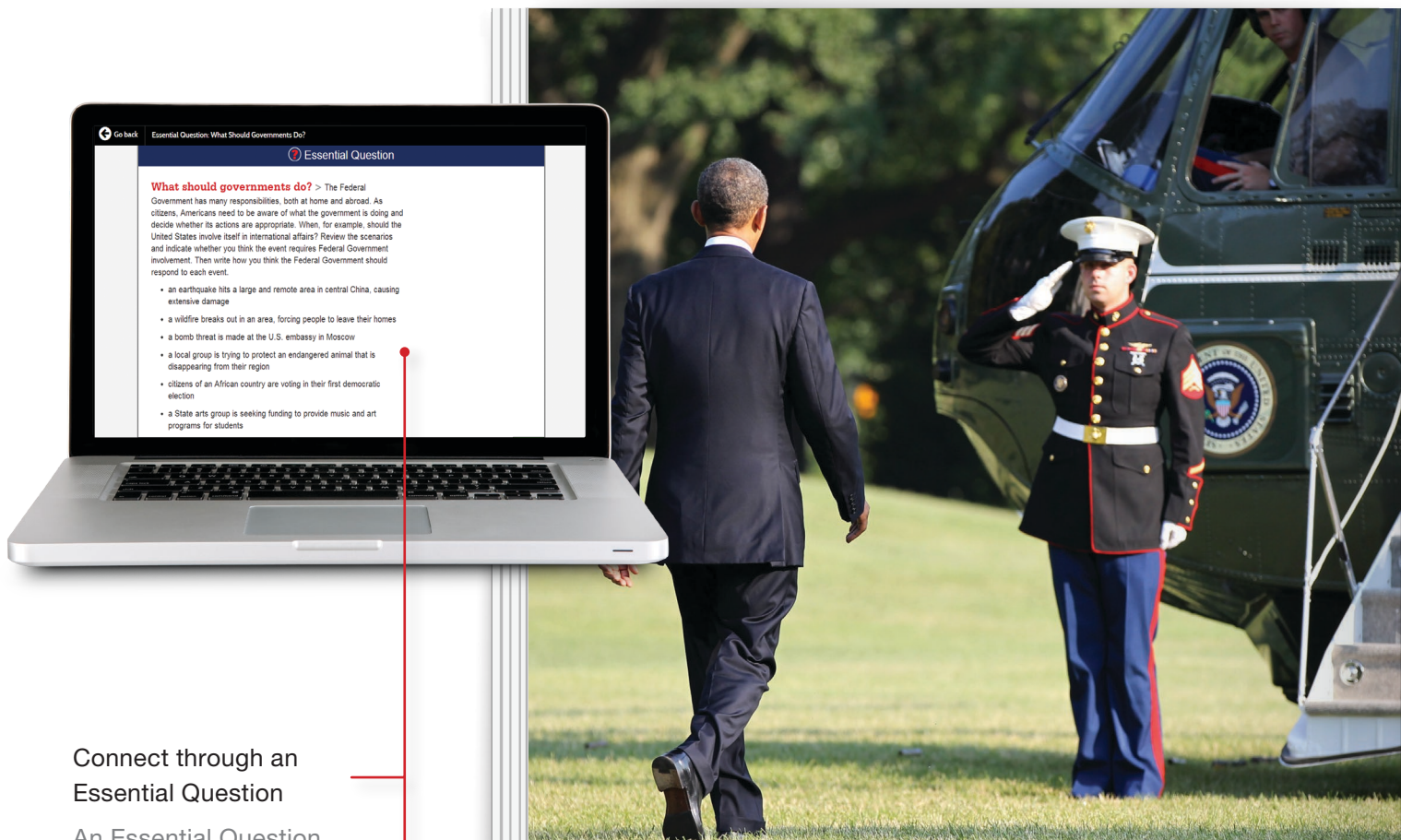
- 3 Each lesson contains chunked information called Texts. This is the same informational text that appears in the print Student Edition.



Program Tour

Introduce the Topic

Start each topic of instruction with a high-impact video story, a launch for inquiry-based learning, and a quick visual overview.



Connect through an Essential Question

An Essential Question connects the chapter lessons and gives learning focus and purpose. Explore it in print and online!

[ESSENTIAL QUESTION] What Should Governments Do?

6

The Executive Branch at Work



Notes: _____



>> President Barack Obama crosses the White House lawn to board Marine One.

Enduring Understandings

- The federal bureaucracy is an effective structure that allows the government to function properly.
- The EOP is composed of the President's closest advisors and several support agencies.
- The 15 executive departments, the heads of which form the Cabinet, do much of the work of the Federal Government.
- Independent agencies were created to perform the work outside of the executive departments' umbrella.
- The State Department plays a major role in the implementation of American foreign policy.
- The departments of Defense and Homeland Security are responsible for national security, which is carried out by the military departments.

SAVVAS realize™ **NBC LEARN**

Watch the [My Story Video](#) to learn more about independent agencies by exploring NASA's role in advancements in technology.

SAVVAS realize™ Access your digital lessons including:
Topic Inquiry • Interactive Reading
Notepad • Interactivities • Assessments

Start with the Enduring Understandings

Each topic opens with Enduring Understandings, allowing students to preview expected learning outcomes.

Start with a Story!

My Story videos help students connect to the topic by hearing the personal story of an individual whose life is related to the content.

Interact with the Page

Realize™ icons throughout the text alert students to corresponding interactive features.

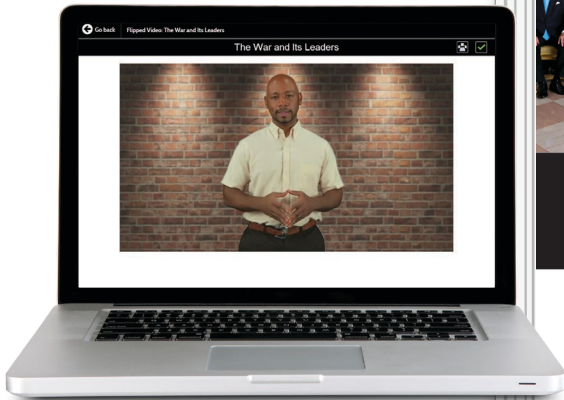
Program Tour

Present Lessons with Rigor

Teach each lesson with text and features that ensure relevancy and rigor.



Editable Presentations are provided for every lesson to support instruction.



Engaging video summaries

Taught by a master teacher, these videos can be used for flipped instruction as remediation for struggling readers or absentee students.

Embedded reading support at the start of each lesson includes Objectives and Key Terms, helping students read and understand informational texts.



>> President Obama poses with his first Cabinet. Today, presidential Cabinet choices are scrutinized for how well they represent American diversity.

Interactive Flipped Video

6.2

Thomas Jefferson performed his presidential duties with the help of two aides, one a messenger and the other his secretary. Like other early Presidents, he paid their salaries out of his own pocket. Indeed, Congress did not provide any money for presidential staff until 1857, when it gave President James Buchanan \$2,500 for one clerk.

