

September 24th, 2019

Mr. Ruether

Welcome!

Write your answers down in your notebook!

- What are 2-3 takeaways from Unit One?
- What are you most excited about for studying the government?
- What are you most nervous about for studying the government?

Civics Online Textbook

- **Step 1:** Go to: <https://launchpad.classlink.com/Issaquah> (or Google "Classlink Issaquah"). You will see the district logo on the login screen.
- **Step 2:** Log onto ClassLink with your **network username**. The first 4 letters of your last name, first 3 letters of your first name, and your two-digit graduation year. Example: SmitJoe20.
- Your password is the same as your regular **network password**. This is what you use when you log onto the computer at school.
 - **Step 3:** Click on the TCI icon.
- **Step 4:** The first time you may be asked for your teacher's email address. Typically it is their last name, first initial @issaquah.wednet.edu. Then select your class from the list that pops up.
- *Depending on the browser you are using; you may be asked to install an extension. Follow the instructions on the screen to install the extension.*

Warm Up!

Use your stick notes and respond to each question:

- What is authority?
- Who has it?
- How did they get it?

Once you are done, please put your S.N. on the wall and have a seat!

Personal Power Assessment

- Make a list of all the individuals, institutions, and circumstances that have power over you. For each item, briefly describe how it has power over you.
- Now make a list of all the individuals, institutions, and circumstances in which you have power. For each item, briefly describe how you have power.
- Summarize how these relationships each make you feel, when you have the power and when others have power of you.

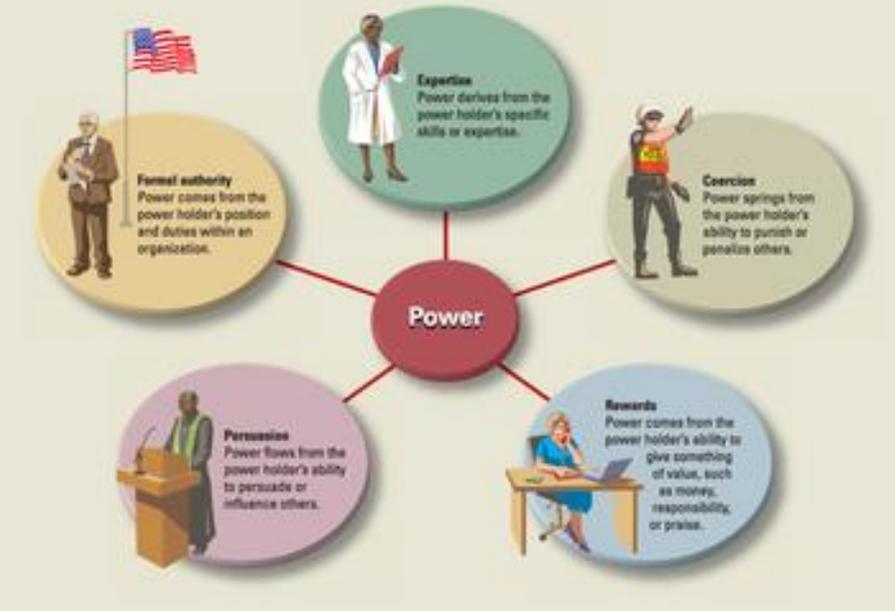


Conversation Street

- What are your assumptions around *power*?

Five Sources of Power

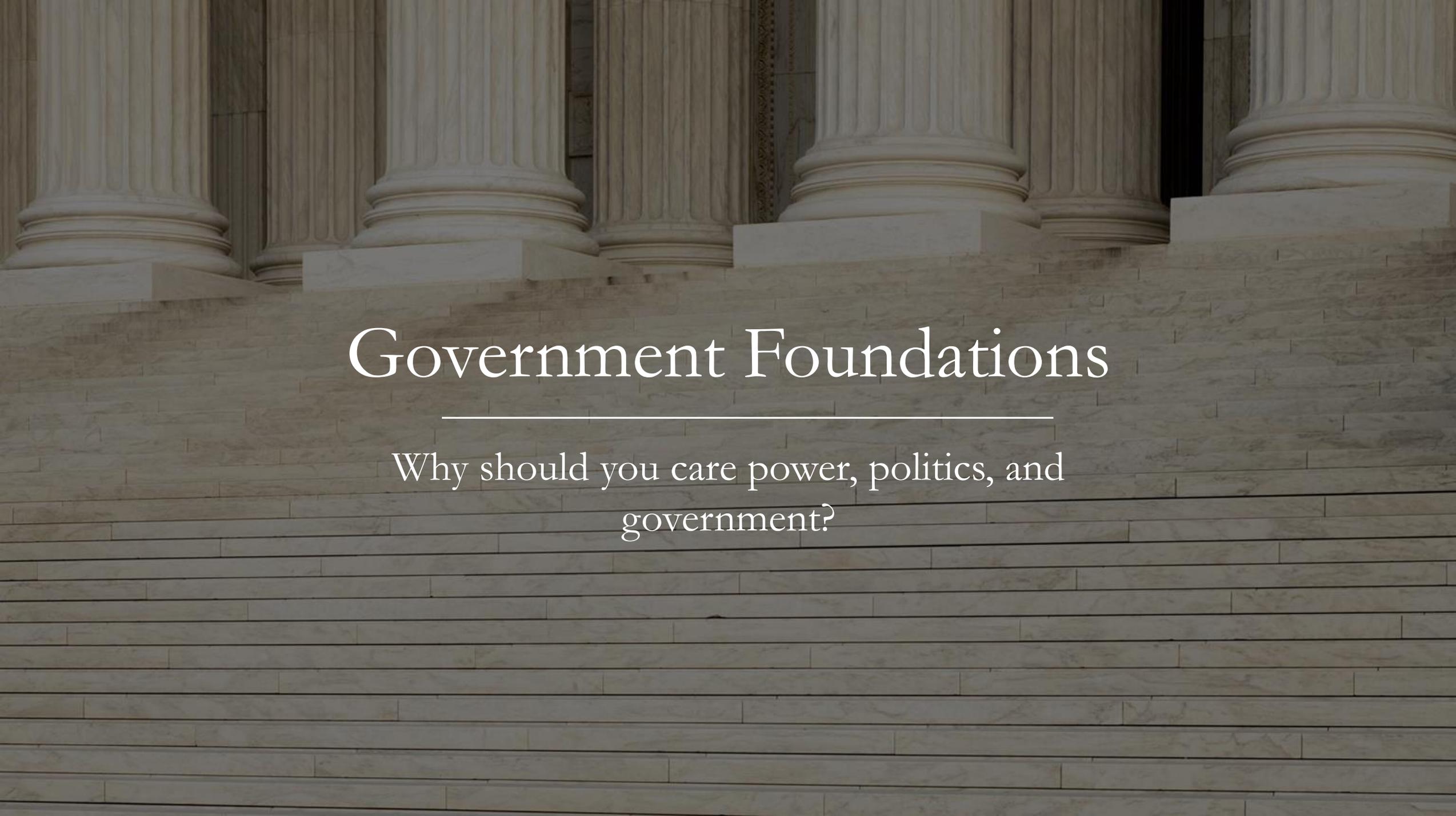
This diagram shows five sources of power exercised by people in a variety of roles. Political leaders often combine these sources of power to get citizens to act in a certain way. For example, a president might speak to the nation (combining formal authority and persuasion) about offering tax breaks (a reward) to people who buy fuel-efficient cars.



Sources of Power

The Fab Five

- **Expertise**- derives from the power holder's specific skills or expertise
- **Coercion**- ability to punish or penalize others
- **Rewards**- ability to give something of value, such as money, responsibility, or praise
- **Persuasion**- ability to persuade or influence others.
- **Formal Authority**- comes from the power holder's position and duties within an organization



Government Foundations

Why should you care power, politics, and
government?

Definitions

Please define the following words in your notes:

- **Authority, Government, Power**
- **Legitimacy, Public Good, Nation-State**
- **Sovereignty, Politics, Institution**



Words to Remember

Authority- the legal right and power to give orders and enforce rules

Government- institutions and officials organized to establish and carry out public policy

Power- the ability to cause others to behave as they might not otherwise choose to do

Legitimacy- legitimacy the quality of being accepted as an authority, often applied to laws or those in power

Public Good- a product or service that is available for all people to consume, whether they pay for it or not

More Words

Nation-State- an independent state, especially one in which the people share a common culture

Sovereignty- the right to exercise supreme authority over a geographic region, a group of people, or oneself

Politics- the process and method of making decisions for groups, generally applied to governments though also seen in other human interactions

Institution- an established organization, especially one providing a public service, and the rules that guide it

Quotations about Power

- Who said the quote?
- Record them in your notes
- Assign each quotation a “truth ranking” from 1 to 5
 - (1 = never true, 3= sometimes true, 5 = always true)

"Our scientific power has outrun
our spiritual power. We have
guided missiles and misguided
men."

Martin Luther King Jr. Strength to Love, 1963

"Power tends to corrupt, and
absolute power corrupts
absolutely."



Lord Acton, Letter to Bishop Mandell Creighton, 1887

"It is not power that corrupts but fear. Fear of losing power corrupts those who wield it and fear of the scourge of power corrupts those who are subject to it."

Aung San Suu Kyi "Freedom from fear" speech, 1990

"Political power grows out of the
barrel of a gun."

