Key Content/Modeling

WATCH THE VIDEO: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bZ3Wjqp-4Fk

THIS VIDEO SHOWS THE STORY BEHIND THE U.S. CONSTITUTION, BILL OF RIGHTS AND THE DIFFERENT LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT.

STUDENTS WILL READ, TAKE NOTES AND COMPLETE A QUESTION/ANSWER, GRAPHIC ORGANIZER, VOCABULARY CHART USING INFORMATION FROM POWER POINTS.

YOU WILL NEED TO FOLLOW THE THREE POWER POINT SECTIONS TITLED BELOW AND FOLLOW DIRECTIONS FOR ASSIGNMENT.

POWER POINT SECTION 1: U.S GOVERNMENT
POWER POINT SECTION 2: BILL OF RIGHTS
POWER POINT SECTION 3: U.S CONSTITUTION

You Try

- AMERICAN GOVERNMENT: (SLIDES 2-21) QUESTION AND ANSWER
- BILL OF RIGHTS: (SLIDES 22-34) VOCABULARY FLIP CHART
- THE CONSTITUTION: (SLIDES 35-54) ILLUSTRATION CHART

What am I learning?
LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT
BILL OF RIGHTS
U.S CONSTITUTION

How do I know I learned?

Learning Evidence in 1-3 Descriptors
I CAN PROVIDE YOU WITH THE 3 LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT AND FUNCTION IN THE U.S.
I CAN NAME THE 10 BILL OF RIGHTS AND PROVIDE AN EXAMPLE FOR EACH.
I CAN ILLUSTRATE THE 7 PRINCIPLES OF THE CONSTITUTION

Self-Assessment

Reflect on your learning! How well did you understand? Rate yourself. 1- I still have questions, 2- I get it. 3- I could teach someone this

Extra Learning Opportunities

WATCH ADDITIONAL VIDEOS ON YOUTUBE.COM OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION, BILL OF RIGHTS, AND LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT

Priority Standard(s):
RI7.2: Determine two or central ideas in a text and analyze
RI7.4: Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text

Show me what you know (Proof of learning)
SUBMIT THE FOLLOWING TO MR. TERRIBLE’S EMAIL AT JTERRIB@TACOMA.K12.WA.US
QUESTION AND ANSWER ON A PIECE OF PAPER OF TYPES OF GOVERNMENT
VOCABULARY FLIP CHART OF 1ST 10 BILL OF RIGHTS
ILLUSTRATION CHART OF PRINCIPLES OF THE CONSTITUTION
Grade: 6th
ATTACHED IS A SET OF 3 DIFFERENT POWER POINT PRESENTATIONS.

EACH POWER POINT PRESENTATION INCLUDES INFORMATION FOR STUDENTS TO READ, TAKE NOTES AND COMPLETE AN ASSIGNMENT.

TOPIC OF POWER POINT SLIDES

- AMERICAN GOVERNMENT: (SLIDES 2-21)
- BILL OF RIGHTS: (SLIDES 22-34)
- THE CONSTITUTION: (SLIDES 35-54)
LEARNING OBJECTIVE: GAIN AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE ROLE OF THE 3 BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.
1. TAKE NOTES ON EACH SLIDE ON A PIECE OF PAPER TO HELP ANSWER PROBLEMS AT THE END OF POWER POINT.

2. AFTER FINISHING NOTES, ANSWER PROBLEMS 1-8 FROM SLIDES 19-20 ON A PIECE OF PAPER.
The American system of government is established by the United States Constitution.

There are three separate but equal branches of government.
3 Branches of Government:

Executive

Legislative

Judicial
Our government is a system of checks and balances.

Executive Branch

Legislative Branch

Judicial Branch
Let's take a closer look at our government.
Includes Congress

1. Senate

2. House of Representatives

Main job: make laws

U. S. Capitol Building
The Senate

- 100 members
- 2 from each state
- Each Senator serves for 6 years
- Candidates must be: 35 years old and live in the state they represent
Number of representatives depends on the population of each state.

Each representative serves for 2 years.

Candidates must be: 25 years old and live in the state they represent.
Executive Branch

- Includes the President
- Main job: carry out laws
- Serves for 4 years
So You Wanna Be the President?

- 35 years old
- Citizen of the United States
- Resident of the United States for 14 years
After you're elected...

“I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.”
1. The president tosses the first ball of baseball season!