>> Objectives

Analyze the structure and functions of the executive branch of government.

Describe the Executive Office of the President.

Explain the duties of the White House, the National Security Council, and the Office of Management and Budget.

Identify other agencies that make up the Executive Office of the President.

Describe the role of the Cabinet and executive departments in the executive branch.

>> Key Terms

Executive Office of the President	civilian
federal budget	George
fiscal year	Washington
domestic affairs	Abraham Lincoln
executive departments	
secretary	
attorney general	

The EOP and the Executive Departments

Structure of the Executive Office of the President

President Jefferson presided over an executive branch that employed, altogether, only some 2,100 people. The situation is remarkably different today. Approximately 2.7 million men and women work in the Obama administration. Two institutions—the Executive Office of the President and the President's Cabinet—are at the center of today's huge executive branch.

Every officer, every employee, and every agency in the executive branch of the Federal Government is legally subordinate to the President. They all exist to help the President—the chief executive—in the exercise of the executive power.

The President's right arm, however, is the **Executive Office of the President** (the EOP). The Executive Office of the President is, in fact, an umbrella agency, a complex organization of several separate agencies staffed by more than 1,800 of the President's key advisers and assistants. President Franklin Roosevelt persuaded Congress to



Context for content

Each lesson begins with a narrative preview that provides context for what students will learn in the coming lesson.

Mileposts for understanding questions act as reading speed-bumps, ensuring students understand what they've read before continuing on—available as open-ended questions in the Student Text or as multiple choice in online Text for instant feedback.

establish the EOP in 1939. It has been reorganized in every administration since then, including the Obama Administration.

The Role of the White House The EOP's nerve center—in fact, the nerve center of the entire executive branch—is an agency now called the White House. Most of the President's key personal and political aides work there.

The two wings on either side of the White House hold the offices of most of the President's staff. These presidential assistants occupy much of the crowded West Wing, which the public seldom sees and where the legendary Oval Office and the Cabinet Room are located.

The White House chief of staff to the President directs all of the operations of the EOP and is among the most influential presidential aides. The counselor to the President and a number of senior advisers are also key members of the President's inner circle.

Several top officials work in the White House Office. A number of assistants and deputy assistants to the President aid the chief executive in such vital areas as foreign policy, defense, homeland security, the economy, political affairs, congressional relations, speech writing, and contacts with the news media and the public.

The staff of the White House Office also includes such major presidential aides as the press secretary, the appointments and scheduling assistant, and the President's physician. The First Lady's very visible place in public life today is reflected by the fact that one of the assistants to the President serves as her chief of staff and one of the several deputy assistants is her press secretary.

The staff of the White House Office now includes more than 450 men and women. The titles of some of the subunits they work for indicate the scope of their responsibilities: The Office of Digital Strategy, Oval Office Operations, the Office of the First Lady, the Office of Cabinet Affairs, the Office of Urban Affairs, and the Office of the Press Secretary.

The National Security Council Most of the President's major steps in foreign affairs are taken in close consultation with the National Security Council (NSC). It meets at the President's call, often on short notice, to advise him in all domestic, foreign, and military matters that relate to the nation's security.

The President chairs the Council. Its other members include the Vice President and the secretaries of state, treasury, and defense. The Director of National Intelligence and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff regularly attend its meetings. The NSC has a

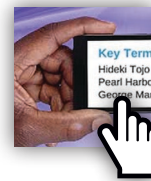


>> President Obama consults with two key aides aboard Air Force One: Chief of Staff Denis McDonough (right) and Deputy National Security adviser for Strategic Communications Ben Rhodes (left).



>> A U.S. delegation in Jordan in 2003. From left: Secretary of State Colin Powell, National Security adviser Condoleezza Rice, Jordanian Queen Rania Al Abdullah, and chief of staff Andy Card.

Interactive Gallery



Interactive Reading Notepad allows students to review lesson objectives, key terms, and academic vocabulary, and provides rigorous close reading support.

See, analyze, and interact

Students can use primary source image galleries throughout the lesson to interact with images that tie to the topic's story content.

Program Tour

Practice Process Skills

Offer your students powerful lessons in Social Studies process skills and provide multiple opportunities for practice with support.

Audio helps struggling readers

Students can listen to the entire text read to them with the online eText. An audio glossary defines key terms.

The Office of Administration is the general housekeeping agency for all the other units in the Executive Office. It provides them with the many support services they must have in order to do their jobs.

2 ANALYZE INFORMATION Analyze the reasons for creating different offices within the EOP.

The Executive Departments

In *The Federalist* No. 76, Alexander Hamilton declared that “the true test of a good government is its aptitude and tendency to produce a good administration.” Given that comment, it seems strange that Hamilton and the other Framers of the Constitution spent so little time on the organization of the executive branch of the government they were creating. Instead, the machinery of federal administration has been built over time to meet the changing needs of the country.

Much of the work of the Federal Government is done by the 15 **executive departments**. Often called the Cabinet departments, they employ nearly two-thirds of the Federal Government’s **civilian** workforce. They are

the traditional units of federal administration, and each of them is built around some broad field of activity.

The First Congress created three of these departments in 1789: the Departments of State, Treasury, and War. As the size and the workload of the Federal Government grew, Congress added new departments. Some of the newer ones took over various duties originally assigned to older departments, and gradually assumed new functions, as well. Over time, Congress has also created and later combined or abolished some departments.

The work done by the executive departments is diverse, covering a vast array of responsibilities. Above all, however, note this: These departments are the major mechanism through which the domestic and foreign policies crafted by Congress and the President are carried out. Domestic policies are those concerned with matters at home, while foreign policies are concerned with matters abroad.

Executive Officers and Their Staffs Each department is headed by a **secretary**, except for the Department of Justice, whose work is directed by the **attorney general**. As you will see, those department heads serve in the President’s Cabinet. Their duties as the chief officers of their specific department take up most of their time, however.

Each department head is the primary link between presidential policy and his or her own department. Just as importantly, each of them also strives to promote and protect his or her department with the White House, with Congress and its committees, with the rest of the federal bureaucracy, and with the media and the public.

An under secretary or deputy secretary and several assistant secretaries aid the secretary in his or her multidimensional role. These officials are also named by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Staff support for the secretary comes from assistants and aides with a wide range of titles in such areas as personnel, planning, legal advice, budgeting, and public relations.

