

# Fourth Grade Social Studies



Unit 5: Our Federal Government

Student Name:

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# Big Picture Graphic

Overarching Question:

**How is the federal government structured to fulfill the purposes for which it was created?**

Previous Unit:

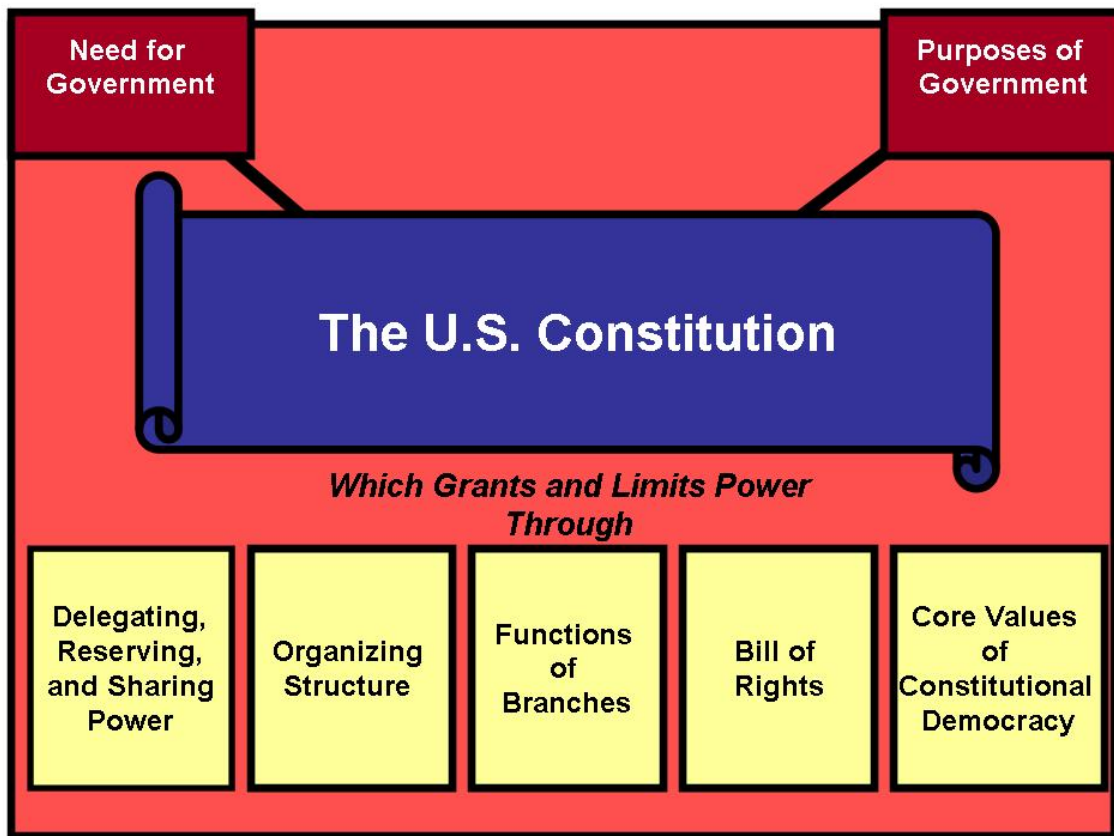
**Exploring Economics**

This Unit:

**Our Federal Government**

Next Unit:

**Rights and Responsibilities of Citizenship**



Questions To Focus Assessment and Instruction:

1. Why do people form limited governments?
2. How does our federal government work?
3. How does the Constitution, including its core democratic values, limit the power of government?

Types of Thinking

Classification  
 Compare and Contrast  
 Forming and testing hypotheses  
 Nonlinguistic representations

# Questions for Students

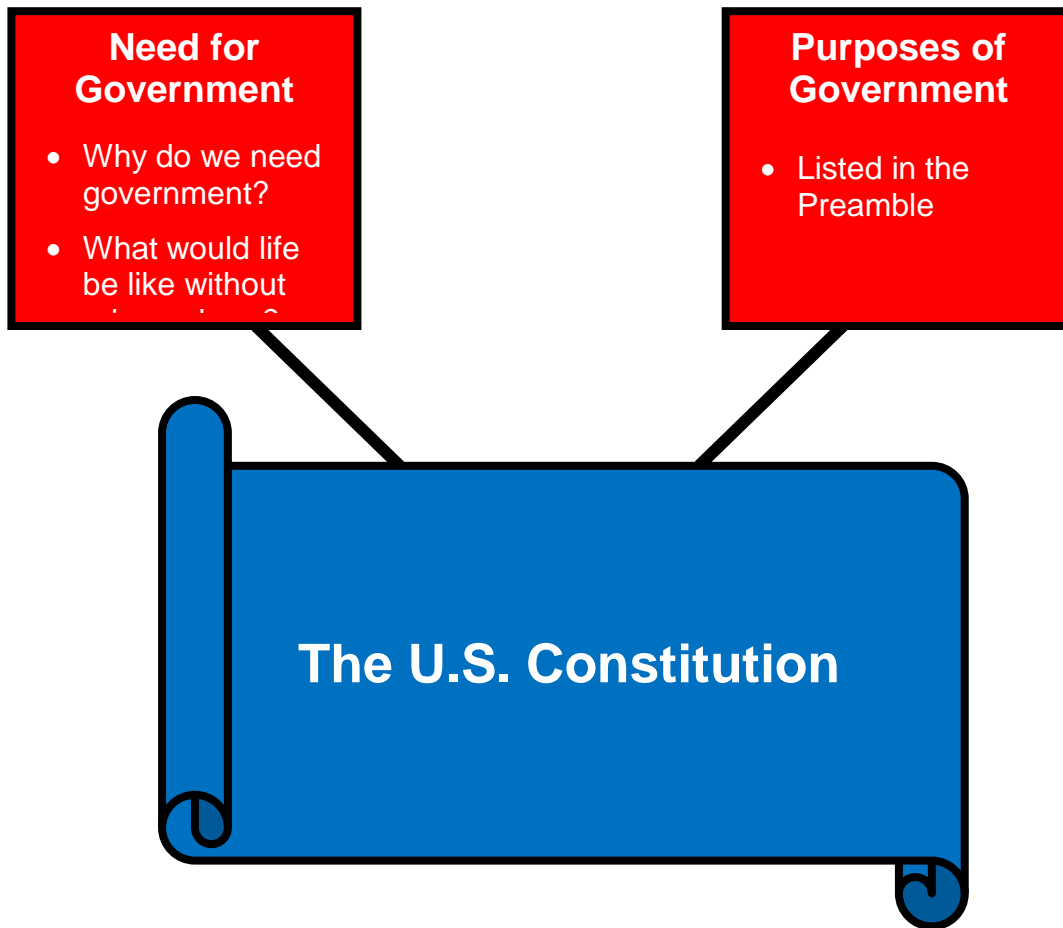
In this unit, we are going to be learning about our Federal Government. Think about the focus questions:

1. Why do people form limited governments?
2. How does our federal government work?
3. How does the Constitution, including its core democratic values, limit the power of government?

Use the chart below to write or draw about these questions.

<b>Things I Know</b>	<b>Questions I Have</b>

## Lesson 1 Graphic Organizer



## Big Ideas of Lesson 1, Unit 5

- Political scientists ask questions about what governments do, how governments are organized, the values and principles connected to government, and the role of citizens in government.
- There would be many serious consequences if schools, communities, and our country tried to function without government and rules or laws.
- People institute governments for many reasons such as safety, promoting the common good, and protecting individual rights.

The Preamble to the U.S. Constitution describes the purposes of our federal government.

