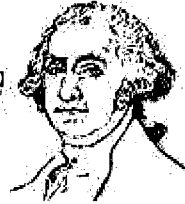


We the People

Independence Hall
Philadelphia, PA



AMERICAN GOVERNMENT: UNIT 2 OUTLINE

DATE	ACTIVITY	DUE (PT)
10/10	Political Ideologies and 10 pictures describe my ideology.	10
10/11	Federalist Papers Activity	
10/12	Continue Federalist Papers Activity	
10/13	Explaining amendments	Networks
10/14	Continue Amendments	18-25
10/17	Amendment Simulation/Drafting an Amendment.	Networks 128-132
10/18	Amendment Activity.	
10/19	Amendment Activity (Cont)	
10/20	Movie: Recount	30 (Chrome) Networks 134-139

10/24	Continue Recount	Networks
10/25	Recount Finished- Hand in writing activity.	30
10/26	Networks 403-408,421-427,146-151.	
10/27	Speaker: Officer Dross	4th and 5th Amend
10/28	Bowling for Columbine	
10/31	“ “ “	
11/1	“ “ “	
11/2	Study Guide	
11/3	Study Guide	
11/4	Test over Chapter 1,4,14,15 Networks and all class activities.	Ch. 1, 4, 14, & 15
	Test will be T/F, short answer and Essay (Extended Response)	

WHERE DO YOU STAND POLITICALLY?

To find out, take the world-famous...

World's Smallest Political Quiz

For years, politics has been represented as a choice between left (or liberal) and right (or conservative). Growing numbers of thinkers agree this is far too narrow a view — and excludes millions of people. The political map on the Quiz gives a much

more accurate representation of the true, diverse political world. **The Quiz measures tendencies, not absolutes.** Your score shows who most agrees with you in politics, and where you agree and disagree with other political philosophies.

— Scoring: For each statement, circle A if you Agree, M for Maybe (or don't know), or D if you Disagree. —

How do you stand on PERSONAL ISSUES?

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| ◆ Government should not censor speech, press, media or Internet. | A | M | D |
| ◆ Military service should be voluntary. There should be no draft. | A | M | D |
| ◆ There should be no laws regarding sex between consenting adults. | A | M | D |
| ◆ Repeal laws prohibiting adult possession and use of drugs. | A | M | D |
| ◆ There should be no National ID card. | A | M | D |

SCORING 20 for every A, 10 for every M, and 0 for every D: _____

How do you stand on ECONOMIC ISSUES?

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ◆ End "corporate welfare." No government handouts to business. | A | M | D |
| ◆ End government barriers to international free trade. | A | M | D |
| ◆ Let people control their own retirement: privatize Social Security. | A | M | D |
| ◆ Replace government welfare with private charity. | A | M | D |
| ◆ Cut taxes and government spending by 50% or more. | A | M | D |

SCORING 20 for every A, 10 for every M, and 0 for every D: _____

► NOW FIND YOUR PLACE ON THE CHART!

Mark your **PERSONAL** score on the lower-left scale; your **ECONOMIC** score on the lower-right. Then follow the grid lines until they meet at your political position. The Chart shows the political group that agrees with you most.

► WHAT DOES YOUR SCORE ON THE CHART MEAN?

LIBERTARIANS support a great deal of liberty and freedom of choice in both personal and economic matters. They believe government's only purpose is to protect people from coercion and violence. They value individual responsibility, and tolerate economic and social diversity.

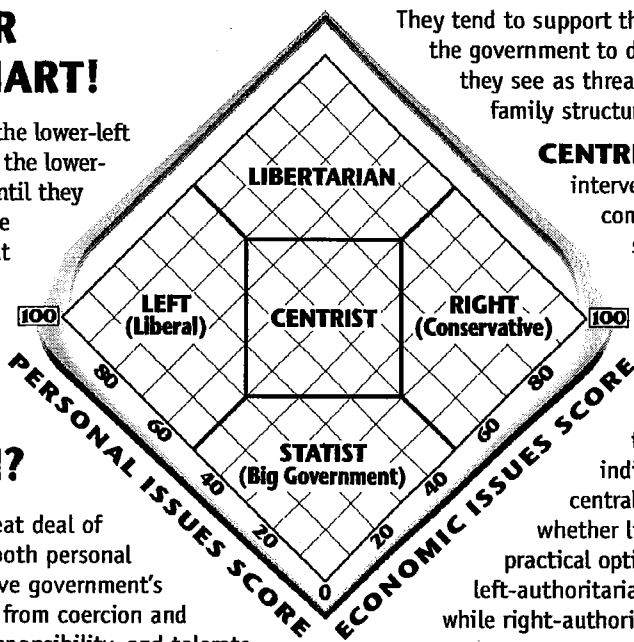
LEFT-LIBERALS generally embrace freedom of choice in personal matters, but support central decision-making in economics. They want the government to help the disadvantaged in the name of fairness. Leftists tolerate social diversity, but work for what they might describe as "economic equality."