Subunits in the Executive Departments Each department is made up of a number of subunits, both staff and line. Each of these subunits, or agencies, is usually further divided into smaller working units. Thus, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) in the Department of Labor is composed of a number of sections, including, for example, the Standards and Guidance Section and the Whistleblower Protection Programs. OSHA is the main federal agency charged with the enforcement of the safety and health legislation passed by Congress. Approximately 80

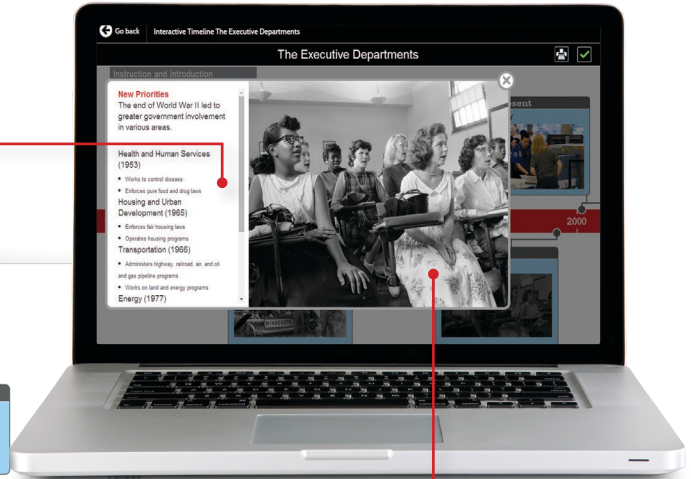


>> Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack and President Barack Obama visit a farm in Iowa during the 2012 drought. Vilsack is one of 15 executive department secretaries.

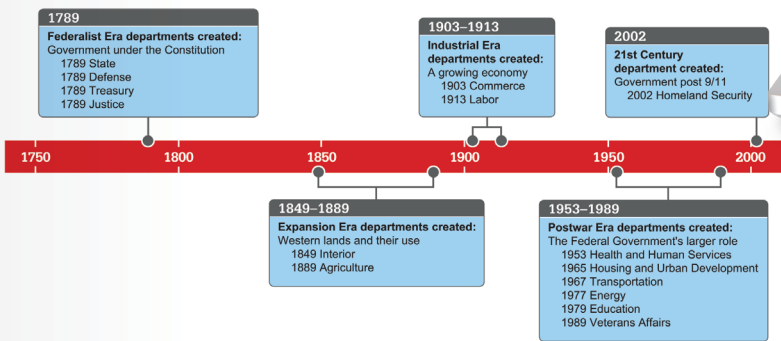


Timelines come to life

Students will continue to investigate the topic story through dynamic interactive timelines. Students build process skills while covering the essential standards.



The Executive Departments Over Time



>> The number of executive departments has more than tripled since 1789. **Analyze Charts** What can you conclude about the reasons for creating executive departments?



Primary sources at point of use provide scaffolded props to support ability to do in-depth analysis and supports key process skills.

percent of the men and women who head OSHA, as well as all the other bureaus, divisions, and major units within each of the executive departments, are career people, not political appointees.

Many of the agencies in executive departments are structured geographically. Much of their work is done through regional and district offices, which, in turn, direct the activities of the agency's employees in the field. In fact, some 90 percent of all of the men and women who work as civilian employees of the Federal Government are stationed outside the nation's capital.

Like any other government entity, the work of the executive departments and their various subunits can sometimes be controversial. Some people, for example, strongly believe that OSHA is necessary to protect the health and safety of American workers. Others, however, believe just as strongly that the agency's rules are confusing, its policies too rigid, and its penalties unreasonable. Still others think that the agency does not do enough to protect workers' rights.

The Executive Departments Today Today, the executive departments vary a great deal in terms of visibility, size, and importance. The Department of State is the oldest and the most prestigious department, but it is also among the smallest, with only some 30,000 employees. The Department of Defense is the largest, with nearly 700,000 civilian workers, and another 1.4 million men and women in the military services.

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) has the largest budget; it accounts for just about a fourth of all federal spending each year. In contrast, the Department of Commerce has the smallest budget and contributes to less than one percent of all federal expenditures.

The Department of Homeland Security became the newest of the executive departments when Congress created it in 2002. The department was formed by combining all or part of 22 existing federal agencies into one unit. It currently employs more than 240,000 people.

IDENTIFY MAIN IDEAS Analyze the reasons why the executive departments have changed over time.

The Cabinet and Its Functions

The Cabinet is an informal advisory body brought together by the President to serve his needs. The Constitution makes no mention of this group of advisors, nor did Congress create it.

The closest approach to it is in Article II, Section 2, Clause 1, where the President is given the power to "require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the duties of their respective Offices." The



Text or online? Your choice

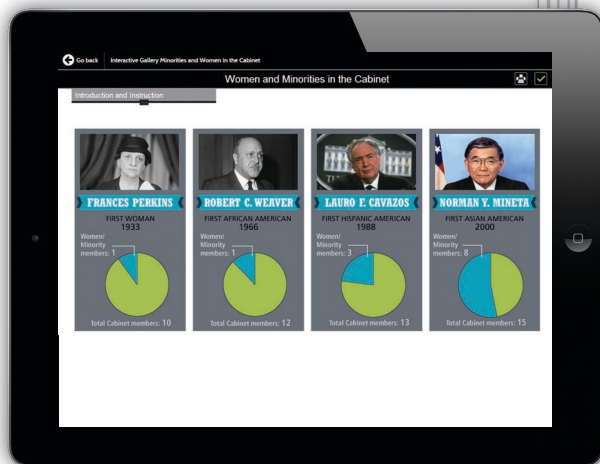
Students can learn content by reading narrative text online or in a printed Student Edition.

Mileposts for understanding questions act as reading speed-bumps, ensuring students understand what they've read before continuing on—available as open-ended questions in the Student Text or as multiple choice in online Text for instant feedback.

Program Tour

Support All Learners

Empower your students to learn independently based on their own interests, learning preferences, and level of standards mastery.



See content through multiple viewpoints.

Online interactive galleries make the printed text come alive. Galleries include numerous primary source photos that help to show different perspectives of an event or topic.

Cabinet was first mentioned in an act of Congress in 1907, well over a century after its birth.

At its first session in 1789, Congress established four top-level executive posts: secretary of state, secretary of the treasury, secretary of war, and attorney general. By his second term, President **George Washington** was regularly seeking the advice of the four outstanding people he had named to those offices: Thomas Jefferson (State), Alexander Hamilton (Treasury), Henry Knox (War), and Edmund Randolph (attorney general). So the Cabinet was born, and it has grown over time.

By tradition, the heads of the now 15 executive departments form the Cabinet. Each of the last several Presidents has regularly added a number of other top officials to the group, including the director of the Office of Management and Budget and the President's chief domestic policy advisor. The Vice President is a regular participant, and several other major figures usually attend Cabinet meetings—today, in particular, the counselor to the President, the White House chief of staff, the United States trade representative, the director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, and the administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

How the President Chooses Cabinet Members

The President appoints the head of each of the 15 executive departments. Each of these appointments is subject to confirmation by the Senate, but rejections have been exceedingly rare. Of the more than 600 appointments made since 1789, only 12 have been rejected. The most recent rejection occurred in 1989, when the Senate refused to confirm President George H.W. Bush's selection of John Tower as secretary of defense.

Many factors influence the President's Cabinet choices. Party is almost always important. Republican Presidents do not often pick Democrats, and vice versa. One or more of a new President's appointees invariably come from among those who played a major role in the recent presidential campaign.