## Word Cards

### 1 government

a system people use to exercise authority, distribute power, and regulate conduct of people

**Example:** Cities, states, and countries all have a government.



### 2 federal government

the government of our country

**Example:** Our federal government is centered in Washington, D.C.



### 3 Constitution

the written document that created the system of government for our country

**Example:** Our Constitution describes the power and organization of our government.



### 4 Preamble

the introduction to our Constitution

**Example:** Our Constitution begins with a Preamble which explains the purposes of our federal government.



## Life Without Government or Rules/Laws

### Small Group Activity Sheet

	What Would Life Be like?	What Problems Would Be Likely to Happen?
<b>School</b>  (Think about life in the lunchroom, playground, and hallways)		
<b>Community</b>  (Think about life in shopping centers, neighborhoods, and at traffic intersections)		
<b>Country</b>  (Think about how people in one state might treat someone from another state or country)		

## Analyzing a Section of the Preamble

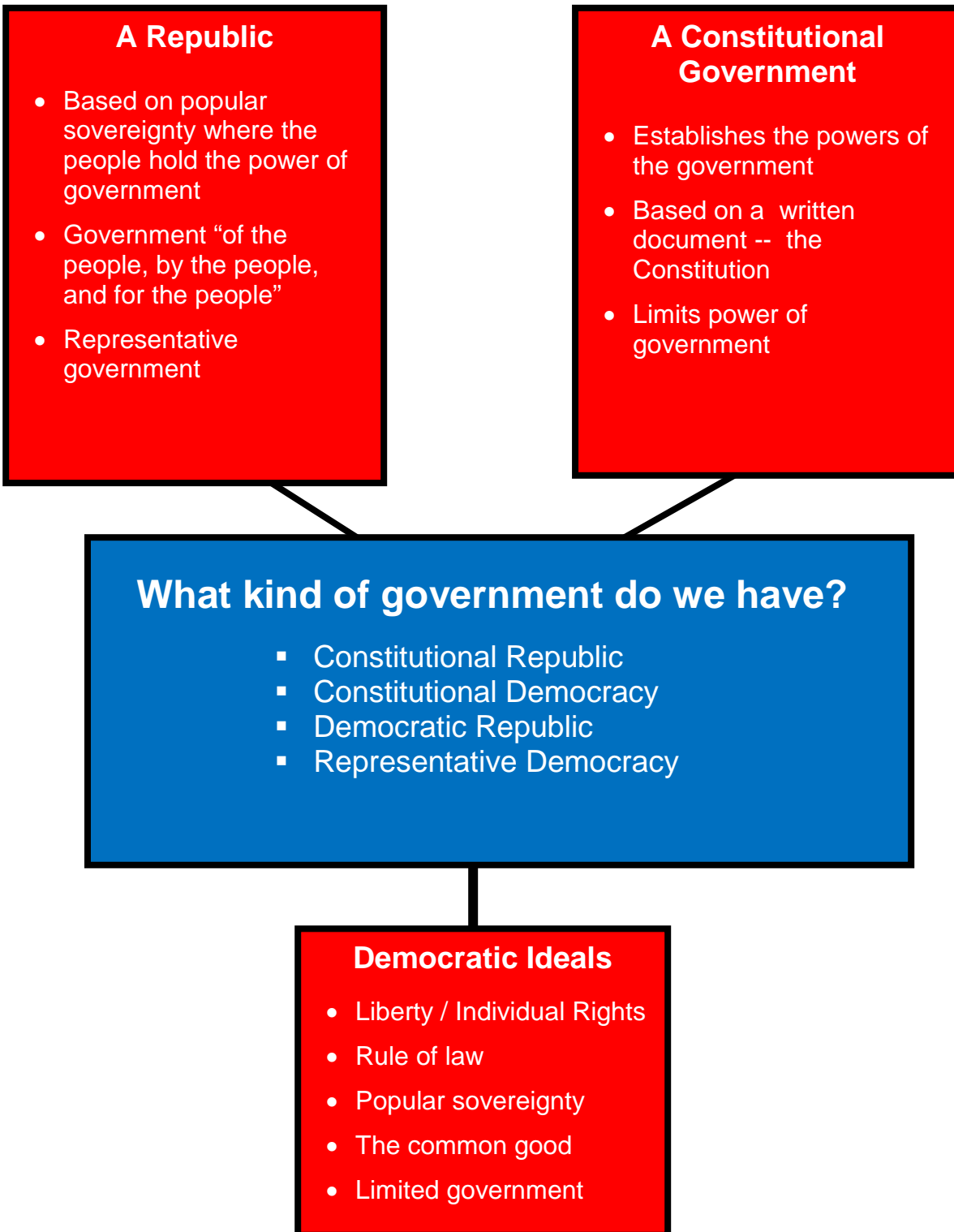
<b><i>Your assigned section of the Preamble</i></b>	
<b><i>What does it mean?</i></b>	
<b><i>Why is it important?</i></b>	
<b><i>Give an example of how the federal government carries out that purpose.</i></b>	

**What Does the Preamble Mean?**

<b><i>To form a more perfect union</i></b>	
<b><i>To establish justice</i></b>	
<b><i>To insure domestic tranquility</i></b>	
<b><i>To provide for the common defense</i></b>	
<b><i>To promote the general welfare</i></b>	
<b><i>To secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity</i></b>	



## Lesson 2 Graphic Organizer



### Big Ideas of Lesson 2, Unit 5

- The United States has a constitutional form of government. The Constitution, a written document, establishes the powers and limits of government.
- The United States is a republic. It is based on the idea of popular sovereignty – that the people hold the power of government in the United States.
- Since it is impractical for everyone to make decisions in government, people give representatives authority to make decisions for them. This means we have a representative government.
- In a representative democracy like the United States, the emphasis is on values and principles such as liberty, rule of law, popular sovereignty, and the common good.

## Word Cards

### Word Cards from previous lessons needed for this lesson:

- Government – Word Card #1 from Lesson 1
- Federal Government – Word Card #2 from Lesson 1
- Constitution – Word Card #3 from Lesson 1

### 5 Founders

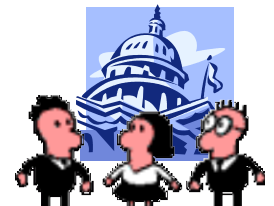
the people who helped establish our country



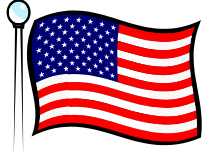




**Example:** The Founders of our country helped create our first government.

### 6 popular sovereignty

the power and authority of the government comes from the people



**Example:** Popular sovereignty is an important core democratic value.

<p><b>7</b> <b>core democratic values</b></p>  <p>things people believe in that bring people together as Americans</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Freedom and fairness are examples of core democratic values.</p>	<p><b>8</b> <b>limited government</b></p> <p>the government can only do what the people have given it the power to do</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Limited government means the government can't just do whatever it wants.</p>
<p><b>9</b> <b>republic</b></p> <p>a government not led by a hereditary rule (leaders based on birth), but where people hold the power of government and choose leaders to make decisions</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Our government is a republic.</p>	<p><b>10</b> <b>representative government</b></p>  <p>a form of government where people choose representatives to make decisions for them</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Our U.S. government is a representative democracy.</p>
<p><b>11</b> <b>common good</b></p>  <p>people working together for the benefit of everybody</p> <p><b>Example:</b> When you help clean up in the classroom you are doing something for the common good.</p>	<p><b>12</b> <b>constitutional government</b></p>   <p>a government based on a Constitution describes powers of government</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Many governments have a constitution, but not all limit the power of the government.</p>

**13  
laws**

statements that define how citizens should behave

**Example:** Communities, states and countries have laws.

**14  
rule of law**

everyone, including the people who run the government, must obey the laws

**Example:** By following the rule of law, we can make sure that nobody is above the law.

## Designing a Government

### Small Group Activity Sheet

**Directions:** Imagine a group of 200 people made up of about 60 families have decided to go to an island to live for two years. They want to form a government that will help them manage conflict, keep them safe, and protect their rights. Work in your group to design a government that you think will work for them. Be prepared to present your plan to the rest of the class. Use the questions below to help you design the government.

1. How will the government be organized? Will it have different parts? If so, what role will each part play?
2. How will the government carry out business? When and where will it meet?
3. How will rules and laws be made?
4. How will people be chosen to serve in the government?

# A Republic

## Characteristics of a Republic:

- Heredity or birthright does not decide who will rule in our country.
- A republic is based on the core democratic value of popular sovereignty. This means the people hold the power of government.
- Since we all cannot make decisions on a daily basis for our government, we have a representative government. This means the people choose representatives to make decisions for them.

## Advantages of a Republic:

- Representatives are chosen to serve the common good.
- Representatives help everybody, not just a favored group.
- Having representatives make laws and decisions is a more efficient system than having everybody make them.
- The people maintain a say in their government through their representatives.
- The representatives listen to the people or the people will vote them out of office.