RIGHT-CONSERVATIVES favor freedom of choice on economic issues, but want official standards in personal matters.

They tend to support the free market, but frequently want the government to defend the community from what they see as threats to morality or to the traditional family structure.

CENTRISTS favor selective government intervention and emphasize what they commonly describe as "practical solutions" to current problems. They tend to keep an open mind on political issues. Many centrists feel that government serves as a check on excessive liberty.

STATISTS want government to have a great deal of control over individuals and society. They support centralized planning, and often doubt whether liberty and freedom of choice are practical options. At the very bottom of the chart, left-authoritarians are usually called socialists, while right-authoritarians are generally called fascists.



The "World's Smallest Political Quiz" chart and questions are copyright by the Advocates for Self-Government, Inc. Okay to reprint Quiz without modifications with credit to the Advocates. The "World's Smallest Political Quiz" is adapted from an original idea by David Nolan.

Advocates for Self-Government

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Statement One

Statement Two

1	The best way to ensure peace is through military strength <input type="radio"/>	Good diplomacy is the best way to ensure peace <input type="radio"/>
2	This country should do whatever it takes to protect the environment <input type="radio"/>	This country has gone too far in its efforts to protect the environment <input type="radio"/>
3	Too much power is concentrated in the hands of a few large companies <input type="radio"/>	The largest companies do NOT have too much power <input type="radio"/>
4	The growing number of newcomers from other countries threatens traditional American customs and values <input type="radio"/>	The growing number of newcomers from other countries strengthens American society <input type="radio"/>
5	Government is almost always wasteful and inefficient <input type="radio"/>	Government often does a better job than people give it credit for <input type="radio"/>
6	Government regulation of business is necessary to protect the public interest <input type="radio"/>	Government regulation of business usually does more harm than good <input type="radio"/>
7	I often don't have enough money to make ends meet <input type="radio"/>	Paying the bills is generally not a problem for me <input type="radio"/>
8	I'm generally satisfied with the way things are going for me financially <input type="radio"/>	I'm not very satisfied with my financial situation <input type="radio"/>
9	Business corporations make too much profit <input type="radio"/>	Most corporations make a fair and reasonable amount of profit <input type="radio"/>
10	Religion is a very important part of my life <input type="radio"/>	Religion is not that important to me <input type="radio"/>
11	It IS NOT necessary to believe in God in order to be moral and have good values <input type="radio"/>	It IS necessary to believe in God in order to be moral and have good values <input type="radio"/>
12	Our country has made the changes needed to give blacks equal rights with whites <input type="radio"/>	Our country needs to continue making changes to give blacks equal rights with whites <input type="radio"/>
13	Poor people today have it easy because they can get government benefits without doing anything in return <input type="radio"/>	Poor people have hard lives because government benefits don't go far enough to help them live decently <input type="radio"/>
14	Stricter environmental laws and regulations cost too many jobs and hurt the economy <input type="radio"/>	Stricter environmental laws and regulations are worth the cost <input type="radio"/>
15	Using overwhelming military force is the best way to defeat terrorism around the world <input type="radio"/>	Relying too much on military force to defeat terrorism creates hatred that leads to more terrorism <input type="radio"/>
16	Racial discrimination is the main reason why many black people can't get ahead these days <input type="radio"/>	Blacks who can't get ahead in this country are mostly responsible for their own condition <input type="radio"/>
17	The government should do more to help needy Americans, even if it means going deeper into debt <input type="radio"/>	The government today can't afford to do much more to help the needy <input type="radio"/>
18	Most people who want to get ahead can make it if they're willing to work hard <input type="radio"/>	Hard work and determination are no guarantee of success for most people <input type="radio"/>

Statement One

Statement Two

19 Immigrants today strengthen our country because
of their hard work and talents

Immigrants today are a burden on our country
because they take our jobs, housing and health
care

20 Homosexuality should be accepted by society

Homosexuality should be discouraged by society

**Do you consider yourself a Republican,
Democrat, or Independent?**

A nation without a national government is, in my view, an awful spectacle.