Of course, professional qualifications and practical experience are also taken into account in the selection of Cabinet secretaries. Geography plays a part as well. Each President tries to give some regional balance to the Cabinet. Thus, the secretary of the interior regularly comes from the West, where most of that department's wide-ranging work is carried out. The secretary of agriculture usually comes from one of the farm States in the Midwest and the secretary of housing and urban development often comes from one of the nation's major metropolitan centers.

Interest groups care about Cabinet appointments, and they influence some choices. The secretary of the treasury regularly comes out of the financial world, the secretary of commerce from the ranks of business, the secretary of education from among professional educators, the attorney general from the legal community, and so on.

Other considerations also guide the President's choices: gender and race, management abilities and experience, personal characteristics—these and a host of other factors play a part in the process.

Cabinets Today Today, a President makes Cabinet choices with an eye to racial, ethnic, and gender balance. But this has not always been the case. Thirty-one Presidents had named more than 300 Cabinet officers before Franklin Roosevelt appointed the first woman to that body: Frances T. ("Ma") Perkins, who served as secretary of labor from 1933 to 1945. In 1966, the first African American, Robert C. Weaver, was selected by Lyndon Johnson to head the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Ronald Reagan named the first Hispanic Cabinet officer, Lauro F. Cavazos, as secretary of education in 1988.

Barack Obama's first Cabinet was quite diverse. Its executive branch heads included four women, two Hispanics, and three Asian Americans. One African



>> George Washington's 1789 Cabinet consisted of just the secretaries of state, treasury, and war, and the attorney general. The modern-day presidential Cabinet is nearly four times that size.



Experience history in 3-D

Students will feel like they are part of the story as they use interactive 3-D models.



American, Attorney General Eric Holder, also sat on the original Obama Cabinet; he was the first African American ever to hold his post.

Four of the original Obama Cabinet members served in Congress, two in the Senate and two in the House, and four were governors. Former Energy Secretary Chu is a Nobel Prize winner in physics (1997); Former Veterans Affairs Secretary Shinseki is a retired four-star general and former Army Chief of Staff.

President Obama's second-term Cabinet originally included two African Americans (Attorney General Holder and Transportation Secretary Anthony Foxx), four women (Sally Jewell, Interior; Penny Pritzker, Commerce; Kathleen Sebelius, Health and Human Services; Janet Napolitano, Homeland Security), one Hispanic American (Thomas Perez, Labor), and one Asian American (Eric Shinseki, Veterans Affairs). Secretary Napolitano resigned in 2013, bringing the number of women down to three. Defense Secretary Chuck Hagel is a former Republican senator and a decorated Vietnam veteran. Secretary Foxx is the former mayor of Charlotte, North Carolina.



>> President John Kennedy meets with his Cabinet during the Cuban missile crisis of 1962. The Cabinet is often called together in times of crisis to advise the President.

Interactive 3-D Model

The Role of the Cabinet Cabinet members have two major responsibilities. Individually, each is the administrative head of one of the executive departments. Collectively, they are advisors to the President.

Once a central cog in presidential government, the overall importance of the Cabinet has declined in recent years. Through much of our history, the Cabinet was a principal source of presidential advice. It met frequently, sometimes as often as twice a week, to offer counsel to the chief executive, and its influence could be seen in virtually all areas of public policy.

The growth of other presidential resources—particularly the vast amount of staff assistance centered in the Executive Office of the President—has eclipsed the Cabinet's role, however. Indeed, during his presidency, John Kennedy said that he could see no need to discuss, say, Defense Department matters with his secretaries of labor and agriculture, and he found Cabinet meetings to be "a waste of time."

Presidents and Their Cabinets The growth of the EOP has also given rise to this ongoing question: Who should have the President's ear?

Given the limited number of hours in the day and the seemingly limitless number of issues that need to be addressed, should policy experts trump political strategists, or the other way around? It is often a mix, but there is evidence to suggest that the political strategists are winning out. After leaving his post as secretary of labor in the Clinton administration, Robert

Reich wrote a 1997 book that spoke to this point, aptly titled *Locked in the Cabinet*. Even though Reich had been close friends with both Bill and Hillary Clinton, as a member of the Cabinet he found it exceedingly difficult to get even a few minutes of the President's time.

Still, Presidents do continue to call Cabinet meetings, though certainly not nearly as frequently as was once the case. More often than not, those sessions are held to do such things as show the administration's unified support for some particular presidential policy, rather than to thrash out the details of that matter. Cabinet members still do offer their advice—which need not be taken, of course—to the chief executive. President **Abraham Lincoln** once laid a proposition he favored before his seven-member Cabinet.

Each member opposed it, whereupon Lincoln, who was for it, declared: "Seven nays, one aye: the ayes have it."

William Howard Taft put the role of the President's Cabinet in its proper light nearly a century ago:

The Constitution . . . contains no suggestion of a meeting of all the department heads, in consultation

Point-of-Use Critical Thinking Questions

Prompts help students read, analyze, and understand maps.

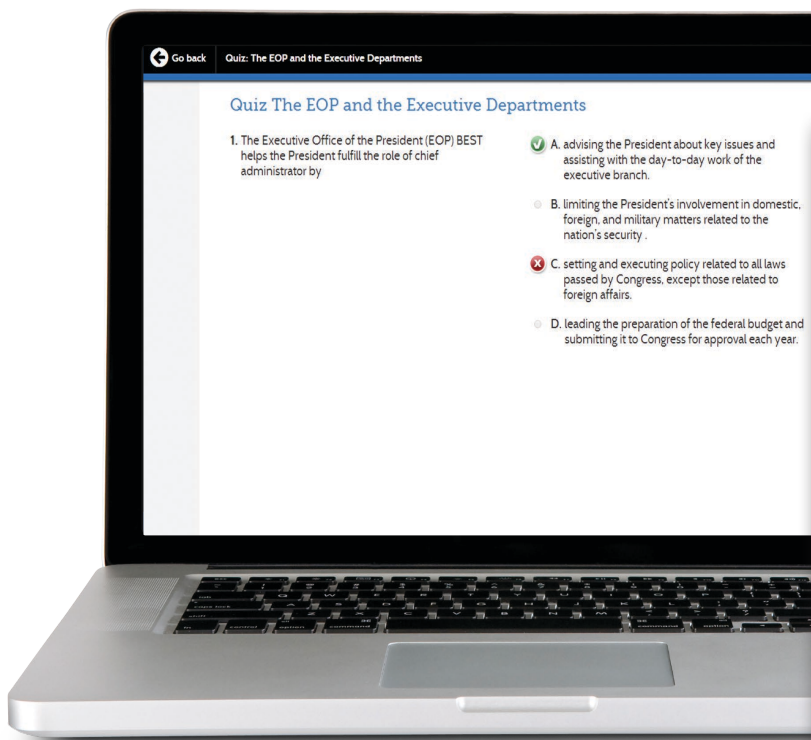


Core Concepts offers review of social studies strands—government, history, geography, culture, economics, and personal finance—as background or for re-teaching.