Mao Zedong

"Above all, we must realize that no arsenal, or no weapon in the arsenals of the world, is so formidable as the will and moral courage of free men and women."

Ronald Reagan, First Inaugural Address, 1981

"When I despair, I remember that all through history the ways of truth and love have always won. There have been tyrants, and murderers, and for a time they can seem invincible, but in the end they always fail."



Mohandas Gandhi

When the power of love overcomes the love of power, the
world will know peace.

Jimi Hendrix

The men who create power make an indispensable contribution to the Nation's greatness, but the men who question power make a contribution just as indispensable.

John F. Kennedy, Speech at Amherst College, 1963

What is the difference between power and authority?

Power= ability to influence behavior

Authority= legal right to give orders and enforce rules

Reflections on Power



1. Which of the quotations do you think is the most true about power?



2. Which of the quotations do you think is the most true about politics?



3. Which of the quotations do you think is the most true about your own life?

A photograph of the Reichstag building in Berlin, Germany, featuring a prominent glass dome and classical architectural elements. The building is set against a clear sky, and a large crowd of people is visible in the foreground on a grassy area. The text 'Forms of Government' is overlaid in white serif font, centered horizontally and partially underlined.

Forms of Government

Warm Up!



WHAT IS THE PURPOSE
OF GOVERNMENT?



WHAT DOES IT
PROVIDE FOR US?

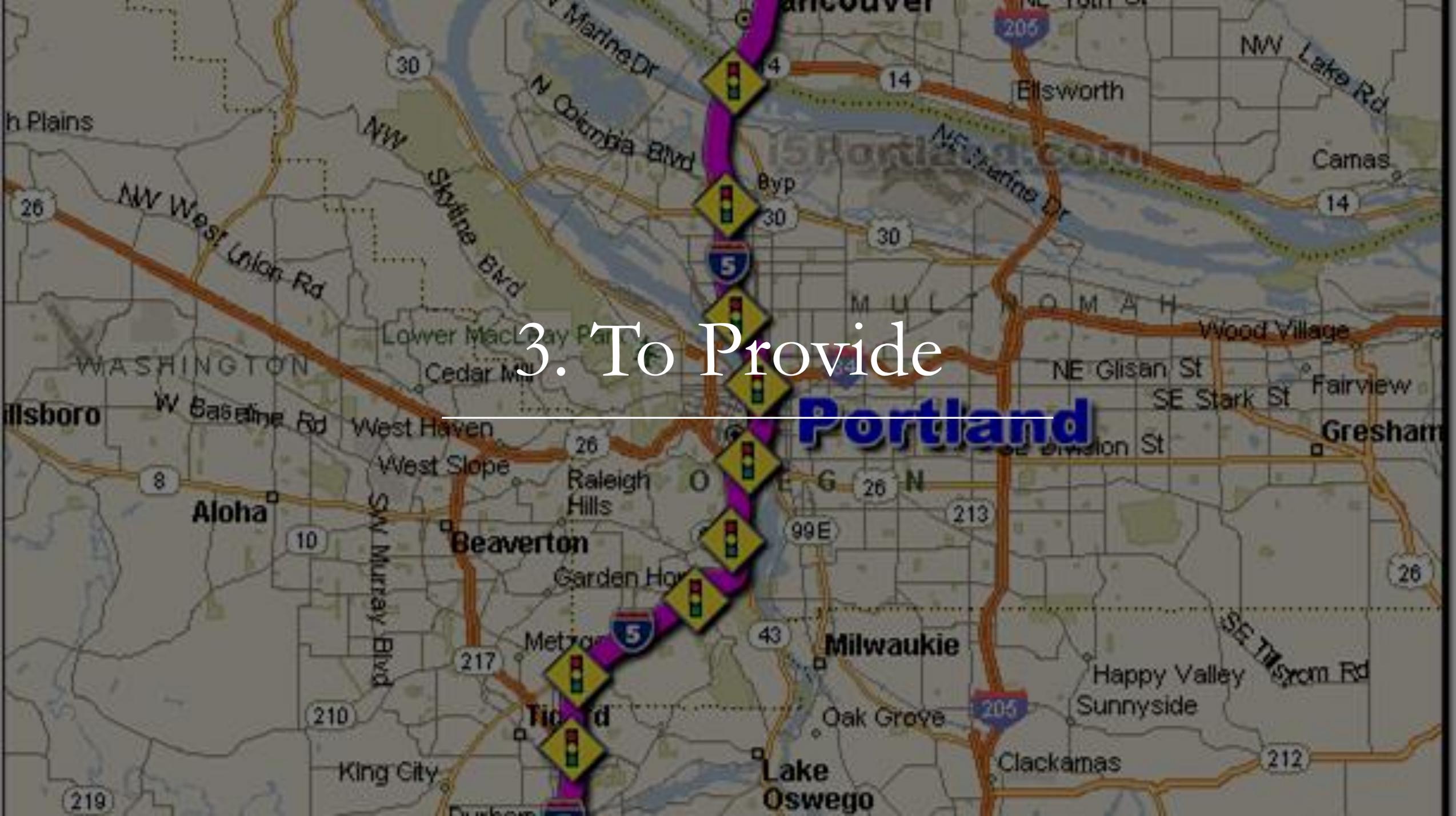
1. To Keep Order



A large crowd of soldiers in military uniforms and caps, with the text "2. To Protect" overlaid in the center.

2. To Protect

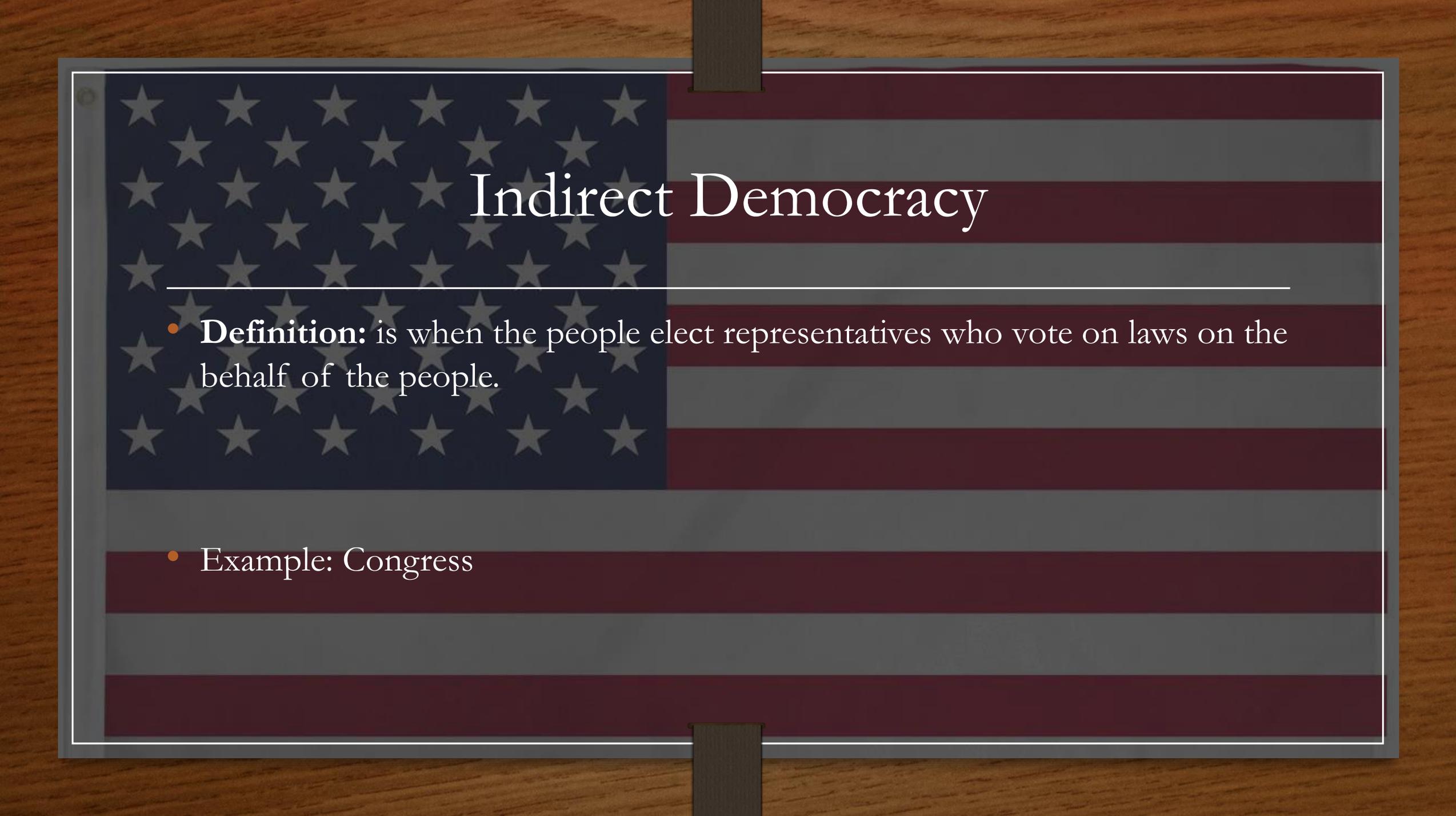
3. To Provide



To Provide: Public Goods

- MAJOR CONCERN FOR MODERN GOVERNMENTS
- TWO IMPORTANT CONCEPTS;
 - 1.NO ONE CAN TAKE ANOTHER'S PUBLIC GOODS.
 - 2.EVERYONE HAS RIGHT TO USE.