2. If the president is unable to fulfill his or her duties, the vice president must take over.

3. When George Washington became president at the age of 57, he only had one tooth left!

4. George Washington started as president with a salary of $25,000 per term.

5. Woodrow Wilson didn’t have to go to school until he was 9 years old.

6. Jimmy Carter could read 2,000 words per minute!
The White House

Welcome to the White House
Let's Tour the White House!
Includes The Supreme Court

Main job: decide what laws mean
The Supreme Court

- 9 members
- Appointed by the President
- Serve for the rest of their lives
1. What are the 3 branches of government?
   Legislative, Executive, and Judicial

2. Congress is made up of ____________ and ____________.
   The Senate and House of Representatives

3. How many Senators are from each state?
   2

4. Which branch of government includes the President?
   Executive Branch
5. What is the job of the Executive Branch?
Carry out laws

6. Who is the current President of the United States?
Donald Trump

7. What is the job of the Judicial Branch?
Decide what laws mean

8. How long do Supreme Court justices serve?
For the rest of their lives
LEARNING TARGET

• STUDENTS WILL GAIN AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE UNITED STATES BILL OF RIGHTS AND HOW IT PROTECTS PEOPLE.
ASSIGNMENT: The Bill of Rights Flip Chart
The First 10 Amendments to the Constitution

• CREATE A Flip Chart of the Amendments. (need paper)
• Number Amendment on one side of the paper.
• Provide information about the amendment on the other side of paper.
• Draw pictures for all ten amendments.
The 1st Amendment guarantees freedom of religion, speech, the press, assembly, and petition.

This means that we all have the right to:
- practice any religion we want to
- to speak freely
- to assemble (meet)
- to address the government (petition)
- to publish newspapers, TV, radio, Internet (press)
2nd Amendment

- The 2nd Amendment protects the right to bear arms,
  - the right to own a gun.
3rd Amendment

• The 3rd Amendment says “No soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner”
• This means that we cannot be forced to house or quarter soldiers.
4th Amendment

• The 4th Amendment protects the people from unreasonable searches and seizures.
  • The police must have a warrant to enter homes. It also means the government cannot take our property, papers, or us, without a valid warrant based on probable cause (good reason).
5th Amendment

- The 5th Amendment protects people from being held for committing a crime unless they are properly accused.
  - You may not be tried twice for the same crime (double jeopardy)
  - You don’t have to testify against yourself in court. (Self-incrimination)
6th Amendment

• The 6th Amendment guarantees a speedy trial
• an impartial jury (doesn’t already think you are guilty)
• that the accused can confront witnesses against them
• the accused must be allowed to have a lawyer
7th Amendment

- The 7th Amendment guarantees the right to a speedy civil trial.
  - A civil trial is when someone sues someone else.
  - A criminal trial is when the state tries to convict someone of a crime.
8th Amendment

- The 8th Amendment guarantees that punishments will be fair and not cruel. Additionally, that extraordinarily large fines will not be set.
9th Amendment

• Powers Reserved to the People
  • Prevents the government from claiming that the only rights people have are those listed in the Bill of Rights
10th Amendment

• Powers Reserved to the States
  • Protects the states and the people from an all-powerful federal government. It establishes that powers not given to the national government— or denied to the states—by the Constitution belongs to the states or the people.
7 Principles of the Constitution

How Does the Constitution Work?
Learning Objective:

- Students will create a visual image to explain the seven principles of the Constitution.
DRAW CHART BELOW

7 Principles Of the Constitution
7 Principles Chart

- Write name of principle (slides 5-11) in one section of chart.

- Write the definition of principle.

- Provide an example.
Popular Sovereignty

- **Definition** – The belief that people can and should govern themselves; *the people rule*.

- **Example** – People can run for office, campaign for individuals who run, or protest decisions made by others. Rule is not passed down based on blood line, or military coup.
Republicanism

• Definition – People vote for people to represent their views in government. (Representative Government)

• You can’t have the whole population vote on everything, so you vote on people who share similar beliefs and allow them to vote.

• Direct election of Senators and Representatives.
Federalism

- **Definition** – Power is shared by the state and federal government.

- In our system, the national government does have ultimate authority, but states have a lot to say in what goes on as well.

- Powers for the national government = delegated powers,

- Powers for the state government = reserved powers,

- Powers shared between the national and the state are *concurrent* powers.
Separation of Powers

- **Definition** – The Federal government is divided into 3 branches - Executive, Legislative, and Judicial.
- This system prevents any one branch from gaining too much power and turning the country towards tyranny.
- Remember Charles de Montesquieu!
Checks and Balances

- **Definition** – Each of the 3 branches of government has a check on the other 2 branches. This balances power between the 3, ensuring that none of the branches seizes control.

- **Example** – Federal judges are nominated by the President, but have to be approved by Congress.

- **Bills** must be passed by both houses of the legislative branch, signed by the president, and can even be challenged in the courts.
Limited Government

- Definition – Everybody has to follow the same laws, even members of the government.
- If a Representative committed a crime, he/she would face a trial just like everybody else.
Individual Rights

- Definition – Personal liberties (Unalienable Rights) and privileges that people are born with and can not be taken away.