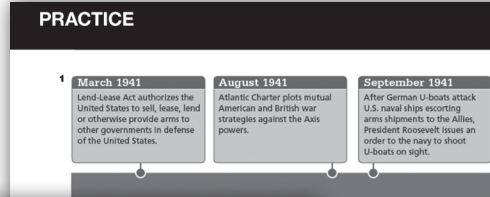
Program Tour

Assess the Lesson and Topic

Students demonstrate their understanding, knowledge, and skills through Lesson Quizzes, Topic Tests, and Topic Inquiry performance assessments. Find numerous opportunities to assess students—both in print and online.



1 Lesson quizzes provide a quick assessment of understanding, with instant feedback.



ASSESSMENT

- Analyze Federalist Papers** Analyze how the Federalist Papers such as Number 51 explain the principles of the American constitutional system of government. Use the quotation below to write a paragraph analyzing the role of bureaucracy in American constitutional government. Consider the following questions: What is bureaucracy? What are the pros and cons of bureaucracy? According to James Madison, what makes a bureaucracy effective? **7.C**
"In framing a government which is to be administered by men over men, the great difficulty lies in this: you must first enable the government to control the governed; and in the next place oblige it to control itself."
—The Federalist, No. 51
- Examine Resources in Foreign Policy** Examine how the U.S. government uses economic resources in foreign policy, and explain the major responsibilities of the federal government for foreign policy. Write a paragraph that examines how the U.S. government uses economic resources in foreign policy. Consider the following questions: What are economic resources used in foreign policy called? How does the United States determine the allocation of these economic resources? How do you think the use of economic resources advances U.S. foreign policy goals? **8.A, 8.B**
- Understand Government Regulations and Identify the Purpose** Identify the purpose of selected regulatory commissions, including the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and understand how government regulation can serve as a restriction to private enterprises. Write a paragraph that examines the purpose of the EPA and how its regulations can serve as a restriction to private enterprises. Consider the following questions: What is the purpose of the EPA? How do the EPA's regulations affect private businesses? How can EPA regulations restrict private businesses? **8.D, 8.E**
- Compare Methods of Filling Public Offices** Compare different methods of filling public offices, including appointed offices at the local, state, and national levels. Analyze the Cabinet and how members are appointed to the Cabinet. Consider the following questions: What is the Cabinet? Traditionally, who makes up the Cabinet? How does a President choose his Cabinet members? Compare how a President chooses his Cabinet to how a mayor fills public offices. **10.A**
- Staff and Line Agencies** Analyze the structure of the executive branch of government, including the executive departments, and evaluate government data using charts. Use the chart below to evaluate the difference between staff agencies and line agencies. Then write a paragraph that answers the following questions: What are the responsibilities of staff agencies? What are the responsibilities of line agencies? What characteristics do staff and line agencies share? What are some examples of staff and line agencies and their functions? **8.B, 20.E**

Staff and Line Agencies

2 Assessment provides comprehensive print review and assessment for each topic.

Notes: _____



3 Practice allows students to take a practice test at the end of each topic. Designed in the same format used in standardized tests.

3 To combat discrimination in the wartime hiring process, Roosevelt signed a fair employment executive order in 1941. This order resulted in—

- A more jobs for U.S. teenagers ranging from ages 14 to 18
- B one million women being hired for jobs typically held by men
- C two million African Americans finding work in defense industries
- D Italian and Japanese Americans getting jobs in the defense industries

4

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF WORLD WAR II

- 10 MILLION PINTS OF BLOOD PLASMA
- 3,500 PARACHUTES
- FAST, POWERFUL JET ENGINES
- SEVERAL NATIONS DEVELOPED RADAR
- THE ALLIES USED NYLON
- PENICILLIN
- ALLIED CODEBREAKERS USED EARLY CALCULATING MACHINES

Based on this graphic, what technology did the United States perfect to keep diseases from spreading among American forces?

- F the use of radar for laser surgery
- G methods of drying blood plasma
- H the mass production of penicillin
- J the mass production of nylon

If you have trouble with...

Question	1
See Lesson	6.2
TEKS	7.B

4 Topic Tests provide a comprehensive assessment. Online tests include higher-order thinking, primary sources, maps, and rigorous, open-ended writing prompts.



Lesson Level Assessment

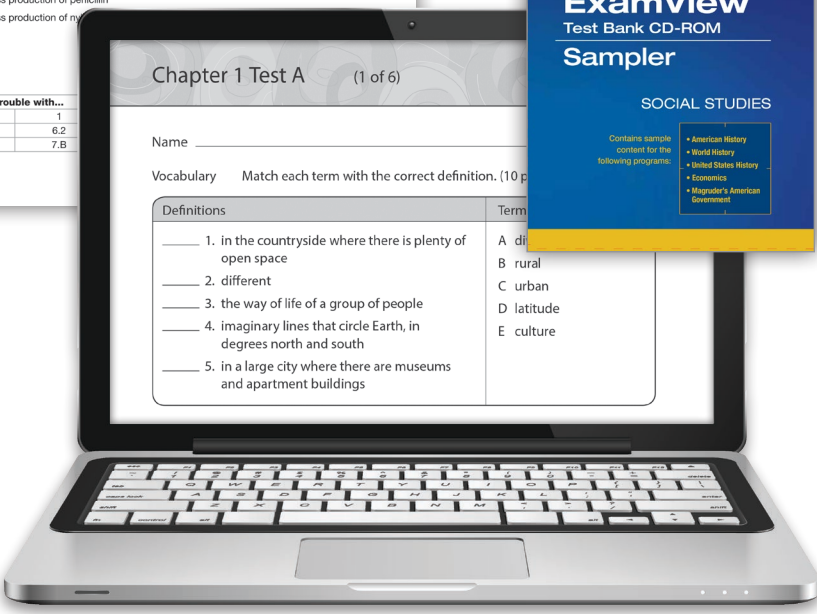
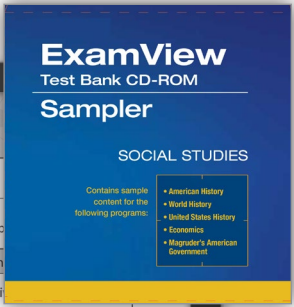
- Reading Checks
- Writing Responses
- Synthesis Activities
- Performance Tasks
- Process Skills Assessment

Topic Level

- Topic Synthesis Activities
- Review and Assessment
- Practice
- Topic Assessments
- Online Tests and Test Banks

