

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**:

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

Challenge words

soberanía:

Challenge words

sovereignty:

delegados:

delegated:

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

INALIENABLE RIGHTS

Rights which belong to us by nature and can never be justly taken away.

DERECHOS INALIENABLES

Derechos inalienables son los derechos que nos pertenecen por naturaleza y nunca puede ser quitados ser quitado con justicia.

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

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

Challenge words

derechos:

Challenge words

rights:

propiedad:

property:

EXTENDING

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

LIBERTY

Except where authorized by citizens through the Constitution, government does not have the authority to limit freedom.

LA LIBERTAD

Todas personas nacen con ciertos derechos que nunca se les pueden ser justamente quitados.

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

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

Challenge words
justamente:

Challenge words
justly:

arbitrarios:

arbitrary:

EXTENDING

1. List five liberties that cannot be limited by the United States government.
2. Discuss with your family: How has liberty been limited by government in other countries?

“The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.”

–TENTH AMENDMENT TO THE U.S. CONSTITUTION, 1791

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**:

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

Challenge words

limitado:

Challenge words

limited:

protegen:

protect:

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

PRIVATE PROPERTY

The natural right of all individuals to create, obtain, and control their possessions, beliefs, faculties, and opinions, as well as the fruits of their labor.

PROPIEDAD PRIVADA

El derecho natural de todos individuos de crear, obtener, y controlar sus posesiones, creencias, facultades, opiniones, y los frutos de su propio trabajo.

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

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

Challenge words

derechos:

Challenge words

rights:

“frutos de su propio trabajo”:

“fruits of their own labor”:

EXTENDING

1. Make a list of all of the different types of property you own.
2. How do your parents enjoy the fruits of their labor? What are some ways you enjoy the fruits of your own labor?

“...a man has a property in his opinions and the free communication of them. ...In a word, as a man is said to have a right to his property, he may be equally said to have a property in his rights...”

–JAMES MADISON: ON PROPERTY, 1792

ANSWER KEY

Handout F: Looking Deeper at Philosophy Versions 1 and 2

Article I, A

- limited government, separation of powers
- consent of the governed, republican government, federalism
- republican government, federalism

Article I, B

- limited government, individual rights
- separation of powers/checks and balances, limited government
- separation of powers/checks and balances

Article I, C

- federalism
- limited government, individual rights
- republican government, consent of the governed

Article II

- limited government, representative government
- representative government, consent of the governed, federalism
- limited government, separation of powers/checks and balances

Article III

- limited government, representative government, separation of powers/checks and balances
- federalism
- separation of powers/checks and balances, individual rights

Article IV and V

- limited government, individual rights, federalism
- republican government, federalism
- separation of powers/checks and balances, consent of the governed, federalism

Article VI and VII

- limited government, federalism
- limited government, individual rights
- 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:

- 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
- Amendment II: right to a militia; right to keep and bear arms
- Amendment III: no quartering of soldiers without consent of owner
- Amendment IV: no unreasonable searches or seizures; no searches or seizures without warrants
- 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
- 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
- Amendment VII: trial by jury preserved
- Amendment VIII: no excessive bail or fines; no cruel or unusual punishments
- Amendment IX: these rights cannot deny or infringe rights to others
- Amendment X: the powers not delegated in the Constitution are reserved for the states or to the people

Because:

Accepted reasoned answers

Handout C: You Be the Judge! Versions 1 and 2

1. just compensation for taken property, Fifth Amendment
2. freedom from government-established religion, First Amendment
3. no cruel and unusual punishment, Eighth Amendment
4. free religious exercise, First Amendment
5. right against self-incrimination, Fifth Amendment; right of the accused to have access to counsel, Sixth Amendment
6. due process, Fifth Amendment; right to a fair trial by impartial jury, Sixth Amendment; related issues: freedom of the press, First Amendment; public trials, Sixth Amendment
7. freedom from unreasonable searches and seizures, Fourth Amendment
8. freedoms of speech and assembly, First Amendment

LESSON 4 America's Civic Values

Handout C: Civic Values and You Versions 1 and 2

1. respect
2. initiative, responsibility
3. courage, responsibility
4. initiative, resourcefulness
5. honor, justice, responsibility,
6. initiative, resourcefulness
7. honor, courage, initiative
8. honor, responsibility, perseverance
9. initiative, respect
10. courage, perseverance
11. honor, justice, responsibility
12. courage, respect
13. honor, justice, vigilance
14. honor, justice
15. honor, respect

Handout D: Civic Values and the Constitution

1. initiative, responsibility
2. justice, resourcefulness
3. justice
4. justice, moderation
5. moderation
6. honor, perseverance, responsibility, duty
7. justice, responsibility
8. honor, justice, respect
9. honor, justice, respect, responsibility, duty
10. initiative, honor, responsibility
11. justice, respect
12. courage, initiative, perseverance, respect, responsibility, resourcefulness
13. justice, moderation
14. moderation, responsibility, vigilance

LESSON 5 American Heroes: Past and Present

Handout A: What is a Hero?

Students' answers will vary based on the heroes they choose

Handout C: My American Hero Versions 1 and 2

Students' answers will vary based on the Character Card hero they were assigned

Handout D: Dinner Party Seating Chart Versions 1 and 2

Students' answers will vary based on the heroes at their "dinner party" table