## Our Federal Government

	<b>A Republic</b>	<b>A Constitutional Government</b>
<b>Characteristics</b>		
<b>Related Core Democratic Values and Principles</b>		
<b>Strengths</b>		

## Functions of Laws

- To protect our rights
- To limit government
- To promote the common good
- To set guidelines for resolving conflicts
- To control crime
- To set guidelines for law enforcement
- To punish those who break laws
- To promote security and order
- To describe our responsibilities as citizens



## Analyzing The Government of Egbonia

The small country of Egbonia is governed by a President and a Council. According to the Egbonian Constitution, the Council is made up of the ten richest people in Egbonia. The President is chosen by the Council. The Constitution allows the President to make and enforce all the laws. The main roles of the Council are to choose the President and give him ideas for new laws.

According to the Constitution, a huge birthday party is held for the President each year. This year the President wanted it to be bigger than ever. Therefore, he wrote a new law requiring every citizen of Egbonia to donate five hundred dollars for the party plus birthday cakes.

Many citizens were unhappy with the law and said it was unfair. The President responded that the Constitution gave him the power to make any law he wanted. To make sure citizens gave the money and birthday cakes, the President wrote a second law. This law stated that anyone who did not pay the money and donate cake would be forced to leave the country and find another place to live.

The Council members told the President they didn't want to give money or cake. He told them not to worry. The law was only for the rest of the citizens, not for them. They were all welcome to come to the birthday party and didn't need to donate a thing!

Some citizens decided to protest these two new laws. They met outside the President's mansion holding signs that said "The New Laws are Unfair!" The President had all these citizens arrested and put into jail. He told newspaper reporters covering the story that this was completely within his power. He read them a section from the Egbonian Constitution that stated that the President could arrest and jail any citizen who complained about him.

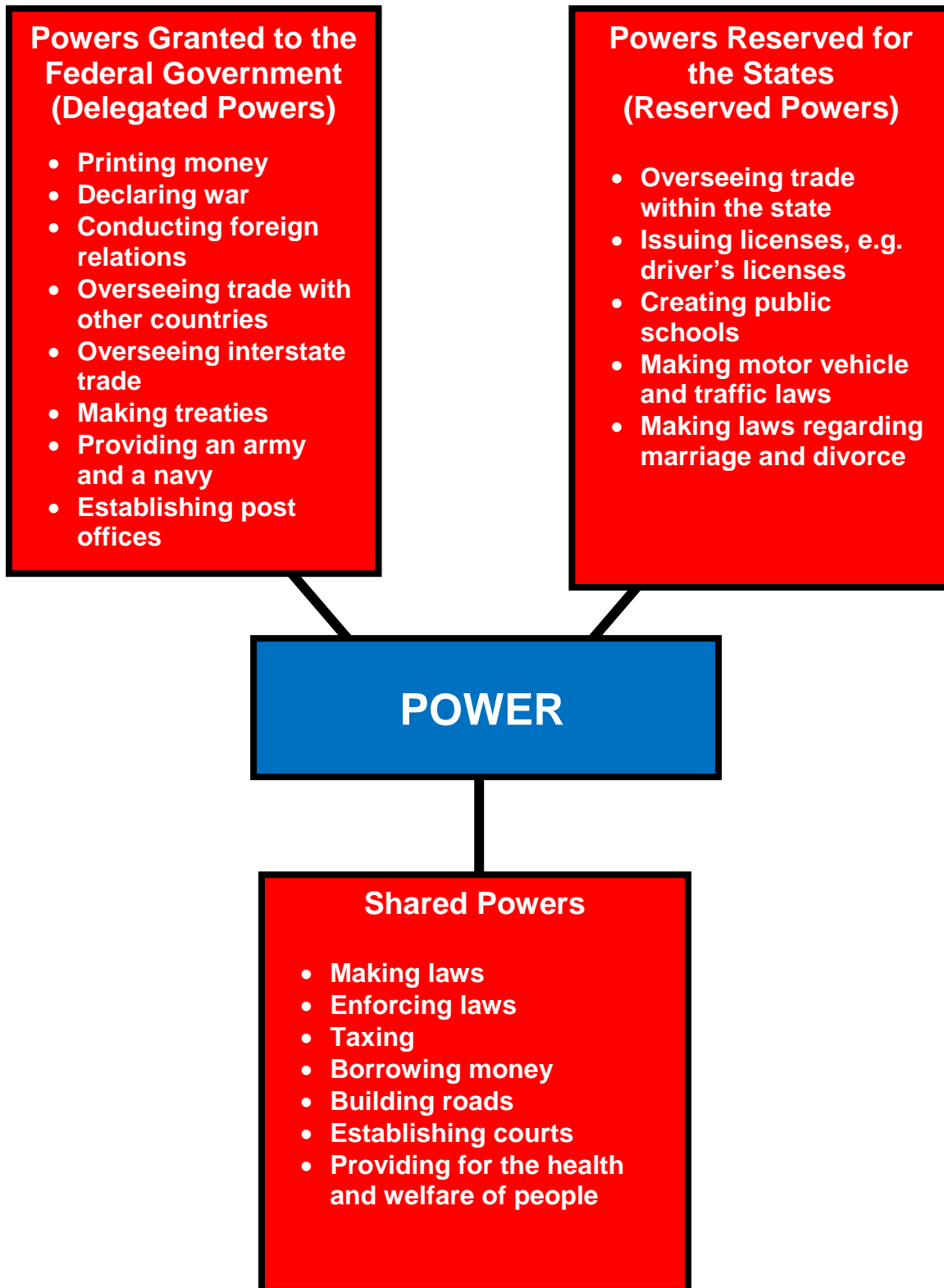
The birthday party was held at the President's mansion and attended by the Council and twenty of the President's closest friends. There were thousands of balloons, a huge feast and hundreds of presents the President had bought for himself using the money given by citizens. The protesting citizens remained in jail for over three months. Fifty citizens were sent out of the country for failing to give money and birthday cake.

The President had such a good time at his birthday party that he amended the Constitution to allow him to have three birthday parties each year.

## Analyzing the Government of Egbonia

1. Was Egbonia a republic? Give evidence for your answer.
2. Did Egbonia have a Constitution? Give evidence for your answer.
3. Did Egbonia have a constitutional government? Give evidence for your answer.
4. Did the President of Egbonia look out for the common good? Give evidence for your answer.
5. Was the Egbonian government based on the principle of popular sovereignty? Give evidence for your answer.
6. Were people's individual rights protected in Egbonia? Give evidence for your answer.
7. Was the rule of law followed in Egbonia? Give evidence for your answer.

### Lesson 3 Graphic Organizer



### Big Ideas of Lesson 3, Unit 5

- In the United States, the government is based on the idea of popular sovereignty which means that the ultimate power belongs to the people in our government.
- The people agreed to delegate some of their power to the federal government and expressed this in the Constitution.
- All other powers not given to the federal government in the Constitution are reserved to the states or the people.
- In a few cases, certain powers like making laws and collecting taxes are shared by both federal and state governments.
- The system of delegating, reserving, and sharing of power explained in the Constitution serves to limit the power of government.

### Word Cards

Word Cards from previous lessons needed for this lesson:

- Government – Word Card #1 from Lesson 1
- Federal Government – Word Card #2 from Lesson 1
- Constitution – Word Card #3 from Lesson 1

#### 15 levels of government

federal, state, and local governments



**Example:** In our country we have three levels of government.

#### 16 shared powers

powers granted to both the federal and state governments



**Example:** The power to collect taxes is a shared power.

**17  
reserved powers**

powers not given to the federal government

**Example:** The power to create schools is an example of a reserved power.

**18  
delegated powers**

powers people give to the federal government by the Constitution

**Example:** The power to print money is a delegated power.

## **Small Group Discussion Questions for Step 1**

1. What are the three different levels of government found in our country?
2. Why do we need all three levels?
3. How is our local government organized?
4. What are some of the important functions of our local government?
5. How is our state government organized?
6. What are some of the important functions of our state government?
7. What have you learned so far about our national, or federal, government?