Program Level

- Test Prep
- ExamView®



5 ExamView® Create your own test, quizzes, study guides, benchmarks, and worksheets with the ExamView® Test Bank CD-ROM.

Program Tour

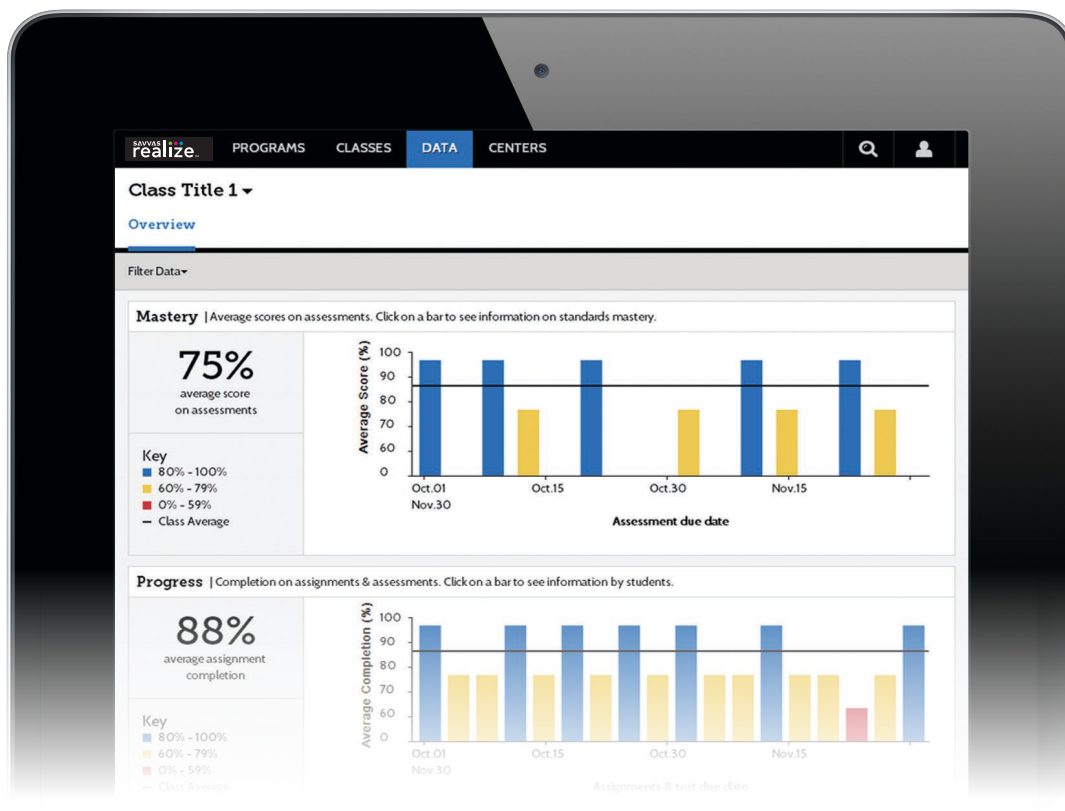
Track Mastery

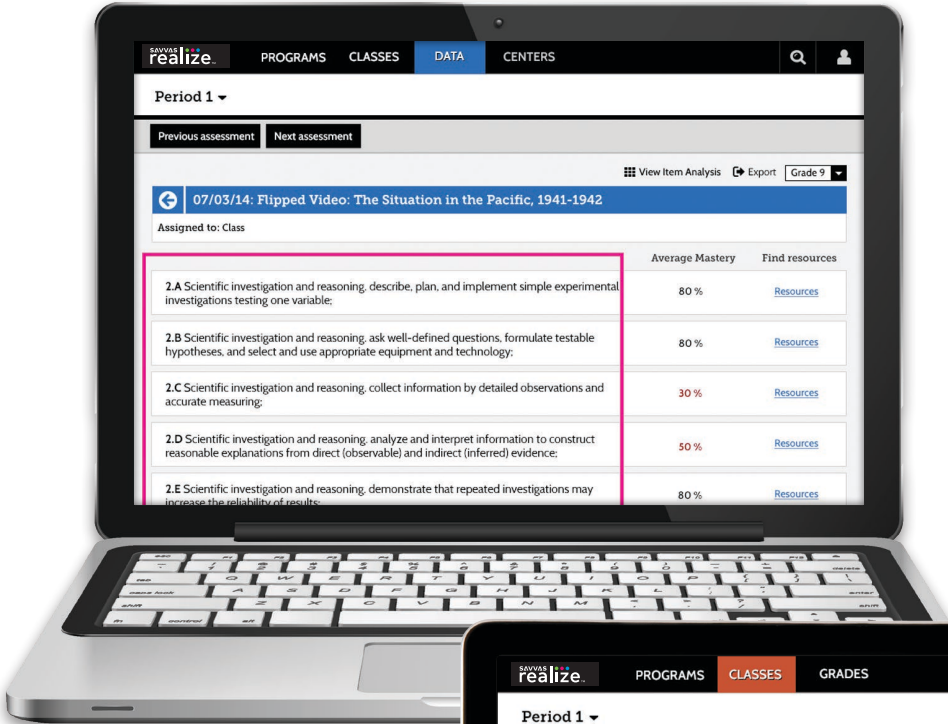
Use data to guide instruction by seeing immediately how classes and individual students are progressing toward mastery.

Visual dashboard of progress

Realize™ generates data to monitor progress and inform instruction:

- Check progress after lessons and chapters
- In-depth, real-time reporting
- Anytime access to detailed information on student mastery, progress, and usage
- Automatic remediation to support struggling students
- Monitor time spent on online assignments and tests

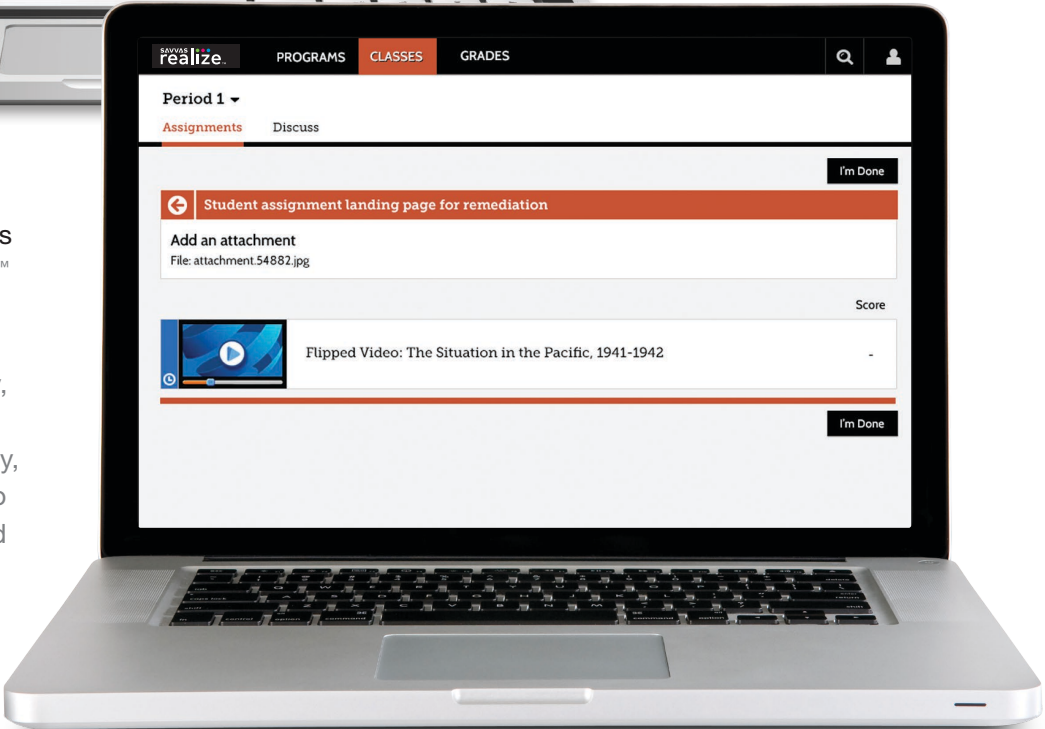




Access personalized class data instantly

Links to additional resources and content help you support individual students who are struggling to understand concepts.