--Alexander Hamilton, *The Federalist Papers*, No. 85

After the Revolutionary War, many Americans realized that the government established by the Articles of Confederation was not working. America needed a new form of government. It had to be strong enough to maintain national unity over a large geographic area, but not so strong as to become a tyranny.

Unable to find an exact model in history to fit America's unique situation, delegates met at Philadelphia in 1787 to create their own solution to the problem. Their creation was the United States Constitution.

Before the Constitution could become "the supreme law of the land," it had to be ratified or approved by at least nine of the thirteen states. When the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention signed the Constitution on September 17, 1787, they knew ratification would not be easy. Many people were bitterly opposed to the proposed new system of government. A public debate soon erupted in each of the states over whether the new Constitution should be accepted. More important, it was a crucial debate on the future of the United States.

The Federalist Papers

Nowhere was the furor over the proposed Constitution more intense than in New York. Within days after it was signed, the Constitution became the subject of widespread criticism in the New York newspapers. Many commentators charged that the Constitution diminished the rights Americans had won in the Revolution.

Fearful that the cause for the Constitution might be lost in his home state, Alexander Hamilton devised a plan to write a series of letters or essays rebutting the critics. It is not surprising that Hamilton, a brilliant lawyer, came forward at this moment to defend the new Constitution. At Philadelphia, he was the only New Yorker to have signed the Constitution. The other New York delegates had angrily left the Convention convinced that the rights of the people were being abandoned.

Hamilton himself was very much in favor of strengthening the central government. Hamilton's Constitution would have called for a president elected for life with the power to appoint state governors. Hamilton soon backed away from these ideas, and decided that the Constitution, as written, was the best one possible.

Hamilton published his first essay in the New York Independent Journal on October 27, 1787. He signed the articles with the Roman name "Publius." (The use of pseudonyms by writers on public affairs was a common practice.) Hamilton soon recruited two others, James Madison and John Jay, to contribute essays to the series. They also used the pseudonym "Publius."

James Madison, sometimes called the Father of the Constitution, had played a major role during the Philadelphia Convention. As a delegate from Virginia, he participated actively in the debates. He also kept detailed notes of the proceedings and drafted much of the Constitution.

Unlike Hamilton and Madison, John Jay of New York had not been a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. A judge and diplomat, he was serving as secretary of foreign affairs in the national government.

Between October 1787 and August 1788, "Publius" wrote 85 essays in several New York newspapers. Hamilton wrote over 60 percent of these essays and helped with the writing of others. Madison probably wrote about a third of them with Jay composing the rest.

The essays had an immediate impact on the ratification debate in New York and in the other states. The demand for reprints was so great that one New York newspaper publisher printed the essays together in two volumes entitled *The Federalist, A Collection of Essays, written in favor of the New Constitution, By a Citizen of New York*. By this time the identity of "Publius," never a well-kept secret, was pretty well known.

The Federalist, also called *The Federalist Papers*, has served two very different purposes in American history. The 85 essays succeeded by helping to persuade doubtful New Yorkers to ratify the Constitution. Today, *The Federalist Papers* helps us to more clearly understand what the writers of the Constitution had in mind when they drafted that amazing document 200 years ago.

Federalist Paper 23--Alexander Hamilton

The principle purposes to be answered by Union are these -- The common defense of the members -- the preservation of the public peace as well as against internal convulsions as external attacks -- the regulation of commerce with other nations and between the States -- the superintendence of our intercourse, political and commercial, with foreign countries.

For Discussion

1. According to Hamilton, what are the main purposes of forming a Union under the Constitution? Make a list in your own words.

2. Do the majority of Hamilton's purposes relate to domestic or to foreign affairs?

Individual Assignment

Which one of Hamilton's purposes do you think is the most important for the United States today? Explain your answer in about 100 words.

Federalist Paper 47--James Madison

The accumulation of all powers legislative, executive and judiciary in the same hands, whether of one, a few or many, and whether hereditary, self appointed, or elective, may justly be pronounced the very definition of tyranny.

For Discussion

1. According to this excerpt, do you think Madison supported or opposed the principle of "separation of powers"? (Refer to your government textbook if you are not familiar with this term.)

2. Why do you think Madison held this view of the "separation of powers"?

Individual Assignment

In about 100 words, describe a government in which all legislative, executive and judicial power is in the hands of one person or a single small group.

Federalist Paper 51--James Madison

If men were angels, no government would be necessary. If angels were to govern men, neither external nor internal controls on government would be necessary. 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.