## How Does Government Affect Me?

Internet Activity

Website: <http://pbskids.org/democracy/govandme/>

	<b>Local</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Federal</b>
School			
Transportation			
Libraries			
Police			
Parks			

## What If?

Group Activity Sheet

What Might Happen If...	Describe your group's ideas here
States could run their own post offices and make their own stamps	
States could declare war on another country	
States could make treaties with other countries	
Only the federal (national) government could tax the people	
Only the federal (national) government could make laws	

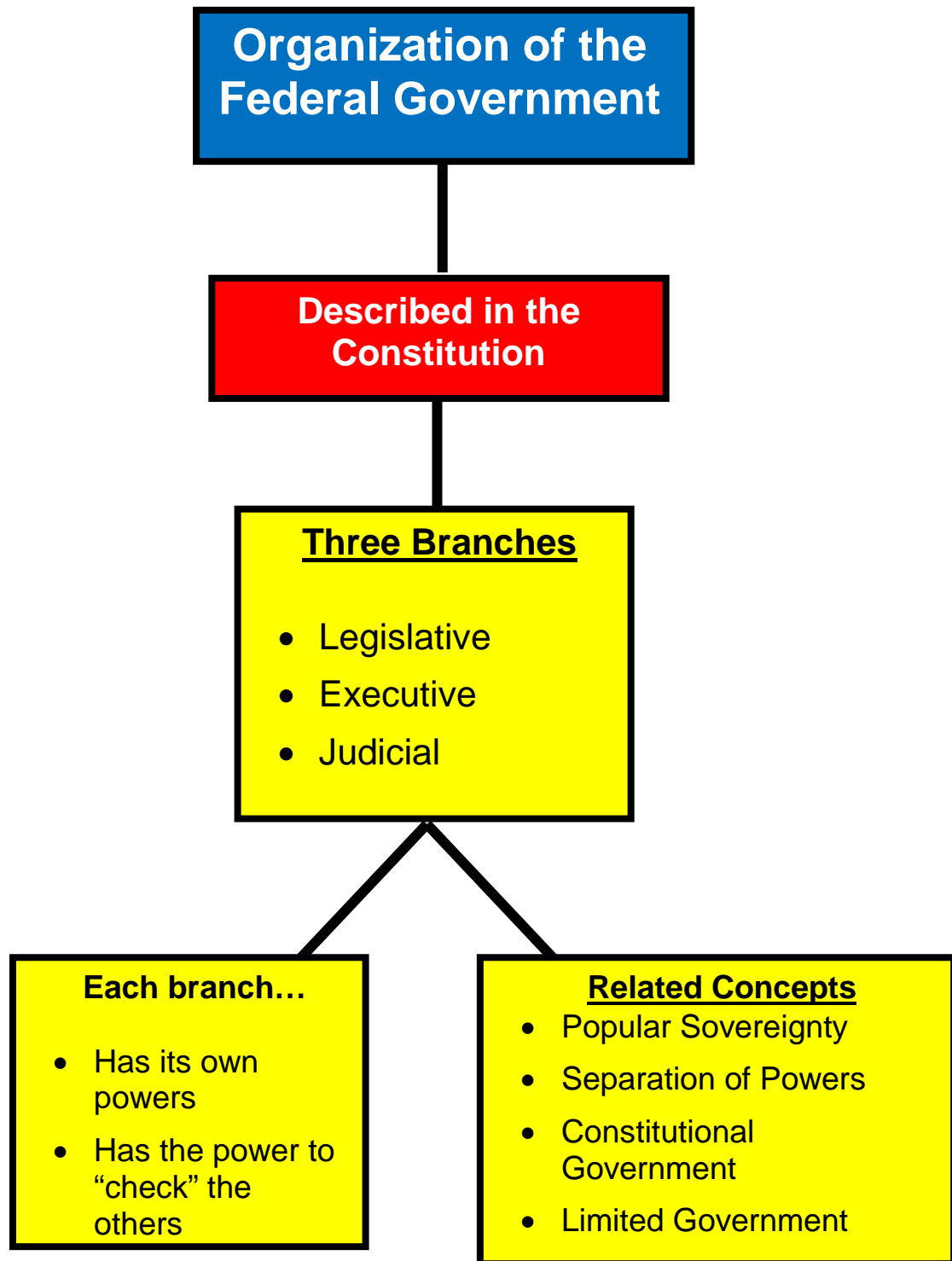


***Small Group Activity Chart***

**How does the Federal Government Use Its Powers to Fulfill the Purposes of Government?**

<p><b>Purpose of Government</b></p>	
<p><b>Power delegated to the Federal Government</b></p>	
<p><b>How this power helps the government fulfill this purpose</b></p>	

## Lesson 4 Graphic Organizer



**Big Ideas of Lesson 4, Unit 5**

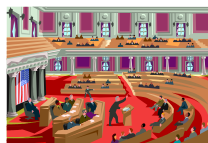
- The Framers of the Constitution were afraid of giving one group or one person in government too much power.
- They limited the power of the federal government by separating or dividing power among three groups or branches of government.
- The three branches are known as the legislative branch, the executive branch and the judicial branch.
- Each branch has a different function and its own special powers.

**Word Cards**

**Word Cards from previous lessons needed for this lesson:**

- Government – Word Card #1 from Lesson 1
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- Constitution – Word Card #3 from Lesson 1
- Limited Government – Word Card #8 from Lesson 2

**19 separation of powers**

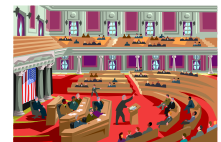


power is separated, or divided, among three branches of government



**Example:** Separation of power helps to prevent any one branch from becoming too powerful.

**20 branches of government**



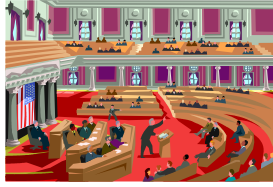
the three different sections of government



**Example:** One branch of government makes laws, another branch enforces the laws, and the third branch decides what the laws mean.

## 21 legislative branch

the branch of government that makes laws



**Example:** The legislative branch made a law that set a new speed limit.

## 22 executive branch

the branch of government that enforces laws



**Example:** It was up to the executive branch to enforce the new speed limit.

## 23 judicial branch

the branch of government that decides what laws mean



**Example:** The judicial branch is made up of the Supreme Court and other courts as created by Congress.

## 24 Senator

a member of the Senate

**Example:** Michigan has two U.S. senators that represent our state in the U.S. Senate.

## 25 Representative

a member of the House of Representatives

**Example:** Michigan has several Representatives in the U.S. House of Representatives.

## 26 President

the head of the executive branch and the leader of our country



**Example:** The President is a very important part of the government of our country.

**27**  
**cabinet**

A group of people who help and give advice to the president

**Example:** The Secretary of State and the Attorney General are members of the President's Cabinet.

**28**  
**Supreme Court**

the highest court in our country

**Example:** The United States Supreme Court is the highest court in the judicial branch of our federal government.

## The Government of Egbonia

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## Excerpts from the United States Constitution