Form of Government	The Good Thing About...	The Bad Thing About...	The Ugly Thing About...
anarchy	everyone can do whatever they want whenever they want	people have no protection from each other or other nations	people can be hurt by whichever person or group has power
monarchy	one person in charge means quick decisions	one person in charge means the ruler has power & people do not	a really bad ruler can hurt the people because of their power
oligarchy	a group of people are less likely to be exploited by a single bad ruler	various leaders may not agree; indecisiveness may leave the people vulnerable	a bad group of rulers may take advantage of the people for their own benefit
direct democracy	people are completely in control of their government	people can be divided and indecisive or take advantage of minority groups	majority always gets its way and may oppress some of the people
republic	government exists because people choose and replace representatives themselves	if the people do not pay attention to leaders, bad ones may take power	representatives may become corrupt and hurt the people
totalitarianism	decisiveness	people have no say	ruler or rulers may take everything away from the people



Indirect Democracy

- **Definition:** is when the people elect representatives who vote on laws on the behalf of the people.
- Example: Congress

Direct Democracy

Definition- a system that allows citizens to vote directly for laws and policies.

LS' IRON LAW OF OLIGARCHIES

oligarchy

organization that is run by a few specific individuals



VS.



© Stud

Oligarchy

- **Definition-** a small group of people having control of a country.

Examples: Russia, China, and Iran

Pros and Cons

- It consolidates power with those who have expertise.
- It reduces societal pressures.
- It encourages creative endeavors.
- It encourages a conservative approach.
- It still allows anyone to join.
- It encourages income inequality.
- It inhibits growth over time.
- It can disrupt the economy.
- It can be restrictive.
- It creates puppet leaders.

Monarchy



- **Definition:** POWER IS IN THE HANDS OF A KING, QUEEN, EMPEROR OR EMPRESS.
- IN SOME TRADITIONAL MONARCHIES, THE MONARCH HAS ABSOLUTE POWER.

Pros and Cons

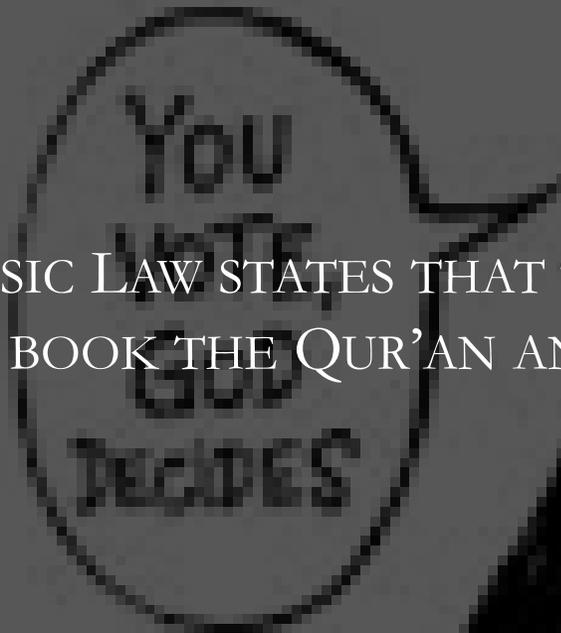
- It does not incur election expenses.
- Succession is *smooth* sailing.
- There is balance in governance.
- Monarchs are suited to rule and have the qualities to run a nation.
- Monarchies usually are revered by the people under their power.
- There is only one person, family or body in control of a country.
- Monarchies have expensive lifestyles.
- If a monarch is oppressive, nothing can be done about it.
- Not all members in order of succession are competent.

Theocracy Explained:

Theocracy

- GOVERNMENTAL RULERS ARE IDENTICAL WITH THE LEADERS OF THE DOMINANT RELIGION

- SAUDI ARABIA'S BASIC LAW STATES THAT THE COUNTRY'S CONSTITUTION IS THE ISLAMIC HOLY BOOK THE QUR'AN AND OTHER RELIGIOUS TRADITIONS.



Pros and Cons

- It operates efficiently.
- Law enforcement efforts are streamlined.
- It is a form of government which has higher levels of societal compliance.
- A theocracy could do amazing things for people in need.
- There is no longer a need to find a compromise.
- Minority groups are not often tolerated within a theocracy.
- It is a governmental structure which encourages discord.
- Businesses can operate only if they follow the same religious principles.
- A theocracy alters fundamental religious beliefs.

Dictatorship

- A COUNTRY RULED BY A SINGLE LEADER. THE LEADER HAS NOT BEEN ELECTED AND MAY USE FORCE TO KEEP CONTROL.

- IN A MILITARY DICTATORSHIP, THE ARMY IS IN CONTROL.

DICTATORS

Pros and Cons

- It can have a deterrent effect on crime.
- Political corruption is taken out of the shadows.
- It can provide effective responses during emergency situations.
- It can provide ruling stability.
- Many dictators come to power through experience.
- It is never a long-term solution to governing.
- Opposition is rarely permitted.
- Laws can be changed at any time.
- It creates a disinterest within the society.
- Ruling by fear is a common action within a dictatorship.



Happy Friday!

Ruether 19-20

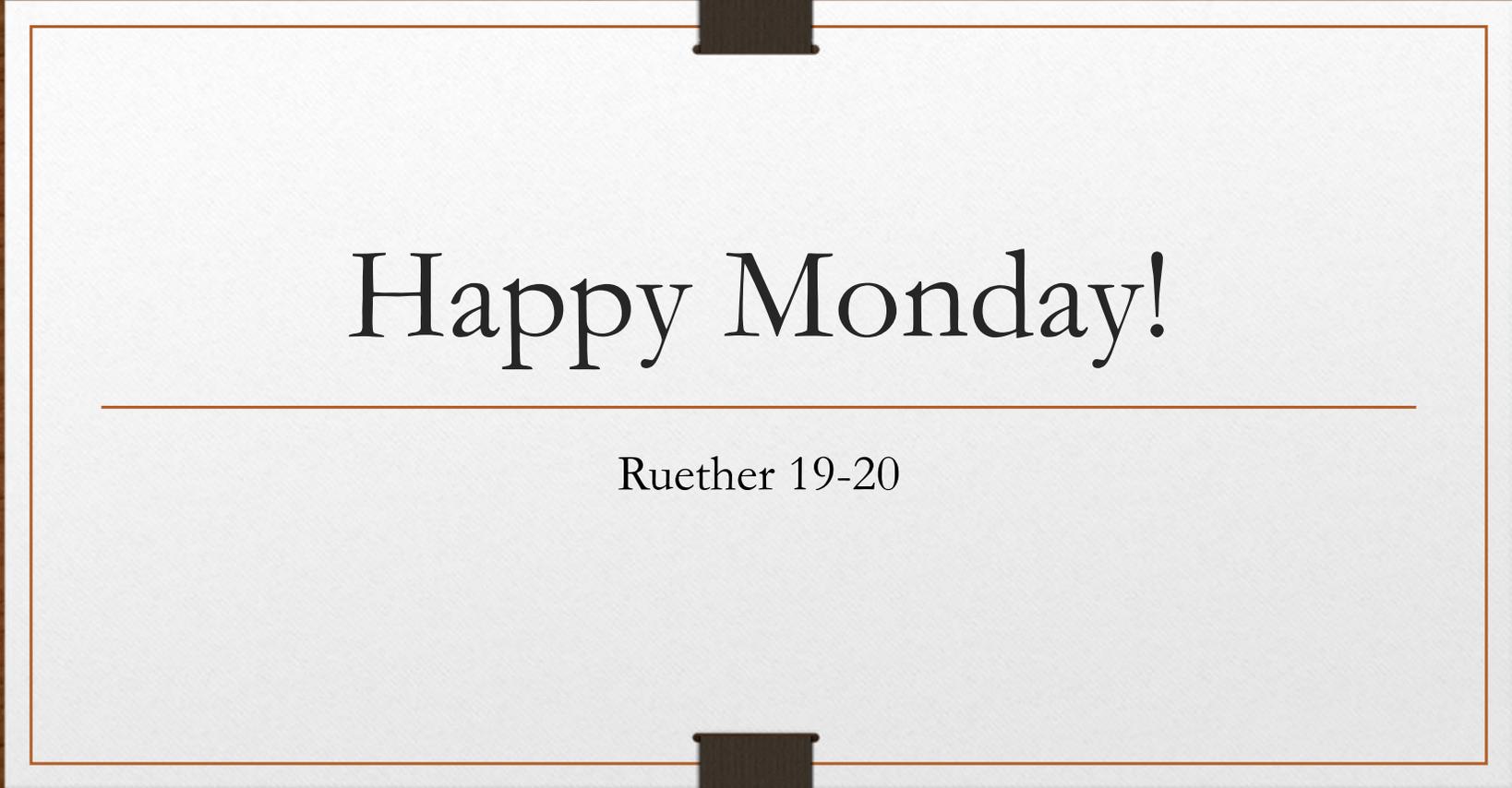
Grading

Humanities Department Rubric

	Exceeds Standard	Meets Standard	Approaches Standard	Below Standard
Thesis 9 th - 20% 10 th - 20% 11 th - 15%	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Focused and clear thesis that addresses all required parts• Thesis insightfully addresses task• Argument has depth and complexity• Thesis is placed appropriately	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clear thesis that address all required parts• Thesis addresses task• Argument is present• Thesis is placed appropriately	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Thesis present, but some parts missing/inadequate• Thesis attempts to address task• Attempts to make argument, but lacks so-what• Thesis is placed appropriately	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Thesis undeveloped or unclear• Thesis does not address task• Lacks argument• Thesis is not placed appropriately

Writing Prompt

- The United States is no longer an Indirect Democracy. You have been tasked to replace our "old government" with a new form of governance. In a **thesis driven paragraph** please state which form of government you will pick and why. (Use your notes!!)
- Turn it in to the CORRECT box when you are done.
- Work on homework OR read silently (NO TALKING!)