Address individual students easily by using the Realize™ system. As each student completes assignments and assessments, mastery, progress, and usage data are generated automatically, and you can give access to immediate remediation and enrichment.



Notes: _____

For Students

Reimagine Learning for Your Students

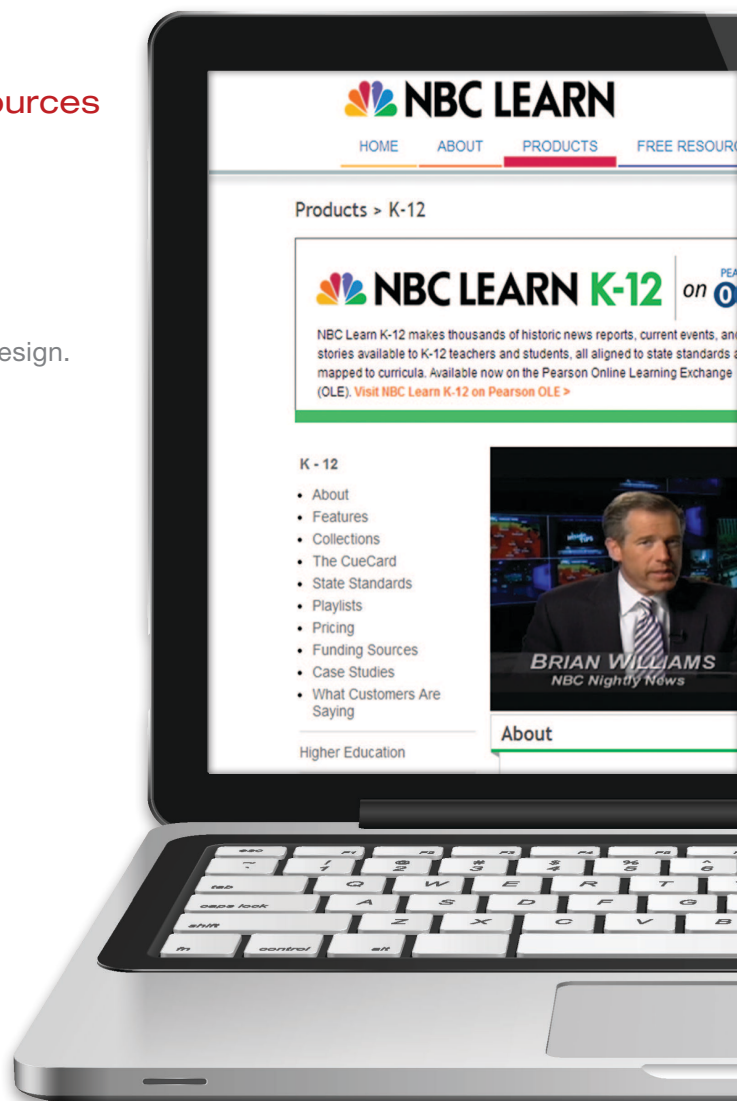
Prepare every student for college, career, and citizenship with this 21st century Social Studies program. Partner with the best educational resources to reimagine learning today.

Realize™ Results with these Student Resources

- **Student Digital Course** allows each student to read text, get assignments, submit answers, take quizzes and tests, and get instant feedback on mastery with remediation and enrichment.
- **Student Text** provides the narrative text, practice, and assessment in a highly readable, magazine-like design.
- **eText** provides an electronic version of the student text with note-taking, highlighting, and reading support including audio.

NBC Learn brings the world into your classroom!

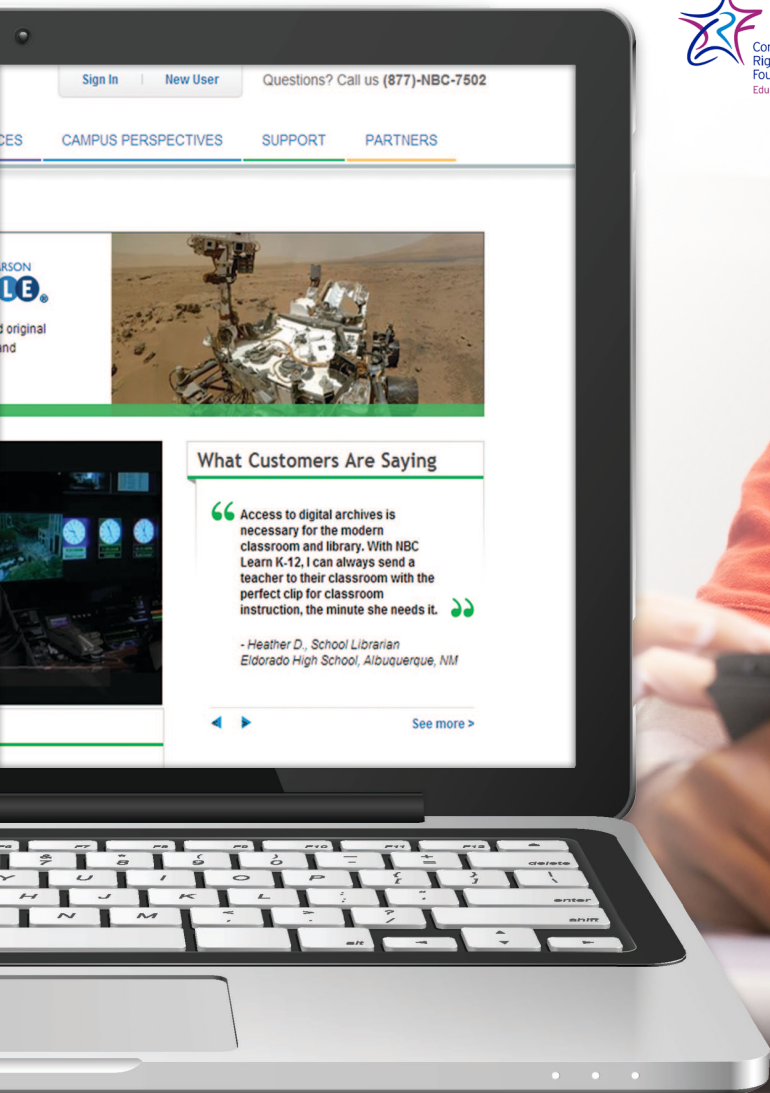
Search and integrate over 16,000 additional highly engaging videos into your course on Realize™. Get up-to-date news and current events.





Buck Institute, Constitutional Rights Foundation, and Savvas make inquiry easy.