### **Article. I.**

#### **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

### **Article. II.**

#### **Section. 1.**

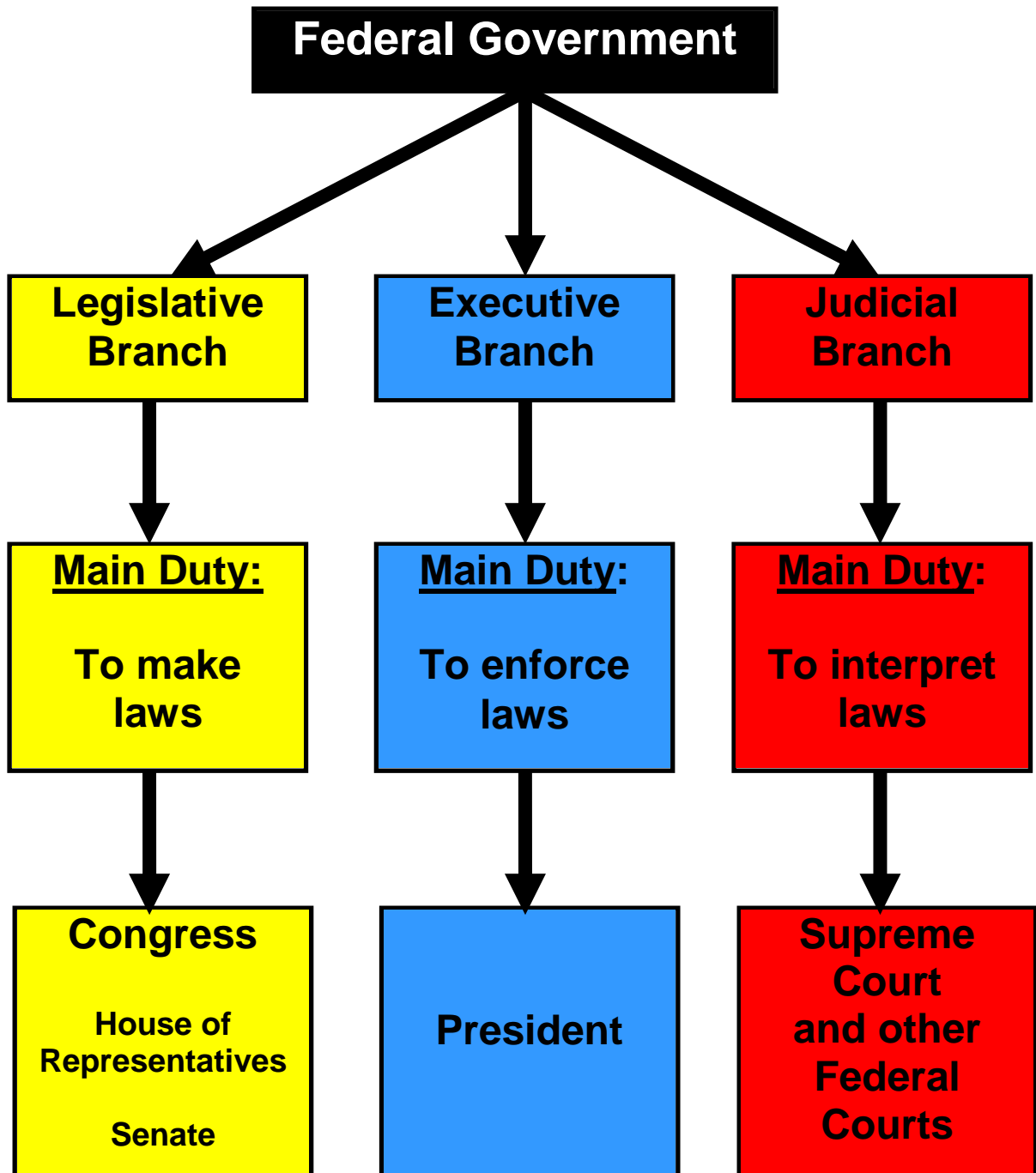
The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

### **Article III.**

#### **Section. 1.**

The judicial Power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office

# Separation of Powers





## Information Gathering: Legislative Branch

**House of Representatives**

**Senate**

	<b>House of Representatives</b>	<b>Senate</b>
<b>Who is involved in this branch?</b>		
<b>Requirements for serving</b>		
<b>Term</b>		
<b>Special Powers of each House</b>		
<b>Powers</b>		
<b>Limits on Power</b>		

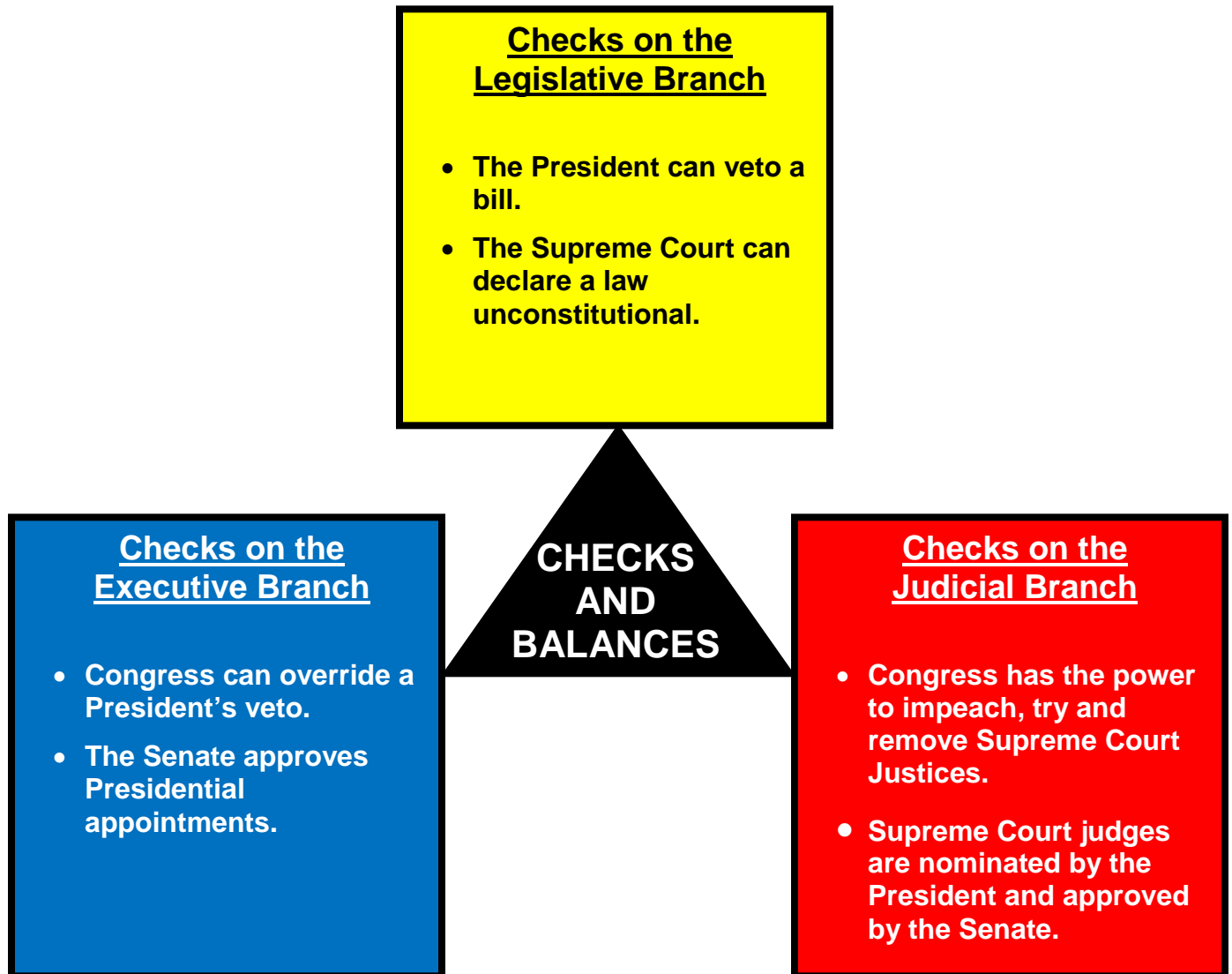
**Information Gathering: Executive Branch**

<b>Who is involved in this branch?</b>	
<b>Requirements for serving</b>	
<b>Term</b>	
<b>Other Members of the Executive Branch</b>	
<b>Powers</b>	
<b>Limits on Power</b>	

**Information Gathering: Judicial Branch**

<b>Who is involved in this branch?</b>	
<b>Requirements for serving</b>	
<b>Term</b>	
<b>Other Members of the Judicial Branch</b>	
<b>Powers</b>	
<b>Limits on Power</b>	

## Lesson 5 Graphic Organizer



### Big Ideas of Lesson 5, Unit 5

- In order to limit the power of the federal government the Constitution provides for a system of checks and balances.
- Under the system of checks and balances, the branches are given authority to challenge each others use of power. For instance, the president has the power to veto a law passed by Congress.
- No branch can carry out its functions/powers without some cooperation from the other branches.
- The system of checks and balances makes sure that one branch does not become too powerful and prevents abuse of power that might result if a single branch were in complete control.

## Word Cards

### Word Cards from previous lessons needed for this lesson:

- Limited Government – Word Card #8 from Lesson 2
- Separation of Powers – Word Card #19 from Lesson 4
- Branches of Government – Word Card #20 from Lesson 4

### 29 checks and balances



the way in which the different branches of government keep each other from having too much power

**Example:** A veto is an example of the concept of checks and balances.

### 30 veto



when the President turns down a bill or refuses to sign it into law

**Example:** The President vetoed the bill because he did not agree with it.

**31  
override**

when the Congress votes to cancel a President's veto

**Example:** The U.S. Congress passed the law by overriding the President's veto of the bill.

**32  
judicial review**

the power of the Supreme Court to declare a law unconstitutional

**Example:** Through the power of judicial review, courts make sure that the laws do not violate the Constitution.

**33  
unconstitutional**

in conflict with or violates the U.S. Constitution

**Example:** The Supreme Court decided that the law was unconstitutional.

### Power Problems

Power	Use of Power	What's the Problem?	What check would prevent this from happening?
Congress has the power to make laws.	Congress makes a law requiring all citizens to wear red on Mondays.		
The President has the power to appoint judges to the Supreme Court.	The President appoints his brother, a plumber, to the Supreme Court.		
The President makes a treaty with Canada that includes giving Canada the states of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.	The President makes a treaty with Canada that includes giving Canada the states of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.		