Happy Monday!

Ruether 19-20

Warm Up!

- What is one fun thing you did this weekend?
- What is one thing you remember from last week?
- Which form of government did you pick on Friday? Why?

The Chip Game

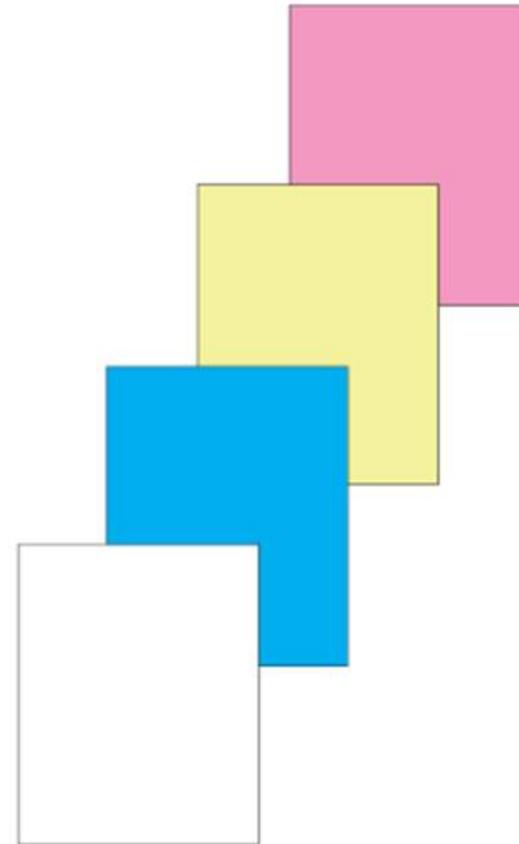
You will be playing a game in which you trade colored chips. Follow these rules to play:

1. For each round, you will have two minutes to trade your chips. All trades—including those in progress—must stop when the time is up.
2. After trading, the student with the most points will be asked to make a rule for the next round. That rule will apply only to the next round.



The Chip Game: Round 1

You may begin trading.



The Chip Game: Round 1

All trades must stop now!

Use these points to calculate the point value of your chips:

White = 10 points

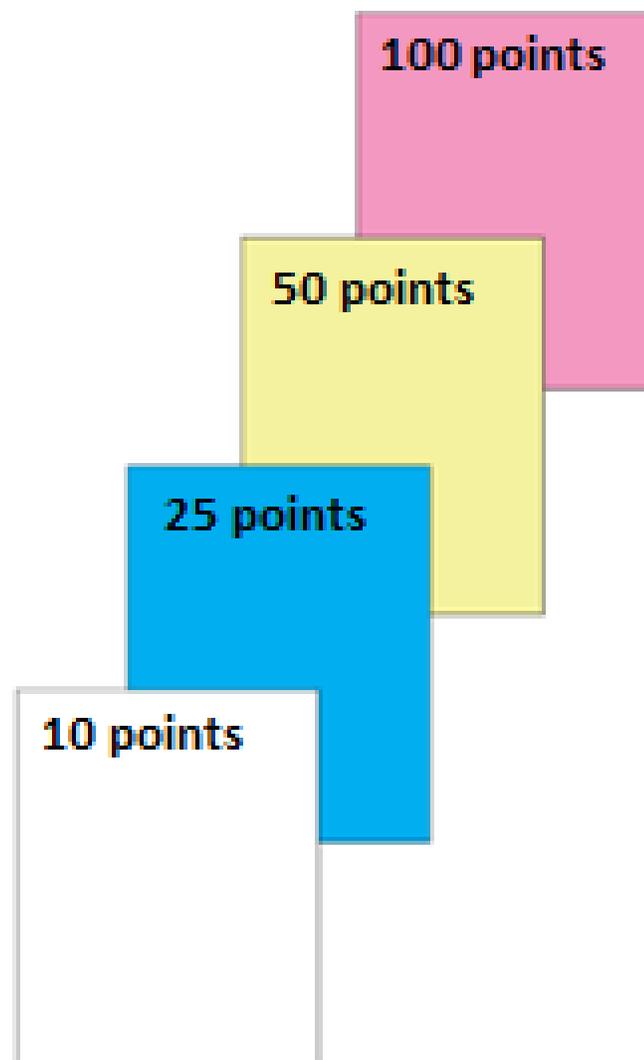
Blue = 25 points

Yellow = 50 points

Pink = 100 points

Who has the most points?

Now the student with the most points will make a rule for the next round. The new rule cannot end all trading and will apply only to the next round of trading.



Round 2/3

- Who has the most points?
- What is the new rule?

Reflection

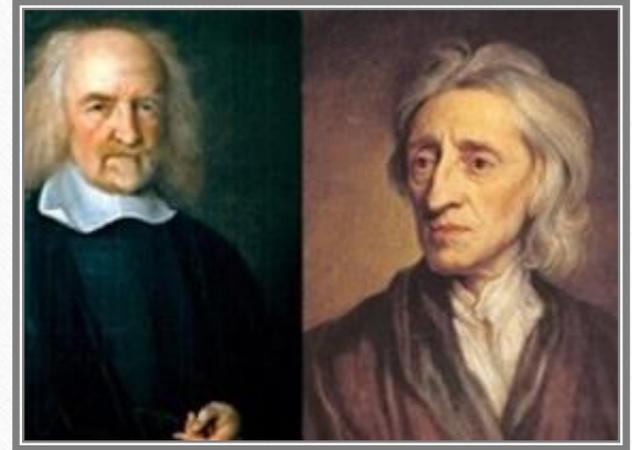
- What happened in the class during this game?
- What do you think this game was about?
- Based on this experience, how would you define power?
- Why might power be related to a course on *American politics and government*?

Legitimacy

- **Definition:** quality of being accepted as an authority
- Types:
 - **Mandate of Heaven:** Chinese idea that ruler was the “son of heaven” and had authority over “all under heaven”
 - Only worked if he ruled in a moral manner or it passed to new ruler
 - **Divine right of kings:** European idea that power was granted by God and they only answered to him

Legitimacy

- **Social-contract theory:** unwritten contract between ruler and the ruled
 - Obedience in exchange for protection of rights
 - Abuse = loss of power



Political Power Games

- Horse Trading
 - Hard bargaining to achieve a win-win situation
 - Example: Missouri Compromise
- Walkout
 - Refuse to participate until you get your way
 - Example: labor union strikes – Cesar Chavez Nation Farm Workers





Political Power Games

- Power Struggle
 - Win by being smarter or stronger – ends justify the means
 - Example: Cuban Missile Crisis
- Demolition Derby
 - Wipe out competition
 - Example: Russian Revolution



Ways to Win Power

- Civil Disobedience
 - Non-violent protest by ordinary citizens
 - Example: Gandhi, Civil Rights movement

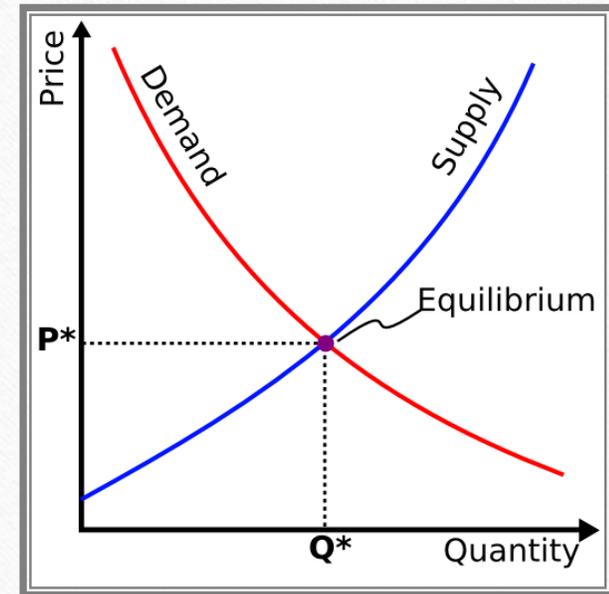


Traditional Economy

- Decision Making by Customs:
- Individuals provide for themselves
- System determined by ancestral customs
- Produce just enough to meet basic needs

Market Economy

- Decision Making by Individuals
- Often known as capitalism
- Private ownership of production
- Supply and Demand
- Unstable
- Income inequality



Command Economy

- Decision Making by Government
- Often known as socialism or communism
- Government decides production and distribution
- Theoretically produces equality
- In practice = low quality good and little incentive to work

A Market Economy Versus a Command Economy

	Market Economy	Command Economy
Key Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Private ownership of the means of production▪ Economic decisions made by market forces▪ Fierce competition among producers for customers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Public ownership of the means of production▪ Economic decisions made by government planners▪ Little or no competition among producers for customers
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Efficient use of factors of production▪ Faster economic growth▪ High-quality goods and services▪ Higher standards of living	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Full employment▪ No economic recessions▪ Greater income equality▪ Greater economic security
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Greater unemployment▪ Frequent economic recessions▪ Greater income inequality	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Inefficient use of factors of production▪ Slower or stagnant economic growth▪ Low-quality goods and services

Mixed Economy

- Mixed Economy: Shared decision making
 - United States = free market with government regulation
 - China = market socialism

Happy
Tuesday!