For Discussion

1. Which of the following statements would Madison agree with based on his views in the above excerpt?
 - a. Government is necessary.
 - b. The people should elect government leaders who act like angels.
 - c. Elected government officials should be controlled by a system of "checks and balances." (Refer to your government textbook if you are not familiar with this term.)

2. What would you say was Madison's general opinion of people in government: angels? devils? something else?

Individual Assignment

Find and describe five examples of "checks and balances" in the Constitution (if needed, refer to your government textbook).

Federalist Paper 72--Alexander Hamilton

The original intent of the Constitution was to place no limit on the number of times an individual could be elected president. However, after Franklin D. Roosevelt won four presidential elections in a row, a constitutional amendment (the 22nd) was passed limiting a person to two terms as president. In the following selection, Hamilton argues against limiting the number of presidential terms.

[An] ill effect of the exclusion would be depriving the community of the advantage of the experience gained by the chief magistrate in the exercise of his office. That experience is the parent of wisdom is an adage, the truth of which is recognized by the wisest as well as the simplest of mankind. What more desirable or more essential than this quality in the government of nations?

For Discussion

1. What argument does Hamilton give against limiting the number of times a person may be elected president?

2. What could have been one of the arguments used by those who proposed the 22nd Amendment?

Individual Assignment

President Reagan remarked that there should not be a limit on the number of times a person may serve as president. Do you agree we should go back to the original intent of the Constitution and allow individuals to be elected for any number of presidential terms? Explain your answer in about 100 words.

Federalist Paper 78--Alexander Hamilton

"If then the courts of justice are to be considered as the bulwarks of a limited constitution against legislative encroachments, this consideration will afford a strong argument for the permanent tenure of judicial offices, since nothing will contribute so much as this to that independent spirit in the judges, which must be essential to the faithful performance of so arduous a duty.

This independence of the judges is equally requisite to guard the constitution and the rights of individuals from the effects of . . . designing men."

For Discussion

1. What does Hamilton mean by "the permanent tenure of judicial offices"? Does Hamilton support or oppose this idea?

2. What does Hamilton mean when he says that an "independent spirit in the judges" is essential for them to do their duty?

Individual Assignment

Write a letter of about 100 words to the editor of a newspaper agreeing or disagreeing with the view that the U.S. Supreme Court justices should be elected for limited terms of office.

GOVERNMENT 1

Unit 2: Role of the people: Reading Questions.

Page 18-25 Networks.

- 1. What are the Duties of U.S. Citizens?**
- 2. For each duty, make a connection to present day examples.**
- 3. What are the responsibilities of citizens.**
- 4. Differentiate between duties and responsibilities of U.S. Citizens.**
- 5. Should voting be a duty or a responsibility? Defend your answer.**
- 6. What is Americorps? Should ALL 18-21 yr olds participate in it for a year?**
- 7. Should volunteer/service learning be a requirement for H.S. graduation? Defend your position.**

Amending the Constitution

Formally Amending the Constitution

Vocab: Formal Amendment: _____

Formal Amendment process – Article V

2 methods for _____ of Constitutional Amendments

2 methods for _____ of Constitutional Amendments

* What does this tell us about what the Framers predicted about the Constitution?

1st method:

proposed by 2/3 vote in _____ house of Congress

ratified by 3/4 of State Legislatures (today = 38 to pass)

* ___ /27 Amendments have been done this way.

2nd method:

Amendment is proposed by _____

and ratified by _____ in 3/4 of the states.

* 21st Amendment was done this way.

3rd method:

2/3 of State Legislatures (today = 34) request that Congress calls a _____

_____ and an amendment is proposed there.

It is ratified by 3/4 of the State Legislatures

4th method:

proposed by a National Convention and ratified by conventions in 3/4 of the states

There have been more than _____ joint resolutions calling for amendments have been

_____. Only _____ of those have been sent to the states, and of those, only

_____ have been ratified.

Bill of Rights – your civil rights

1st 10 Amendments of the Constitution

Informally Amending the Constitution

Informal Amendment: _____

Ways to informally change the Constitution

Basic Legislation from Congress

Congress has “_____” the Constitution

i.e. The Const. gives Congress the power to regulate interstate commerce.

What is interstate commerce?