## How a Bill Becomes a Law

### Writing a Bill

Someone has an idea.

A member of Congress agrees with the idea and writes a proposal for the law which is called a "bill."



### Going to Committee

The bill is sent to a committee that analyzes and discusses the bill.

The committee may re-write the bill, accept it as it is, or do nothing (table the bill).



### Getting a Majority of Votes

When the committee sends the bill back, Congress votes on it.

If the bill started in the House, the House votes first. If it passes it moves on to the Senate.

If the bill started in the Senate, the Senate votes first. If the bill passes the Senate it goes to the House of Representatives.



### Getting the President's Signature

If the bill passes in both houses of Congress, it is sent to the President.

If the President signs the bill it becomes law.

If the President vetoes the bill, it can only become a law if Congress overrides the veto with a 2/3 vote.



## Presidential Vetoes

President	Vetoes	Vetoes Overridden
George Washington	2	.....
John Adams	.....	.....
Thomas Jefferson	.....	.....
James Madison	7	.....
James Monroe	1	.....
John Quincy Adams	.....	.....
Andrew Jackson	12	.....
Martin Van Buren	1	.....
William Henry Harrison	.....	.....
John Tyler	10	1
James K. Polk	3	.....
Zachary Taylor	.....	.....
Millard Fillmore	.....	.....
Franklin Pierce	9	5
James Buchanan	7	.....
Abraham Lincoln	7	.....
Andrew Johnson	29	15
Ulysses S. Grant	93	4
Rutherford B. Hayes	13	1
James A. Garfield	.....	.....
Chester A. Arthur	12	1
Grover Cleveland	414	2
Benjamin Harrison	44	1
Grover Cleveland	170	5
William McKinley	42	.....
Theodore Roosevelt	82	1
William H. Taft	39	1
Woodrow Wilson	44	6
Warren G. Harding	6	.....
Calvin Coolidge	50	4
Herbert C. Hoover	37	3
Franklin D. Roosevelt	635	9
Harry S. Truman	250	12
Dwight D. Eisenhower	181	2
John F. Kennedy	21	.....
Lyndon B. Johnson	30	.....
Richard M. Nixon	43	7
Gerald R. Ford	66	12
James Earl Carter	31	2
Ronald Reagan	78	9
George Bush*	44	1
William J. Clinton	37	2
George W. Bush	10	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2560</b>	<b>109</b>

## Bush vetoes popular bill on kids' health care

Wed Oct 3, 2007

By Caren Bohan

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - President George W. Bush on Wednesday vetoed a measure to expand a popular children's health care program, launching the first in a series of major battles with Democrats over domestic spending.

Democrats called the veto "cruel" and "heartless." The measure would have provided an extra \$35 billion over five years for a health program for low-income children. Cigarette taxes would have been raised to fund the expansion from the current \$25 billion level.

Supporters of the bill said the extra money would have helped provide health coverage for 10 million children.

While defending his veto, Bush offered to negotiate with Democrats on the program's funding. He had initially proposed a \$5 billion increase in funding over five years, a rise that critics said would be insufficient to cover the children currently in the program because of rising health care costs.

He said the bill's funding level would have expanded the health program beyond its original intent and taken a step toward government-run health care.

"The policies of the government ought to be to help people find private insurance, not federal coverage," Bush said.

Democrats vowed to try to override the veto and Senate Democratic Leader Harry Reid of Nevada said the veto showed Bush had "turned his back on America's children."

The Senate overwhelmingly backed the health legislation. But, the margin of support in the House of Representatives fell short of the two-thirds majority that would be needed to override a presidential veto.

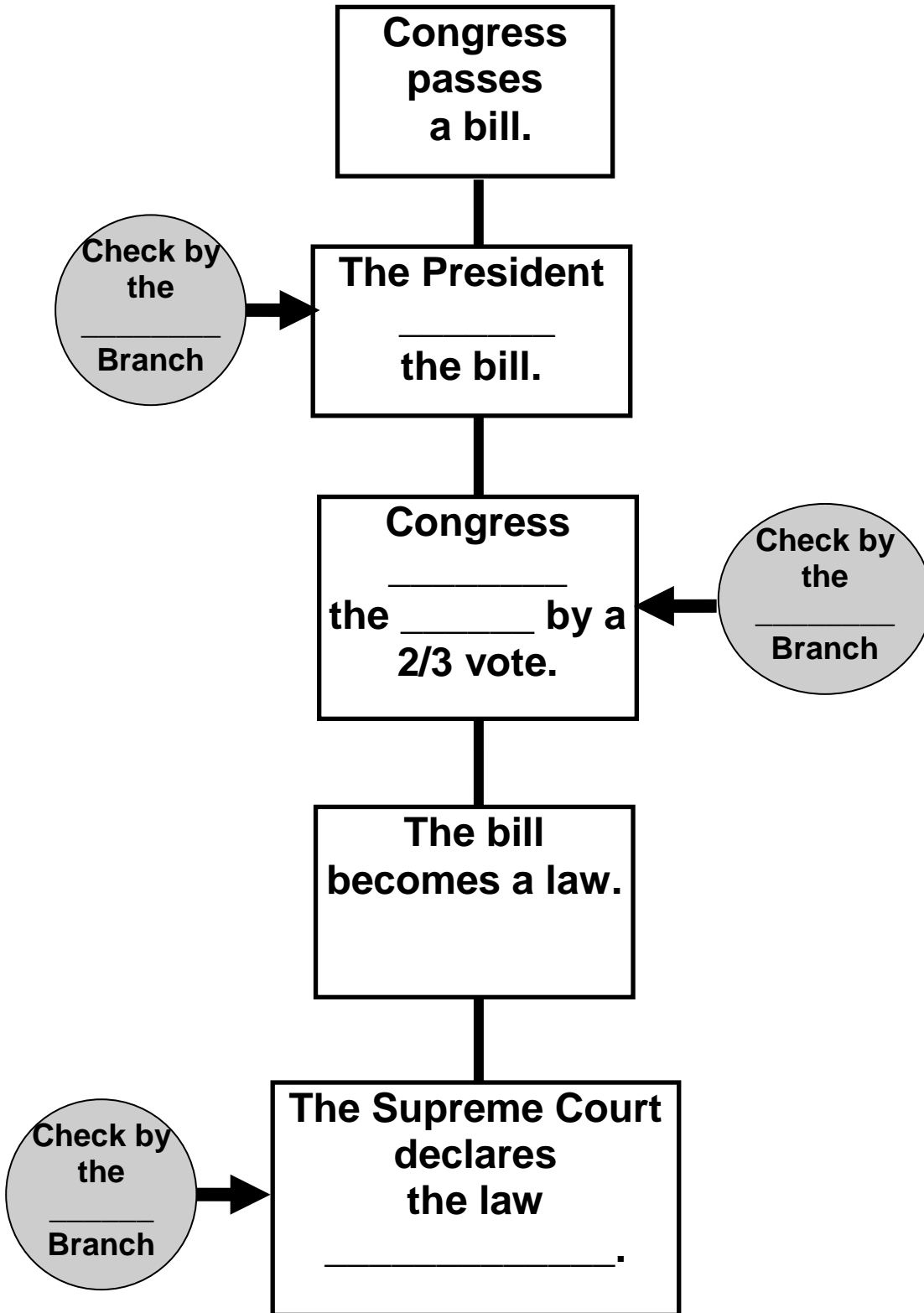
House Democratic leaders plan to put off the override vote until October 18, giving supporters time to persuade more Republicans to switch their votes. The Democratic Party plans television ads attacking Republicans over Bush's veto.

The rejection of the health bill marks the fourth veto for Bush since he took office in 2001. He twice rejected legislation on stem cell research and also vetoed an Iraq war supplemental spending bill because it included timelines for withdrawing troops.

*Bush Vetoes Popular Bill.* Reuters News. 13 January 2009

<http://www.reuters.com/article/healthNews/idUSWAT00819020071003?pageNumber=2&virtualBrandChannel=0>.