What do you know about the
Enlightenment?



What was the importance of
this time period?



Do you know any
Enlightenment Thinkers?



The Magna Carta

- Establishes **Rule of Law** in 1215 (King John)
 - Forced to sign by English nobles- high taxes and arbitrary rules
 - Defined the rights and duties of the nobles
 - Set a limit on the power of the Monarch
 - **ALL** people subject to the rule of law

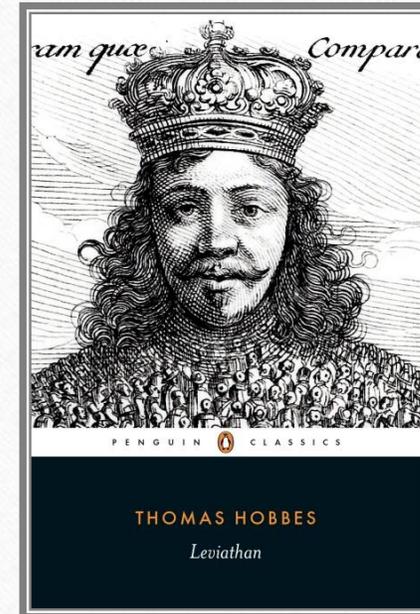


The Enlightenment (Age of Reason)

- When--> Late 17th and 18th Century
- What--> an intellectual movement emphasizing reason, individualism, and skepticism; it presented a challenge to traditional religious views.
- Where--> Europe
- Impact--> Philosophical basis for the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution

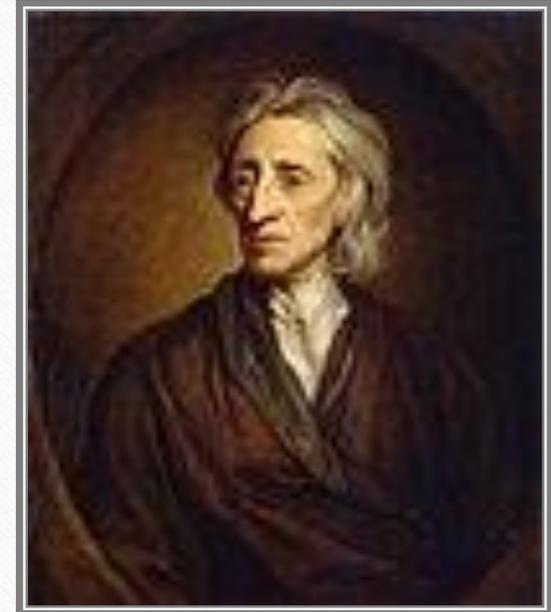
Thomas Hobbes

- The *Leviathan*: Social-Contract Theory (English)
 - Belief in a strong central authority to avoid civil war
 - State of Nature: What life would be like without a government? (Fear of death)
 - Agree to a social contract to establish a civil society
 - Society gives power to their sovereign authority



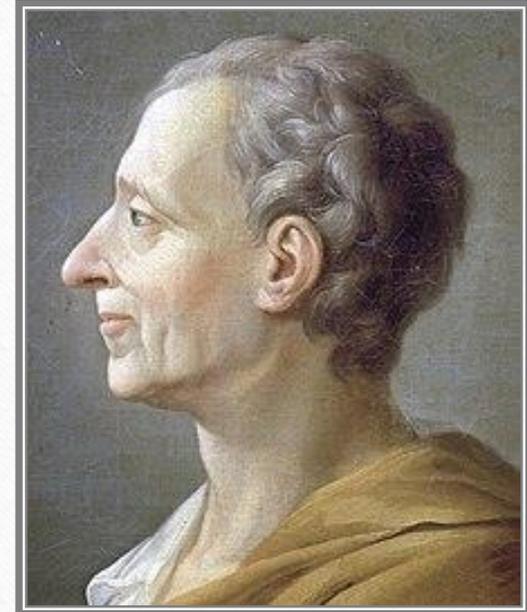
John Locke

- Known as the "Father of Classic Liberalism" (English Philosopher)
 - Advocates for civil liberties under the rule of law with a focus on economic freedom
- Believed human nature is characterized by reason and tolerance but selfish
- ...everyone had a natural right to defend his "life, health, liberty, or possessions"
- Advocated for separation of powers within government
- Revolution is both a right and an obligation



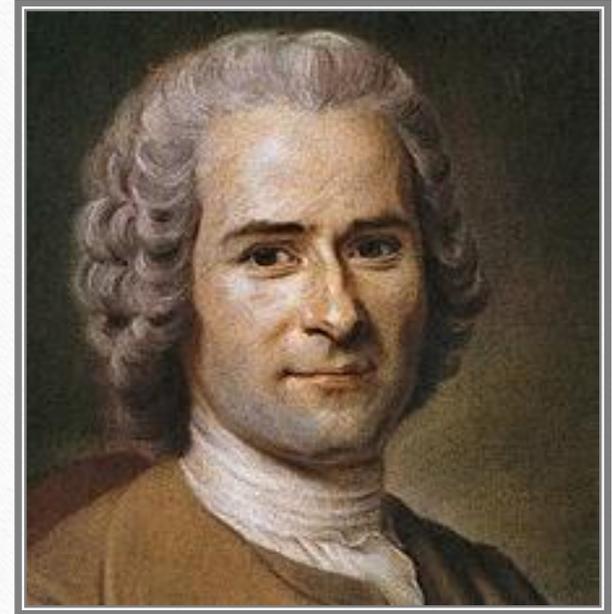
Charles Montesquieu

- French Political Philosopher
- He is famous for his stance on separation of power within government
- *The Spirit of the Laws* 1748 (Greatly influenced the U.S. Constitution)



Jean-Jacques Rousseau

- Genevan, Political Philosopher
- *The Social Contract* 1762
 - Helped establish reforms and revolutions in France
- The Monarch does **not** have divine right, only the people who are sovereign have that right