Executive Action

Actions taken by the _____

i.e. only congress has the power to declare war but the President is

_____ of the Armed Forces.

Presidents have used the arm forces in no less than _____ times without a congressional declaration

Court Decisions

The court has the power to decide _____

Party Policies

The Constitution _____ of Political Parties

However, many government practices are based on _____

Customs

Different customs frame how we do things in the government.

i.e. no-third term tradition – started with _____

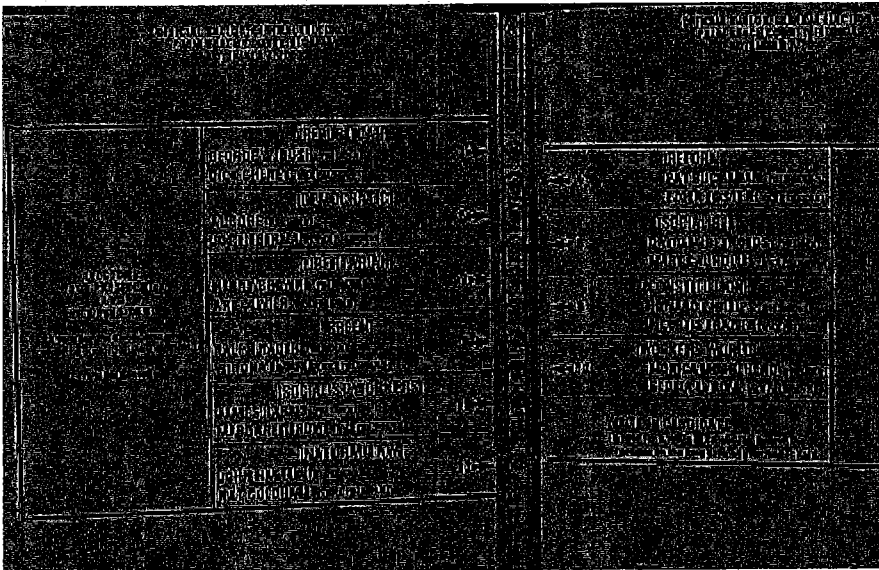
However, FDR broke this tradition in 1940 and 1944

result = 22nd Amendment – 2 terms for President

GOVERNMENT 1

NAME _____

RECOUNT: The election of 2000.



Reaction paper: In at least three paragraphs, write a reaction to the Recount:

You may want to address on the following content statement: *AG 10: Historically, The United States has struggled with majority rule and the extension of minority rights. As a result of this struggle, the government has increasingly extended civil rights to marginalized groups and broadened opportunities for participation.*

Did the action(s) of the government, (States and Federal) and the political parties benefit the public good? Explain your answer.

GOVERNMENT 1: STUDY GUIDE

UNIT 2: THE ROLE OF THE PEOPLE

Be able to *identify* and *explain* the significance of each term.

Be able to *connect* to “big picture” ideas.

- 1. Civil Liberties**
- 2. Bill of Rights**
- 3. Incorporation**
- 4. Enumerated Powers**
- 5. Expressed Powers**
- 6. Implied Powers**
- 7. 15th Amendment**
- 8. 19th Amendment**
- 9. 23rd Amendment**
- 10. 26th Amendment**
- 11. Immunity**
- 12. Privilege**
- 13. Responsibilities**
- 14. Citizenship**
- 15. Rule of Law**
- 16. Civil Rights Act of 1964**
- 17. Voting Rights Act of 1965**
- 18. Affirmative Action**
- 19. States**
- 20. Reserved Powers**

- 21. 9th Amendment**
- 22. 10th Amendment**
- 23. 14th Amendment.**
- 24. Voting.**
- 25. 24th amendment**
- 26. Federalist Papers 23,47,51,72 and 78.**
- 27. 4th Amendment (404-408)**
- 28. 5th Amendment (404-408)**
- 29. 6th Amendment ""**
- 30. 8th Amendment ""**
- 31. Immigrants (page 4)**
- 32. 13th Amendment (page 142)**
- 33. Due Process (pages 136,142-43)**
- 34.**

Free-Response Questions: Theme and big picture ideas for the Unit Test.

35. What makes a person a good citizen?

36. What is the government's role in protecting civil rights?

- 37. Identify one issue related to the *denial* of civil rights to a particular minority group and explain how at least one branch of the federal government helped extend civil rights or opportunities for participation to that group of people.**
- 38. In Recount, what was the central issue of the movie? What individual and groups rights were denied? How does this relate to Due Process? Why is it argued that every vote is not counted?**
- 39. Bowling for Columbine: Where do you stand on Gun Control/Gun Ownership issues. Paraphrase the second Amendment and discuss whether you agree on background checks for purchasing a firearm or not. Should persons with mental health issues be able to purchase a gun? Defend your answer**