7th SS Southern & Eastern Asia Government

Unit Information

CRCT Domain/Weight: Government/Civics 20%

Purpose/Goal(s):

The intent of this unit is for students to increase their knowledge and understanding of the government characteristics of Southern and Eastern Asia. Students will examine the governance and distribution of power in the region, specifically the government of the countries listed in the standard. The students are expected to identify the type of leadership and how this person becomes the country’s leader. In order to identify the role of the citizen, students will refer back to their previous unit on governance and determine what role the citizen plays in the government.

Content Map: Southern & Eastern Asia Content Map (includes all domains)

Southern & Eastern Asia Study/Resource Guide

Southern & Eastern Asia’s Government/Civics Teacher Notes

Prerequisites: No elementary standards align to Southern & Eastern Asia’s Government/Civics

Unit Length: Approximately 5 days

Southern & Eastern Asia Study Guide [all concepts] | Study Guide KEY

Click on the links below for resources by Essential Question:

EQ 5: What are the similarities and differences between leadership, voting rights, and personal freedoms in India, China, and Japan?
### Essential Question and Standard(s)

5. What are the similarities and differences between leadership, voting rights, and personal freedoms in India, China, and Japan?

**Standard:**

SS7CG7a. [Standard Breakdown]

Compare and contrast the federal republic of The Republic of India, the communist state of The People's Republic of China, and the constitutional monarchy of Japan, distinguishing the form of leadership and the role of the citizen in terms of voting rights and personal freedoms.

### Vocabulary

- Essential*
- Federal republic
- Communist state
- Constitutional monarchy
- The Republic of India
- The People's Republic of China
- Personal freedoms
- Voting rights
- Essential to review:
  - Confederation
  - Autocratic
  - Federal
  - Democratic
  - Oligarchic
  - Unitary
  - Parliamentary Democracy
  - Presidential Democracy

*Essential Vocabulary listed in the Standards

**Supplemental Vocabulary listed in the state frameworks and/or other state document

### Resources [Back to Top]

**Enduring Understanding(s) for the lesson:**

- **Governance** - The student will understand that as a society increases in complexity and interacts with other societies, the complexity of the government also increases.
- **Distribution of Power** - The student will understand that distribution of power in government is a product of existing documents and laws combined with contemporary values and beliefs.
  - Southern & Eastern Asia Activator and Summarizer
  - Southern & Eastern Asia Government ppt
  - Southern & Eastern Asia Government Chart
    - Use the chart to take notes during the ppt; use page two of the government chart sheet as a review of standard SS7CG6 using information about the three specific countries studied in Southern & Eastern Asia.
  - Southern & Eastern Asia Government Venn Diagram
  - Additional
    - China Human Rights Watch Summary
    - Performance Task: Advertising Your Country

### Assessment

- SS7CG7a. Sample Assessment Items
- SS7GC7a. GOFAR CR India Govt
- SS7CG7a. GOFAR CR Comparing India and Japan
SS7CG7: The student will demonstrate an understanding of national governments in Southern and Eastern Asia.

a. Compare and contrast the federal republic of The Republic of India, the communist state of The People’s Republic China, and the constitutional monarchy of Japan, distinguishing the form of leadership and the role of the citizen in terms of voting rights and personal freedoms.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Know:</th>
<th>Understand:</th>
<th>Do:</th>
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| • The term ceremonial leader refers to a person who holds the title as highest leader of a country but has no real political power | • India  
  o Although it is a republic, individual states are more tightly controlled by central government (unitary system)  
  o Prime Minister is the head of government  
  o President is the head of state (ceremonial leader)  
  o It is a Federal Republic  
  o Has a President and Prime Minister  
  o All citizens vote at 18 | • Compare and contrast the governments of India, China, and Japan (DOK 2)  
  • Evaluate characteristics found in charts and/or texts to identify the appropriate country (DOK 3)  
  • Distinguish the form of leadership, voting rights, and personal freedoms in India, China, and Japan (DOK 2) |
| • India  
  o It is a Federal Republic  
  o Has a President and Prime Minister  
  o All citizens vote at 18 | • China  
  o Mao Zedong established the Chinese Community Party (CCP)  
  o Although everyone can vote, they are only allowed to vote for candidates of the CCP  
  o Head of government is Premier  
  o President is mostly ceremonial | |
| • China  
  o It is Communist  
  o Has a President and Premier  
  o All citizens vote at 18 | • Japan  
  o United States helped establish a constitutional monarchy following WWII  
  o Prime Minister is head of government  
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