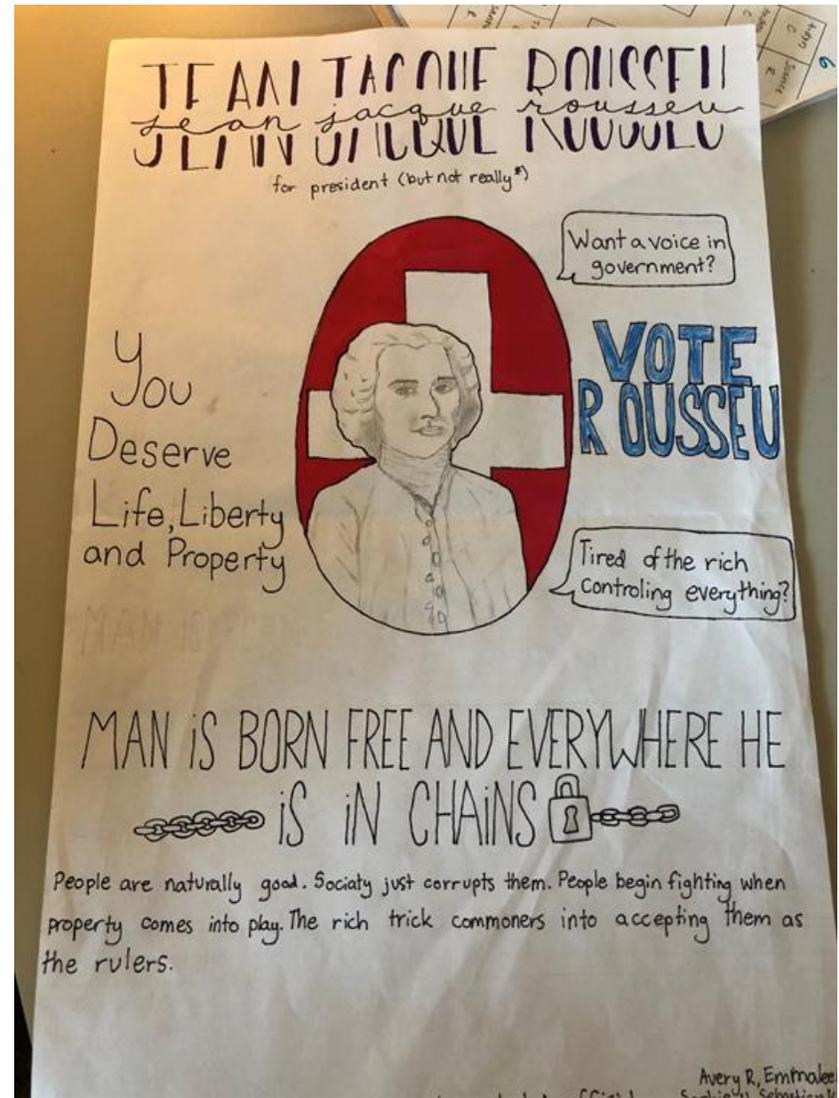
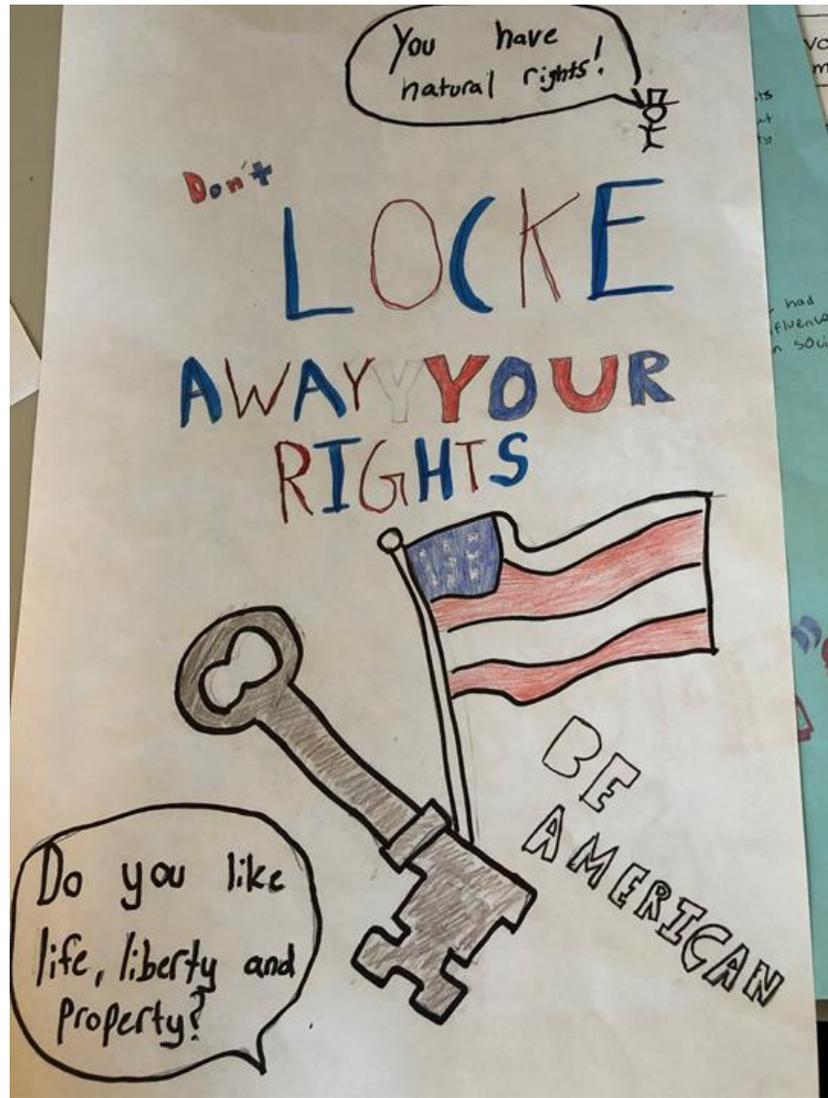
Your Task!

- As a group, analyze your Thinker's beliefs/ideas in your handout
- Choose one of their beliefs about government (use the handout)
- Make a campaign poster for them! (Can be funny, but must be accurate and appropriate)
- They are due at the end of class for a group grade so work dilligently!

Posters must Include:

- Image(s)
- Slogan of some sort
- Aspects of the Thinker's political beliefs/views on government
- Must be colored

(You can use symbols, words, images, designs, etc. Be creative!!)



October 3, 2019

Ruether/Doran

Agenda

- Warm it Up!
- Gallery Walk
- Reasons for the Constitution

Warm Up

- Your Favorite...
 - Candy
 - Number
 - Season
 - Month
 - Sport/Activity
 - Class
 - Historical Time Period
 - Place Visited

Gallery Walk

- What are their beliefs?
- Do you agree or disagree?
- What visuals stand out to you?
- Which viewpoint do you agree the most with? Why?

The Colonial Context

- Columbus- What do we know?
- The Founding of America- What do we know?
- 13 Colonies (Charter)- What do we know?
- British in debt- Why? What did they do to make it back?



Revolutionary War

- Causes?
 - French-Indian War
 - Taxes and Tariffs
 - Boston Massacre
- Declaration of Independence (1776)
- Articles of Confederation (1777, 1781-89)
- Aftermath

Articles of Confederation

- What could they do? (Limited Central Government)
 - Make/sign treaties (foreign negotiations)
 - Coin Money
 - Declare war
 - Only one branch of government
- Why would they set up a government like this?

The Constitutional Convention

- First met in **May 1787**
- Instructed by Congress to *revise* not replace Articles
- America's leading minds
 - Ben Franklin
 - George Washington
 - Alexander Hamilton
 - James Madison

The Constitutional Convention

- **Key guiding Principles**
 - Natural Rights
 - Separation of Powers/Checks and Balances
 - Federalism (think nation v. state gov)
 - Popular Sovereignty
 - Independent Judiciary

Articles of Confederation vs. Constitution

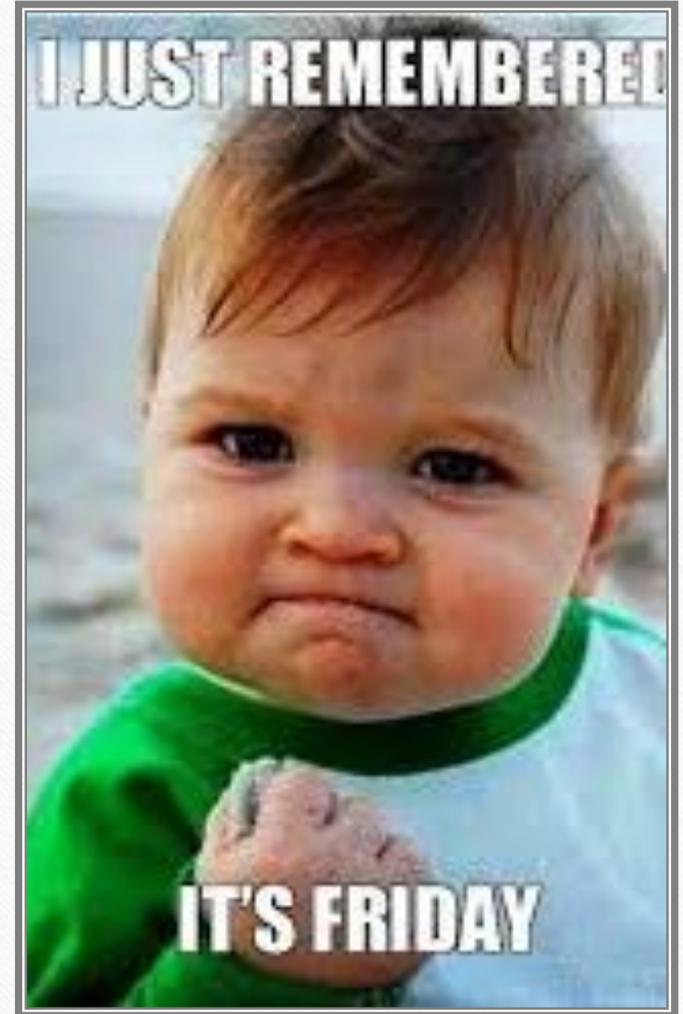
Mending the Articles of Confederation	
Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation	Weaknesses Fixed Under the Constitution
Congress could not levy or collect taxes, leaving the government starved for funds.	Congress has the power to levy taxes to support the government.
Congress could not regulate trade among the states or with other countries.	Congress has the power to regulate interstate trade and trade with foreign countries.
Congress had only one house, and each state had only one vote in Congress, regardless of population.	Congress has two houses, and representation in the House of Representatives is based on population.
Nine out of 13 states in Congress had to agree to pass a major law.	Laws are passed by a simple majority of members of Congress.
All 13 states had to agree to amend the Articles.	Amendments can be ratified by three-fourths of the states.
The government lacked an executive branch to enforce laws and a court system to settle legal disputes.	The government has a legislative branch, an executive branch, and a judicial branch.
Congress could not create a uniform currency. Money was issued by states.	Congress has the sole power to issue money.
The states could and did ignore laws passed by Congress.	The Constitution and laws passed by Congress are the "supreme Law of the Land."
The states were loosely joined in a "league of friendship."	The states are bound together in a permanent union.

Homework

- Please read section 3.4 (pg. 47-51)
- Answers these questions on a separate sheet:
 - Please explain the differences between the Virginia Plan and the New Jersey Plan
 - What was the Great Compromise?
 - What is the 3/5 Compromise?

Friday, October 4th

Ruether/Doran



Gallery Walk

- What are their beliefs?
- Do you agree or disagree?
- What visuals stand out to you?
- Which viewpoint do you agree the most with? Why?

You have about 10 minutes, once you are done please sit back down!

Warm up!



What is 1 thing you learned from the homework last night?



What is 1 thing you are doing this weekend?

Homework Debrief

Please explain the differences between the Virginia Plan and the New Jersey Plan

What was the Great Compromise?

What is the 3/5 Compromise?