# Checks and Balances



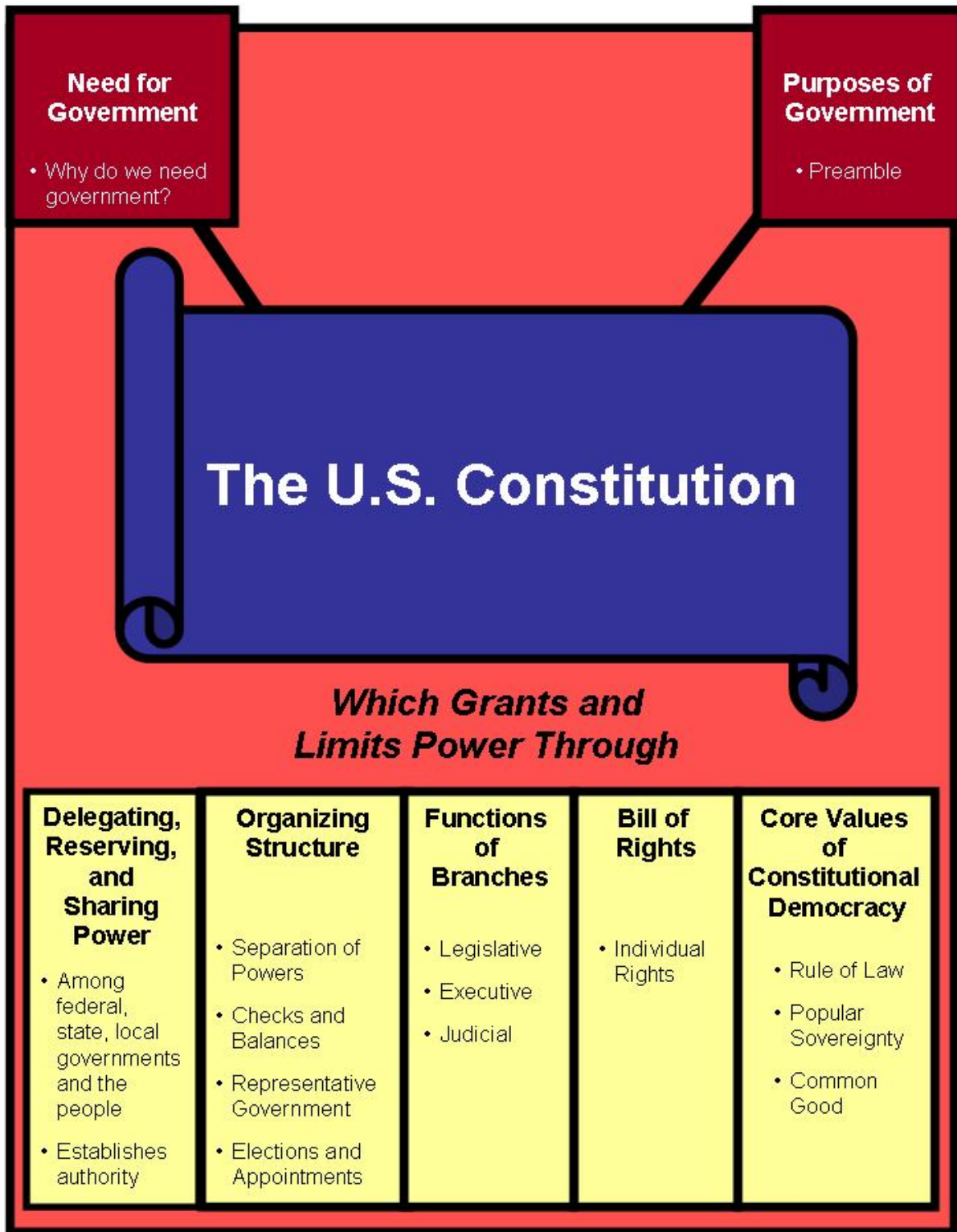
# CHECKS AND BALANCES REFERENCE SHEET

<b>The Legislative Branch</b>	
<b>Checks on the Executive Branch</b>	<b>Checks on the Judicial Branch</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only the Congress can declare war.</li> <li>• The President controls the armed forces but the Congress controls the money needed to support the armed forces.</li> <li>• The Senate must approve of presidential appointments.</li> <li>• The House of Representatives has the power to impeach the President. This means the President is charged with wrong-doing.</li> <li>• The Senate has the power to try the President after he or she has been impeached.</li> <li>• Congress may override Presidential vetoes.</li> <li>• Senate approves treaties and ambassadors.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Congress has the power to impeach, try and remove Supreme Court Justices and federal judges from office</li> <li>• Senate approves federal judges</li> <li>• Congress has the power to alter the size of the Supreme Court.</li> <li>• Congress has the power to create other federal courts besides the Supreme Court, which was created by the Constitution.</li> </ul>

<b>The Executive Branch</b>	
<b>Checks on the Legislative Branch</b>	<b>Checks on the Judicial Branch</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The President can veto a law.</li> <li>• Vice President is President of the Senate.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Courts do not have the power to enforce their decisions. The President is responsible for this.</li> <li>• Power to nominate new judges.</li> </ul>

<b>The Judicial Branch</b>	
<b>Checks on the Legislative Branch</b>	<b>Checks on the Executive Branch</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Supreme Court can declare a law unconstitutional.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Supreme Court can declare a law unconstitutional</li> <li>• Chief Justice sits as President of the Senate during presidential impeachment.</li> </ul>

## Lesson 6 Graphic Organizer



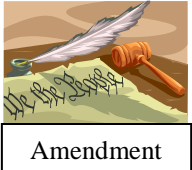
**Big Ideas of Lesson 6, Unit 5**

- The people limit the power they delegate to the federal government through principles of separation of powers and checks and balances.
- Government is also limited by ten amendments to the Constitution called the Bill of Rights.
- The Bill of Rights serves to protect people’s individual rights such as freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and the right to a trial by jury.

**Word Cards**

**Word Cards from previous lessons needed for this lesson:**

- Constitution – Word Card #3 from Lesson 1
- Limited Government – Word Card #8 from Lesson 2
- Separation of Powers – Word Card #19 from Lesson 4
- Branches of Government – Word Card #20 from Lesson 4
- Checks and Balances – Word Card #29 from Lesson 5

<p><b>34</b> <b>Bill of Rights</b></p> <p>the first ten amendments, or additions, to the Constitution which give people important rights such as freedom of speech</p> <p><b>Example:</b> The Bill of Rights is an important part of the Constitution.</p>	<p><b>35</b> <b>amendment</b></p>  <p>a change, or addition, to the Constitution</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Twenty-seven amendments have been added to the Constitution.</p>
<p><b>36</b> <b>individual rights</b></p> <p>things an individual person is entitled to have or to do</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Our constitution protects people’s rights to own property and to speak freely.</p>	

## Reviewing Limited Government

	What does this mean?	How does this serve to limit government?
<b>Constitutional Government</b>		
<b>Republic</b>		
<b>Delegating and Reserving Powers</b>		
<b>Separation of Powers</b>		
<b>Checks and Balances</b>		

## The Bill of Rights – Simplified Version

**Amendment One** guarantees freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom for people to get together peacefully, and freedom for people to send petitions to their government.

**Amendment Two** states that in order to have a prepared military, people are guaranteed the right to keep and bear arms.

**Amendment Three** states that the government cannot force people to house and feed soldiers in their homes during times of peace.

**Amendment Four** states that people, their homes or their belongings are protected from unreasonable searches or seizures.

**Amendment Five** guarantees a person accused of a serious crime the right to be charged by a grand jury. It also states that people cannot be forced to give evidence against themselves. If a person is found not guilty of a crime, he/she cannot be put on trial for the same crime again. Finally, the federal government cannot unfairly take peoples' lives, freedom, or property.

**Amendment Six** guarantees a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury if a person is accused of a crime. The accused person also has the right to be told what they are accused of and they have the right to a lawyer. They also have the right to see and to question those people who have accused them of the crime.

**Amendment Seven** guarantees a trial by jury in civil cases which are cases that involve a dispute between private parties or between the government and a private party.

**Amendment Eight** says that courts cannot use cruel or unusual punishment or set bail and fines that are too high.

**Amendment Nine** states that the people have other rights that are not stated here.

**Amendment Ten** states that the people have all the rights not given to the United States government or forbidden to state governments by the U.S. Constitution.



