1. Why is it important that the government gets its power from the people?

2. Discuss the idea of consent of the governed with your family. What does it mean in their experience?

“"That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, —That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.”

—Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776
FEDERALISM
The people delegate certain powers to the national government, while the states retain other powers.

EL FEDERALISMO
El pueblo delega ciertos poderes al gobierno nacional, mientras los estados mantienen los poderes no delegados.

Put this principle in your own words using Spanish:

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Put this principle in your own words using English:

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Challenge words
soberanía: sovereignty:

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delegados: delegated:

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EXTENDING

1. What powers do only state governments hold?

2. What powers does only the national government hold?

“But as the plan of the convention aims only at a partial union or consolidation, the State governments would clearly retain all the rights of sovereignty which they before had, and which were not, by that act, EXCLUSIVELY delegated to the United States.”

–Alexander Hamilton: Federalist No. 32, 1788
1. List five inalienable rights.

2. How are these rights protected by the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights?

“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.”

–Declaration of Independence, 1776
LEARNER OUTCOMES

LIMITED GOVERNMENT

Citizens are best able to pursue happiness when government is confined to those powers which protect their life, liberty, and property.

GOBIERNO LIMITADO

Los ciudadanos son los mejores capacitados para buscar su felicidad propia cuando el gobierno está limitado a esos poderes que protegen su vida, libertad y propiedad.

Put this principle in your own words using **Spanish**:

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Put this principle in your own words using **English**:

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**Challenge words**

**limited:**

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**protegen:**

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**EXTENDING**

1. Discuss with your family: How is government limited in the United States?

2. How is government not limited in other countries?

“Good constitutions are formed upon a comparison of the liberty of the individual with the strength of government: If the tone of either be too high, the other will be weakened too much. It is the happiest possible mode of conciliating these objects, to institute one branch peculiarly endowed with sensibility, another with knowledge and firmness. Through the opposition and mutual control of these bodies, the government will reach, in its regular operations, the perfect balance between liberty and power.”

– **ALEXANDER HAMILTON**: speech to the New York Ratifying Convention, 1788
1. Why is it important that the people are sovereign in the United States?

2. What role do representatives play in the government?

“The effect of [establishing a republic rather than a democracy] is, on the one hand, to refine and enlarge the public views, by passing them through the medium of a chosen body of citizens, whose wisdom may best discern the true interest of their country, and whose patriotism and love of justice will be least likely to sacrifice it to temporary or partial considerations. Under such a regulation, it may well happen that the public voice, pronounced by the representatives of the people, will be more consonant to the public good than if pronounced by the people themselves, convened for the purpose.”

–James Madison, Federalist #10, 1787
SEPARATION OF POWERS/CHECKS AND BALANCES

A system of distinct powers built into the Constitution, to prevent an accumulation of power in one branch.

SEPARACIÓN DE PODERES/ PESOS Y CONTRA PESOS

Separación de Poderes/Pesos y Contra Pesos está integrado en la Constitución para prevenir la acumulación de mucho poder en una sola rama del gobierno.

Put this principle in your own words using **Spanish**:

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**Challenge words**
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Put this principle in your own words using **English**:

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**Challenge words**
integrated:____________________
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**EXTENDING**

1. List three ways in which the branches of government are separate.

2. Discuss the checks and balances found in the Constitution with your family.

“The regular distribution of power into distinct departments; the introduction of legislative balances and checks; the institution of courts composed of judges holding their offices during good behavior; the representation of the people in the legislature by deputies of their own election... They are means, and powerful means, by which the excellences of republican government may be retained and its imperfections lessened or avoided.”

–Alexander Hamilton: Federalist No. 9, 1787
Handout C: First Impressions Version 1 and 2

1. The Constitution contains seven articles.
2. Answers will vary according to the margins and type size. Students may believe it is longer or shorter than their handbook.
3. Students may suggest that because the section about the legislative branch is so much longer, the Founders saw it as the most powerful and significant branch of government.
4. Students may suggest that the Constitution is organized in a linear and orderly way, divided into clear sections and subsections.
5. Thirty-nine people signed the Constitution. The signers were all men, and their names are associated with twelve states. Rhode Island is not represented.