It is All About Compromise

- **The Great Compromise** (Roger Sherman)
 - Virginia Plan
 - Replace Articles
 - Bicameral Legislature based on population
 - New Jersey Plan
 - Revise Articles
 - Unicameral with equal representation

The 3/5 Compromise

House of Representatives

Bigger Population=More Representation=More Power

What about the slaves?

For every 5 slaves owned, only 3 count towards population

Why is this problematic?

The Preamble





Debrief

- What did you learn?
- What is the point of the Preamble?
- Do you still think that is accurate?

PREAMBLE

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

*We the People of the United States,
in order to form a more perfect Union,
establish Justice, ensure domestic
Tranquility, provide for the common Defence,
promote the general Welfare, and secure
the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves
and our Posterity, do ordain and
establish this Constitution for the
United States of America.*

The Constitutional Structure

- Preamble- Sets the purpose!
- Article 1- Legislative Branch
- Article 2- Executive Branch
- Article 3- Judicial Branch

We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and ordain and establish this Constitution for ourselves and our Posterity.

Article 1

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.



The Constitutional Structure

- **Article 4- State Relations**
- **Article 5- Amendment Process (Living Document)**
- **Article 6- Supremacy of Constitution**
- **Article 7- Ratification Process**

The Constitution Structure

- **Bill of Rights (1-10)**
 - **First 10 Amendments**
 - **Essential for ratification**
 - **Guaranteed Freedoms**
- **Amendments (11-27)**
 - **11-12 (Strengthen)**
 - **13-15 (Civil War Era)**
 - **16-18, 21 (Social/Political Reform)**
 - **20, 22, 25, 27, (Governance)**
 - **19, 23, 24, 26 (Voting)**

The 6 Guiding Principles

- Popular Sovereignty
- Rule of Law
- Separation of Powers (Checks and Balances)
- Federalism
- Independent Judiciary
- Individual Rights

**I know it's
Monday but...**

**YOU'RE
AWESOME**

 CelebrityMemes.com



Warm Up!

- What is a bicameral government?
- What do you know about Federalism?

- What did you do this weekend?

Federalism

- What is it?
 - Power is divided within the national government (3 Branches)
 - Power is divided between the national government and the state governments
 - Power is divided between the state governments and local governments
- Why is it important?
 - It is a protection against tyranny or abuses of power (Checks and Balances)
 - More responsive to its citizens

Supremacy Clause (Article 6)

- The Supremacy Clause of the United States Constitution establishes that **state laws are subordinate to federal laws and regulations**. Put simply, federal law governs state law; however, this is only the case when federal and state laws **conflict with one another**.

Enumerated Powers

- **Expressed Powers (enumerated/delegated)**- the powers given specifically to the national government by the U.S. Constitution
- Examples:
 - The Power to tax and spend for the defense and general welfare of the U.S.
 - Borrow money
 - Regulate commerce with other nations and between the states
 - Coin money (Punish counterfeiters of money and securities)
 - Establish laws of naturalization (how people can become citizens)

Implied Powers

- **Implied Powers**- powers exercised by Congress that are not expressly granted to it by the Constitution but are deemed “**necessary and proper**”
- Examples:
 - Regulate interstate commerce.
 - Declare war.
 - Issue patents.



Inherent Powers

- **Inherent Powers-** Inherent powers are those powers that Congress, and the president need in order to get the job done right. Although not specified in the Constitution, they are **reasonable powers** that are a logical part of the powers delegated to Congress and the president.
- Examples:
 - Eminent Domain
 - Immigration Laws
 - Taxation

Concurrent Powers

- What are they?
 - **shared** by **both** the State and the Federal government.
- Examples:
 - Power to Tax
 - Build Roads
 - Create Lower Courts



Reserved Powers

- What are they?
 - any **power not specifically delegated** to the national government **reverts to the states**
- Examples:
 - Ownership of Property
 - Education Laws
 - Protecting People from Local Threats



Federalism Topics to Discuss

- Drinking Age
- Gun Laws
- Marijuana Laws
- Driving Laws
- Education Laws

Warm Up!

- Please taking out your notes from the readings
- Review your notes/responses to the questions
- Write down the biggest takeaways you have from the readings
- Prepare to share your responses

Federalism Case Study

- Homework- Readings on the Website
- Debrief during Tuesday or Wednesday



Debrief Federalism Case Study

- Gun-Free School Zones
 - Do you think the national government has the power to prohibit the possession of firearms near schools? Why or why not?
- Tobacco Advertising Laws
 - Do you think Massachusetts has the power to regulate tobacco advertising within its borders?
- Air Pollution Laws
 - Which government—national or state—do you think has the power to regulate air pollution in Alaska?

Transition to Amendments

Explained

Amendment Process

- How do you do it?
- Proposed by 2/3 of both Houses in Congress
- Proposed by 2/3 of State Legislature to have National Convention
- Ratification= 75% of states needed

Amendment Process

Why are
amendments
important?

Can you repeal
them?



Bill of Rights



What are they?



What is the importance?



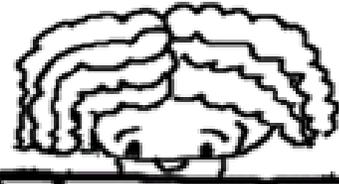
What happened during ratification??

Bill of Rights/American Ideals Posters

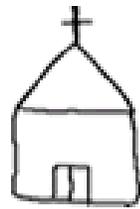
- Count off by 10
 - Your number corresponds with one of the Bill of Rights
 - You are to make a **graphic** depicting that amendment
 - Then, you will **title** it and write a **brief description**
-
- **Use your textbook to help you!!**

Homework

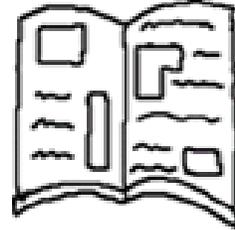
- Finish your design
- Graded on:
 - Accuracy
 - Neatness
 - Presentation



*The First Amendment gives
citizens the freedom of*



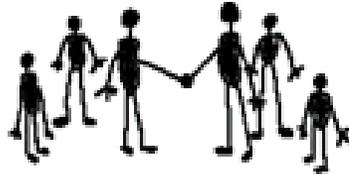
religion



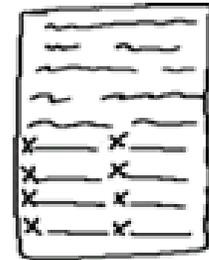
press



speech



assembly



petition

The 2nd Amendment

*A well regulated militia being
necessary to the security of a free
state, the right of the people to keep
and bear arms
shall not be infringed.*







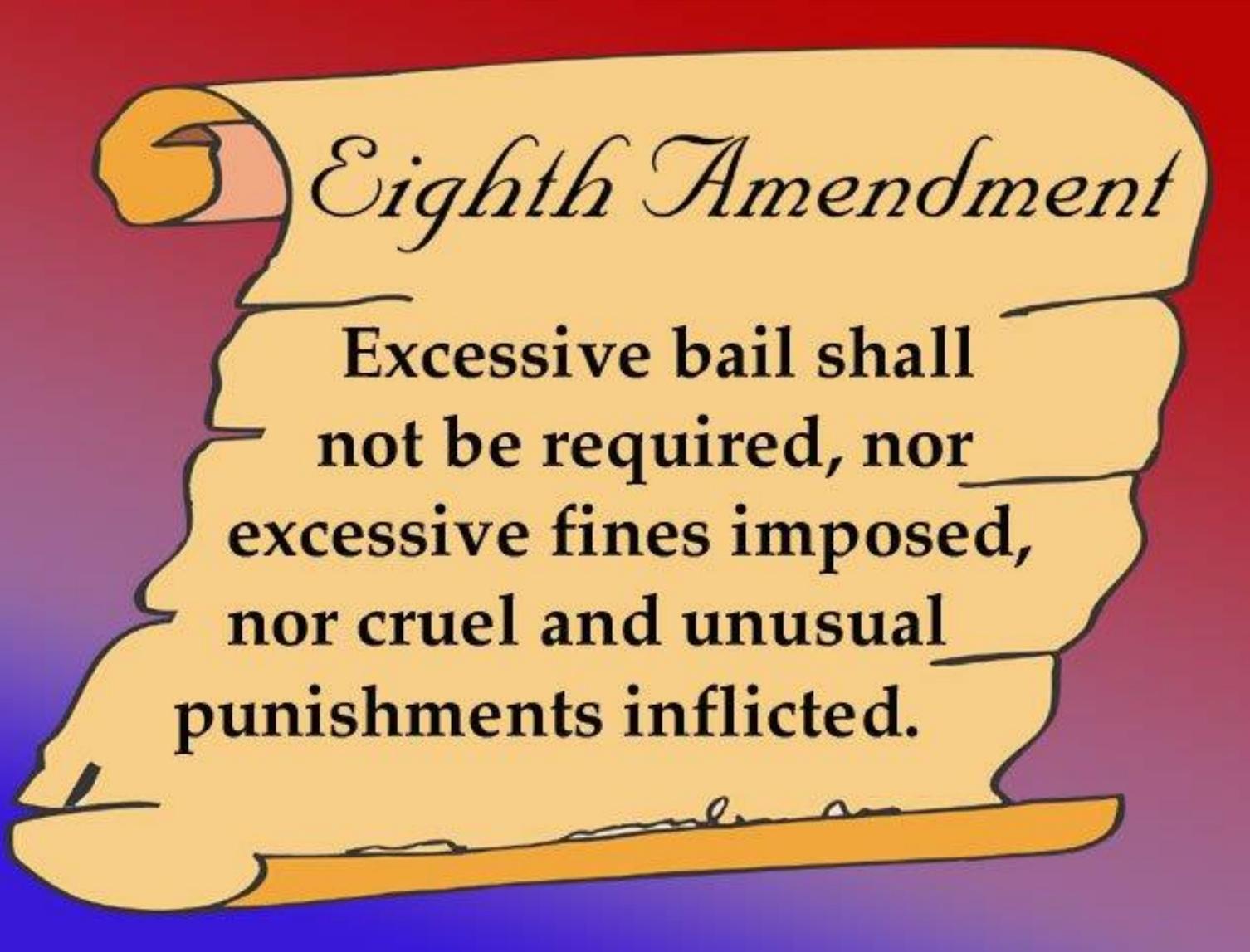


6th AMENDMENT

The person convicted of a crime has the right to a fair and speedy trial.