**In Your Own Words**

<b>1</b>	
<b>2</b>	
<b>3</b>	
<b>4</b>	
<b>5</b>	
<b>6</b>	
<b>7</b>	
<b>8</b>	
<b>9</b>	
<b>10</b>	

## Scenarios

The Town Council of the city of Mapleton recently closed a popular park along a river. The Council claimed the town did not have enough money to maintain the park. Many people in the town of Mapleton were angry about the Town Council's decision. They held a rally in the park and held up signs saying "The Town Council Stinks!" and "The Town Council is a Bunch of Losers." The mayor of Mapleton had the police arrest anybody carrying a sign.

Herbert Jones, a policeman, was very angry when he noticed two large front windows of his house were cracked. He asked Mrs. Smith, his neighbor, if she had seen what happened. Mrs. Smith replied that she thought Ruby Walton, a teenager from down the street, had done the damage. According to Mrs. Smith, Ruby owned a sling shot and had once remarked that she did not like policemen. After hearing this Herbert Jones went to Ruby's house and demanded to look for the slingshot. He found it in her bedroom with several small rocks. He arrested Ruby.

Ramsay Ricket was one of the meanest people in Bloomville. He insulted people, made faces at people, and did everything he could to make people miserable. He was caught throwing eggs at a school on Halloween. Several witnesses saw him. The eggs did a lot of damage including breaking four windows and staining a large sign on the front of the school. He was arrested right after the incident. The mayor announced that since there were so many witnesses there was no need for a trial. He also stated that a trial would cost Bloomville money and Ramsay Ricket didn't deserve to have any money spent on him.

## Limiting the Government of Egbonia

The small country of Egbonia is governed by a President and a Council. According to the Egbonian Constitution, the Council is made up of the ten richest people in Egbonia. The President is chosen by the Council. The Constitution allows the President to make and enforce all the laws. The main roles of the Council are to choose the President and give him ideas for new laws.

According to the Constitution, a huge birthday party is held for the President each year. This year the President wanted it to be bigger than ever. Therefore, he wrote a new law requiring every citizen of Egbonia to donate five hundred dollars for the party plus a birthday cake.

Many citizens were unhappy with the law and said it was unfair. The President responded that the Constitution gave him the power to make any law he wanted. To make sure citizens gave the money and birthday cake he wrote a second law. This law stated that anyone who did not pay the money and donate cake would be forced to leave the country and find another place to live.

The Council members told the President they didn't want to give money or cake. He told them not to worry. The law was only for the rest of the citizens, not for them. They were all welcome to come to the birthday party and didn't need to donate a thing!

Some citizens decided to protest these two new laws. They met outside the President's mansion holding signs that said "The New Laws are Unfair!" The President had all these citizens arrested and put into jail. He told newspaper reporters covering the story that this was completely within his power. He read them a section from the Egbonian Constitution that stated that the President could arrest and jail any citizen who complained about him.

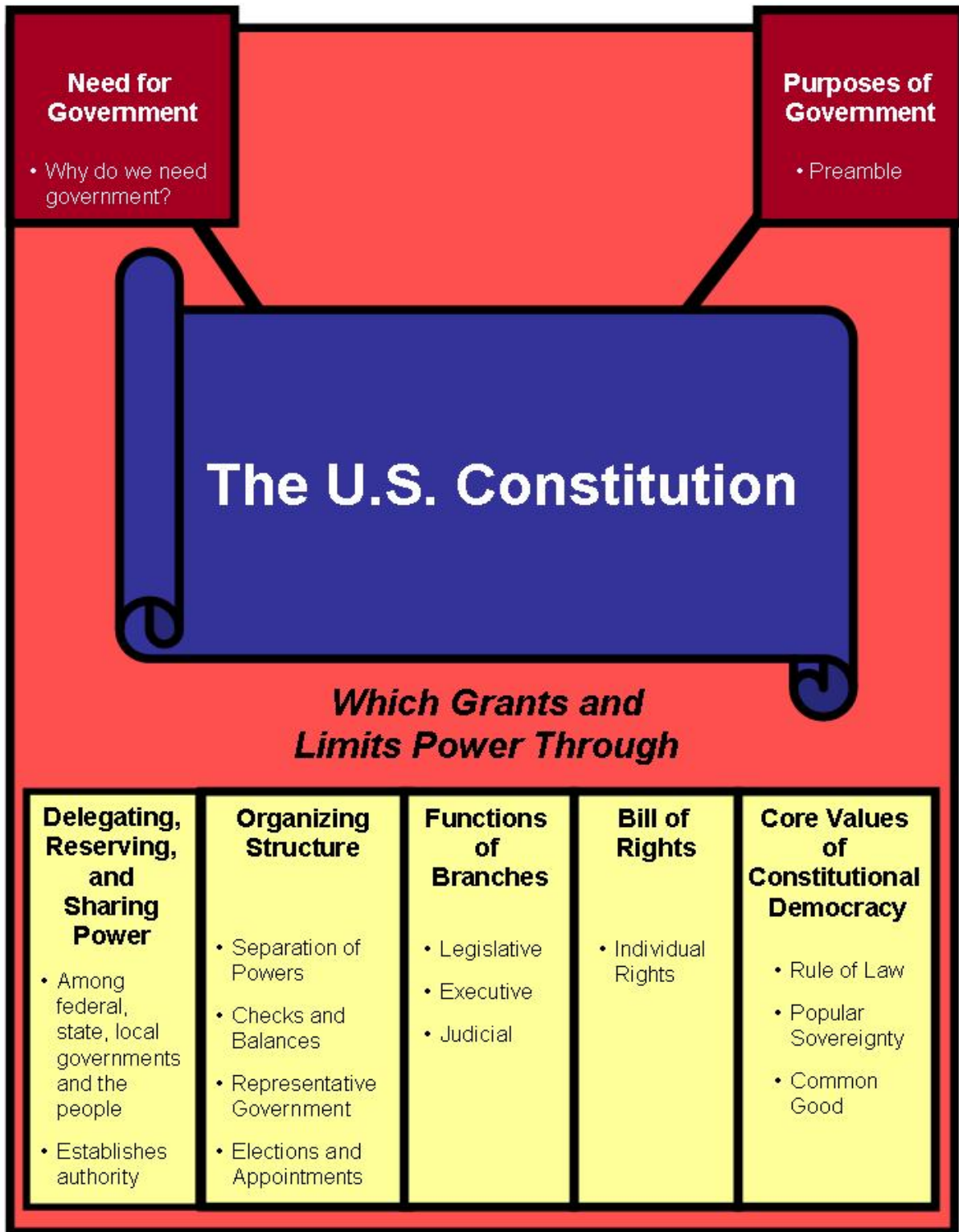
The birthday party was held at the President's mansion and attended by the Council and twenty of the President's closest friends. There were thousands of balloons, a huge feast, and hundreds of presents the President had bought for himself using the money given by citizens. The protesting citizens remained in jail for over three months. Fifty citizens were sent out of the country for failing to give money and birthday cake.

The President had such a good time at his birthday party that he amended the Constitution to allow him to have three birthday parties each year.

## Limiting the Government of Egbonia

	<b>How could this be changed to limit the government of Egbonia?</b>
Egbonia is governed by a President and a Council.	
The council is made up of the ten richest people in Egbonia.	
The President is chosen by the Council.	
The President makes and enforces all the laws.	
The President can arrest and jail any citizen who complains about him.	
People who did not pay the money for the party and donate cake were forced to leave the country and find another place to live.	
The President can amend the Constitution.	

# Unit 5 Graphic Organizer



## Unit 5 Vocabulary Words

amendment .....	45
Bill of Rights .....	45
branches of government .....	26
cabinet .....	28
checks and balances .....	36
common good .....	10
Constitution .....	4
constitutional government .....	10
core democratic values .....	10
delegated powers .....	20
executive branch .....	27
federal government.....	4
Founders .....	9
government .....	4
individual rights.....	45
judicial branch.....	27
judicial review .....	37
laws .....	11
legislative branch.....	27
levels of government.....	19

limited government .....	10
override.....	37
popular sovereignty .....	9
Preamble .....	4
President .....	27
Representative .....	27
representative government .....	10
republic .....	10
reserved powers .....	20
rule of law .....	11
Senator .....	27
separation of powers.....	26
shared powers.....	19
Supreme Court.....	28
unconstitutional.....	37
veto .....	36