Step-by-step support in three different forms of inquiry: Project-Based Learning team project, Document-Based Question individual writing assignment, or Civic Discussion exercise.



For Teachers

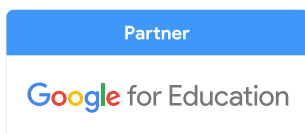
Reimagine Teaching for You

Created in collaboration with educators and students, this program provides comprehensive support for teaching and learning social studies.

Stay current throughout the lifetime of the adoption. Search by standard or keyword to find the latest and most appropriate educational materials.

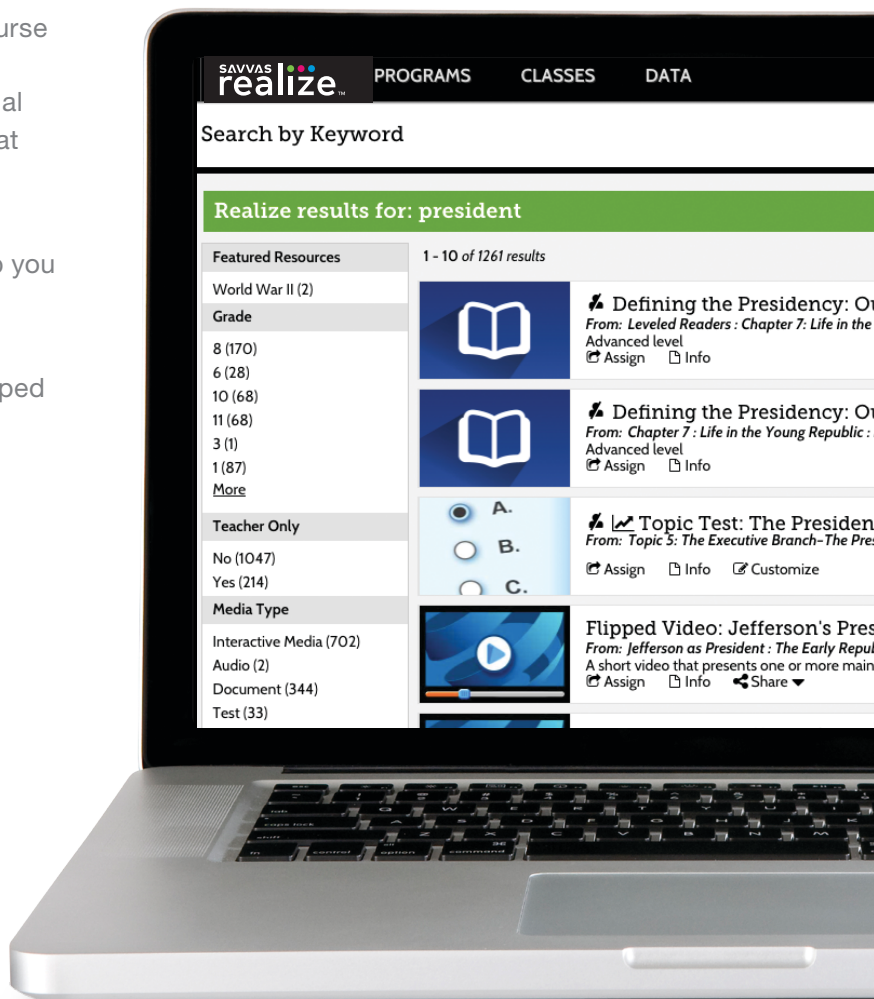
Realize™ Results with these Teacher Resources

- Teacher Digital Course offers complete course content and Teaching Support with lesson suggestions, blackline masters, professional development videos, and other resources at point-of-use in Realize™.
- Teacher's Edition pairs suggestions with preview images of digital resources to help you plan and teach the course.
- Resources DVD-ROM contains offline versions of the interactive features and flipped videos found on the Digital Course.
- ExamView® Test Bank CD-ROM provides ready-made tests and makes it easy to create customized tests.



Google™ Integration

Sharing content, assessments, and rosters is now easier than ever when working with both Savvas Realize and Google G Suite for Education.





Comprehensive Teacher Support

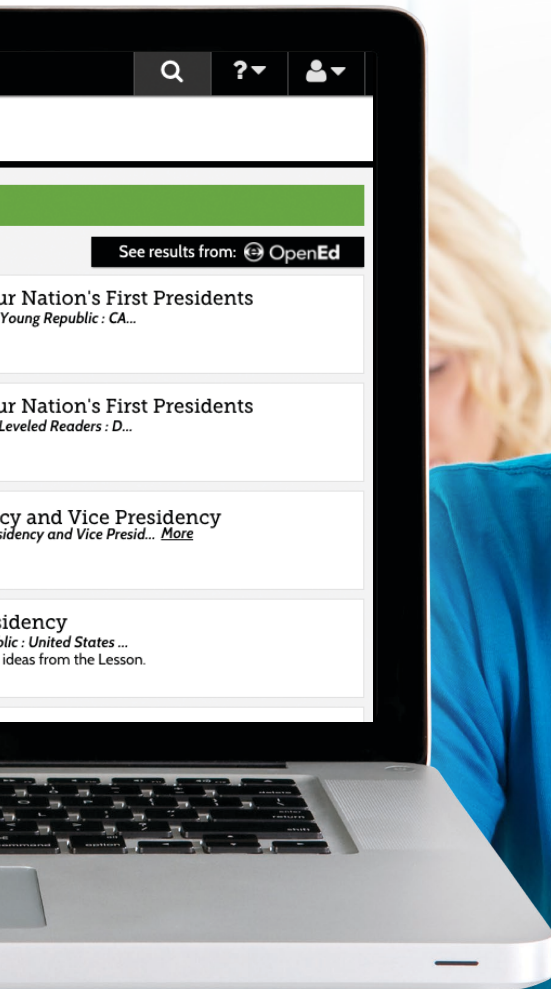
Your choice of 2 formats:



Teacher's Edition



Teacher Support
in Realize™



Savvas Social Studies

Social Studies Reimagined!



Magruder's American Government

- Topic 1: Foundations of Government
- Topic 2: The Beginnings of American Government
- Topic 3: The Constitution
- Topic 4: The Legislative Branch
- Topic 5: The Executive Branch--The Presidency and Vice Presidency
- Topic 6: The Executive Branch at Work
- Topic 7: The Judicial Branch
- Topic 8: Protecting Civil Liberties
- Topic 9: Citizenship and Civil Rights
- Topic 10: Government by the People
- Topic 11: Elections
- Topic 12: Government and the Economy
- Topic 13: State and Local Government
- Topic 14: Comparative Political Systems

0320.KF.LB.Soc581500


SAVVAS
LEARNING COMPANY

Savvas.com
800-848-9500

Copyright © 2020 Savvas Learning Company LLC All Rights Reserved.
Savvas™ and Savvas Learning Company™ are the exclusive trademarks
of Savvas Learning Company LLC in the US and in other countries.

Join the Conversation
@SavvasLearning



Get Fresh Ideas for Teaching
 Blog.Savvas.com