Handout D: A Second Study Versions 1 and 2

Article I - Purpose: explains the powers and responsibilities of the legislative branch
Content:
1. bicameral (two-house) system
2. eligibility, election, and basis of representation for the House of Representatives
3. eligibility, election, and basis of representation for the Senate
4. elections and meetings of Congress
5. rules for Congressional proceedings
6. compensation, privileges, and rules for members of Congress
7. procedures for passing legislation
8. powers granted to Congress
9. powers denied to Congress
10. powers denied to the States

Article II – Purpose: explains the powers and responsibilities of the executive branch
Content:
1. eligibility and election of president and vice president
2. powers of the president
3. other duties of the president
4. reasons for impeachment

Article III – Purpose: explains the powers and responsibilities of the judicial branch
Content:
1. establishes Supreme Court, other courts established by Congress
2. powers of the judiciary
3. definition of treason

Article IV – Purpose: explains the relationships among states and between the federal government and states
Content:
1. states recognize the laws and contracts of other states
2. duties of states to states
3. procedures for adding new states and territories
4. federal government responsibility to states.

Article V – Purpose: explains how to amend the Constitution
Content: procedures for amending the Constitution

Article VI – Purpose: establishes the Constitution's supremacy
Content:
1. new government will honor all contracts of old government
2. Constitution is the supreme law of the land
3. no religious test for office

Article VII – Purpose: explains criteria for ratification
Content: the Constitution will be established when nine states have approved it. The delegates to the Constitutional Convention from the various states sign their names to it.
Handout F: Looking Deeper at Philosophy Versions 1 and 2

Article I, A
a. limited government, separation of powers
b. consent of the governed, republican government, federalism
c. republican government, federalism

Article I, B
a. limited government, individual rights
b. separation of powers/checks and balances, limited government
c. separation of powers/checks and balances

Article I, C
a. federalism
b. limited government, individual rights
c. republican government, consent of the governed

Article II
a. limited government, representative government
b. representative government, consent of the governed, federalism
c. limited government, separation of powers/checks and balances

Article III
a. limited government, representative government, separation of powers/checks and balances
b. federalism
c. separation of powers/checks and balances, individual rights

Article IV and V
a. limited government, individual rights, federalism
b. republican government, federalism
c. separation of powers/checks and balances, consent of the governed, federalism

Article VI and VII
a. limited government, federalism
b. limited government, individual rights
c. consent of the governed, federalism

LESSON 3
The United States Bill of Rights

Handout B: What Rights Are Protected by the Bill of Rights

Rights protected:

1. Amendment I: no established religion; free exercise of religion; freedom of speech; freedom of the press; right to assemble peaceably; right to petition the government for a redress of grievances
2. Amendment II: right to a militia; right to keep and bear arms
3. Amendment III: no quartering of soldiers without consent of owner
4. Amendment IV: no unreasonable searches or seizures; no searches or seizures without warrants
5. Amendment V: must have indictment by grand jury for capital crimes; cannot be tried for the same offense twice; cannot be forced to be a witness against yourself; cannot be deprived of life, limb, or property without due process; private property cannot be taken for public use without just compensation
6. Amendment VI: speedy and public trial; impartial jury in state and district where crime committed; informed of nature and cause of accusation; confronted with witnesses; obtain witnesses in your favor; have assistance of counsel for defense
7. Amendment VII: trial by jury preserved
8. Amendment VIII: no excessive bail or fines; no cruel or unusual punishments
9. Amendment IX: these rights cannot deny or infringe rights to others
10. Amendment X: the powers not delegated in the Constitution are reserved for the states or to the people

Because:
Accepted reasoned answers