Amendment VII.

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.



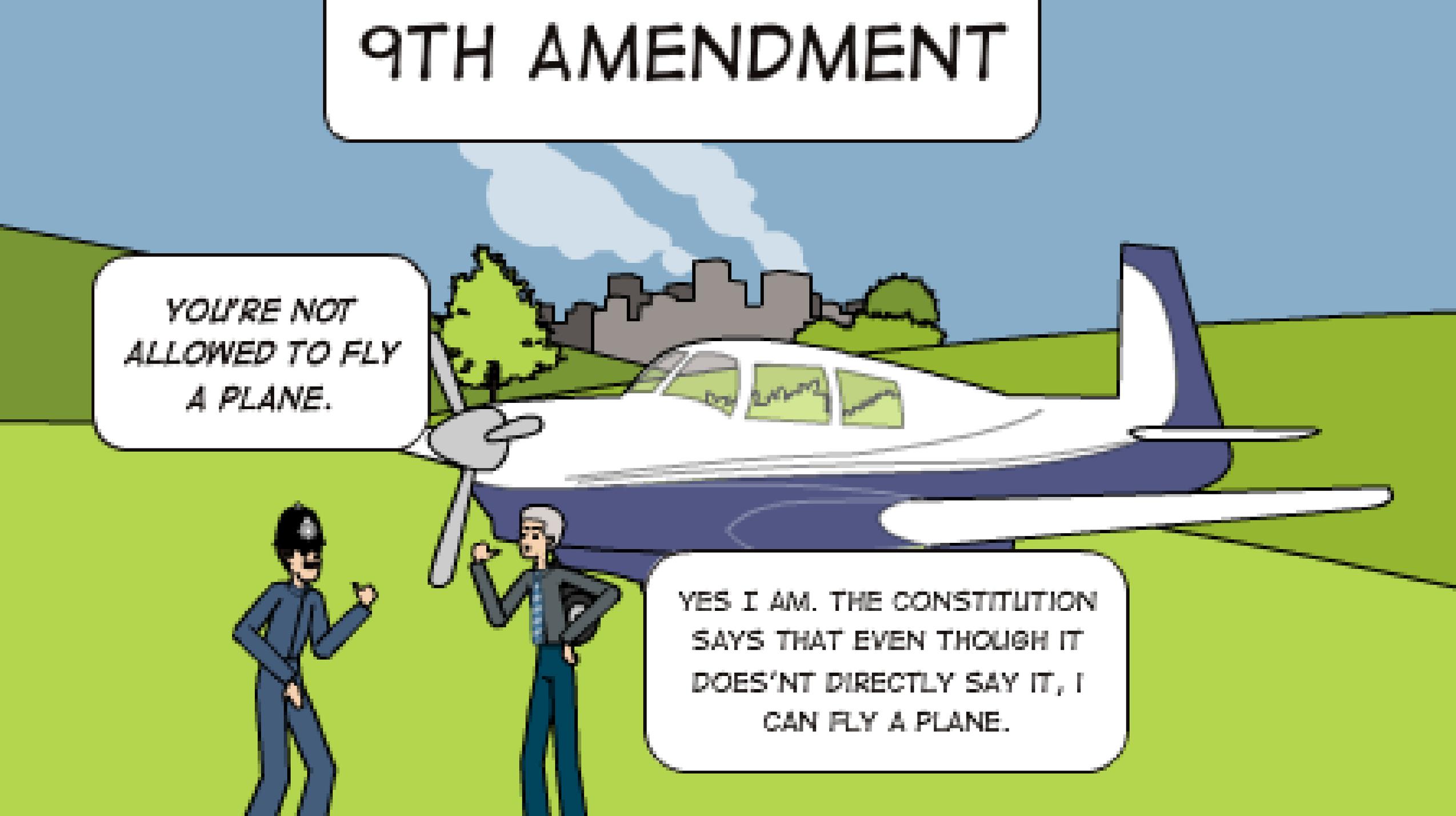
Eighth Amendment

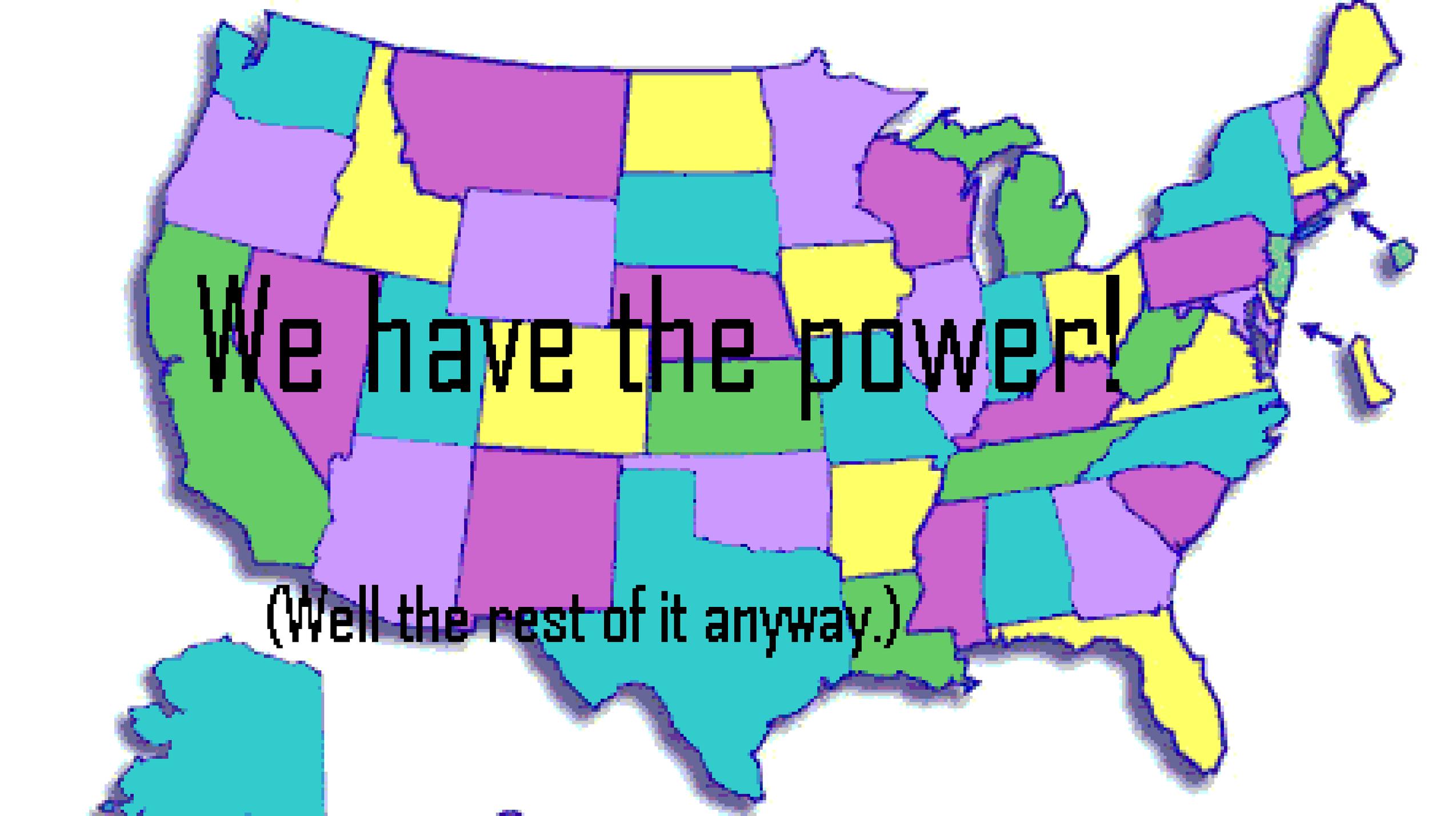
**Excessive bail shall
not be required, nor
excessive fines imposed,
nor cruel and unusual
punishments inflicted.**

9TH AMENDMENT

*YOU'RE NOT
ALLOWED TO FLY
A PLANE.*

YES I AM. THE CONSTITUTION
SAYS THAT EVEN THOUGH IT
DOES'NT DIRECTLY SAY IT, I
CAN FLY A PLANE.





We have the power!

(Well the rest of it anyway.)

Bipartisanship

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- <https://www.businessinsider.com/animation-rise-partisanship-congress-house-representatives-60-years-2016-4>