- The Bill of Rights, the first Ten Amendments, was created to specifically ensure the rights of the people.
ASSIGNMENT

- Take a closer look at each principles on slides 13-20.
- Brainstorm ideas on ways to draw your principle into an illustrated picture using symbols and labels.
- Once you are ready, you may use paper to illustrate your principal in a way that will help explain it to others. Be sure to label your principle on your paper.
“We the People...” Our Constitution begins with the idea of popular sovereignty. The Founding Fathers began the U.S. Constitution with this important principle, which means that power, begins with the people.

This principle is best reflected in the Preamble, Article I and in Amendment 9. Popular sovereignty is the thought that the average citizen can be trusted to make important decisions that affect his or her life and the lives of other Americans. Throughout American history, more and more citizens were permitted to participate in the democratic process. The idea that power can begin from the ground up; that a group of people can exercise that power and change their society for the better is an exciting idea in human history.

Illustrated Hint– To help with your drawing, imagine something small and weak, but when this small being joins up with many other small beings, they can become a large and powerful force.
The Founders looked to their local state governments to best govern over their own local needs. At the same time they recognized the need for a strong, national government that would protect them and help regulate their commerce. The solution was the balance of federalism.

Federalism is the sharing of powers between the state governments and the national government. When the Founding Fathers wrote the U.S. Constitution, one of their challenges was creating a strong national government, which at the same time respected the rights of the state governments. How did they ensure that one did not trample onto the other? The Constitution states that the federal government has specific powers such as coining money or defending the country. At the same time, the state governments also have powers that are reserved to them, such as creating schools. Finally there are powers they share such as the power to tax.

Illustrated Hint - To help with your drawing, imagine two separate, different objects that still share something in the middle.
Another idea that the Framers of the Constitution agreed upon was the idea that citizens should be able to elect their leaders. In a republic, the citizens vote for what or whom they think will be best for the general public good.

This principle of the Constitution is not to be confused with the Republican political party, which shares a similar name. To help you remember what republicanism means, take the first 3 letters of the word, R-E-P and use it to remind yourself of the word REPRESENTATIVE.

Voters choose representatives to exercise the power that they give to them. Republicanism is best found in the Preamble and in Article I of the Constitution.

Illustrated Hint – To help with your drawing, imagine someone temporarily handing over power to someone else. They are to be trusted to make decisions for the general good of all.
This principle of the U.S. Constitution divides powers into three separate groups or branches of government. The reason the Framers chose this was because they wanted to ensure that no one person or group of people had too much power. Their idea originated from the way the English government had developed into three separate groups: the monarchy, the House of Lords and the House of Commons. Instead the U.S. Constitution divides power into the executive branch, the legislative branch and the judicial branch.

Each branch has its own unique responsibilities and powers, including powers over the other branches. These branches are described in Articles I, II and III.

Illustrated Hint – To help with your drawing, imagine something that has three different parts, each with its own unique characteristics, yet still a part of the whole.
This principle of the Constitution is closely connected with Separation of Powers. The Founding Fathers wanted to make sure that the three different branches of government, the legislative, executive and judicial, would be able to limit each other’s powers. In this way they control certain powers as well as share other powers with them.

For example, the President can appoint ambassadors or federal judges, but only with the approval of the Senate, the upper house of Congress. You will find the principle of Checks & Balances throughout Articles I, II, and III. This is a very important way to protect the citizens’ liberties and ensure that no one group of people becomes too powerful.

Each branch always has the other two branches looking over their shoulder.

Illustrated Hint- To help with your drawing, imagine a product or process that doesn’t work unless several keys are turned or buttons are pushed, each being a separate branch checking the powers of the other. Or imagine a person or animal that starts something but is quickly put back into line by another person or animal.
LIMITED GOVERNMENT

- The idea of Limited Government can be traced in English history back to the Magna Carta, when the nobles first restricted the power of the King in 1215.
- When the Founding Fathers wrote the U.S. Constitution they recognized the need to express that the government’s powers were limited.
- Government leaders could not abuse their powers; they were not above the law. This was an important step in ensuring that the citizens’ liberties were protected. The principle of Limited Government can be found in Articles I, II, III.
- Illustrated Hint- To help with your drawing, imagine something or someone that is being restricted or told no. They are not more special than everybody else.
INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS

- In the Preamble of the Constitution it states “...to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity...” This principle guarantees that citizens possess basic rights and liberties. This idea can be traced back to Thomas Jefferson’s quote on, “life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness...” in the Declaration of Independence, borrowed from the philosopher John Locke. Locke had argued that all human beings were born with three natural rights, life, liberty and property and the purpose of government was to protect those rights.

- The Founders debated the best way to do that, but in the end, the Constitution was amended to include the protection of certain rights, which can be found in the Bill of Rights.

- Illustrated Hint – To help with your drawing, imagine something or someone who can do something because they have a permission slip.
1. How does the Constitution reflect the democratic principle of popular sovereignty?

2. Which principle protects the right of the people to decide about issues by voting?