

GOVERNMENT

&

CIVICS

COMMON CORE STANDARDS

- **SS5CG1 The student will explain how a citizen's rights are protected under the U.S. Constitution.**
- **SS5CG2 The student will explain the process by which amendments to the U.S. Constitution are made.**
- **SS5CG3 The student will explain how amendments to the U. S. Constitution have maintained a representative democracy.**

UNIT VOCABULARY

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1) citizen | 8) electoral college |
| 2) Bill of Rights | 9) propose |
| 3) due process of law | 10) appoint |
| 4) Constitution | 11) Legislative |
| 5) Amendment process | 12) Judicial |
| 6) Amendments | 13) Executive |
| 7) Article V (or 5) | 14) Democracy |

*** You must know definitions to all of these concepts***

Citizenship & Responsibilities

1) Describe a citizen.

A person who has all the rights and responsibilities of belonging to a nation.



2) What are the responsibilities of a citizen?

- a) obeying laws
- b) paying taxes
- c) serving on a jury when called
- d) registering for selective services (18 years old)



Our Government

1) What is the type of government used in the U.S.A?

a) Democracy- a government in which the people get to choose who runs the country

b) Capitalistic society - an economic system where everything is owned privately or corporately. The United States of America is a capitalistic society.

Constitution

2) Explain the Constitution.

- A “living document” that governs the U.S.A. It can be amended or changed. It is the law of the land. The first ten amendments is called the Bill of Rights.



Bill of Rights

3) Explain the freedoms granted and rights protected by the Bill of Rights.

A) Amendment 1:

-Freedom of religion, speech, press, and assembly; the right to petition the government.

-Petition: people have the right to make their views known.

-Assembly/ Assemble: people may get together in groups peacefully.

B) Amendment 2:

- Right to bear arms.

C) Amendment 3:

- Troops may not be quartered in homes in peacetime.

D) Amendment 4:

- No unreasonable searches or seizures.

E) Amendment 5:

- People accused of a crime have the right to a fair trial (**due process**).
- They cannot be tried more than once for the same crime (**double jeopardy**).
- Accused people do not have to speak against themselves at a trial ("**taking the fifth**").
- Government can't take property without paying for it. The power of the government to take property is called **eminent domain**.

F) Amendment 6:

- People accused of a crime the right to a trial by (jury – group of citizens that decides court cases).

G) Amendment 7:

- People who have a disagreement about something worth more than \$20 have the right to a trial by a jury.

H) Amendment 8:

- Protects people from excessive bail.

(bail- money that pay to the courts)



I) Amendment 9:

- People have other rights besides those stated in the Constitution.

J) Amendment 10:

- Any power not given to the federal govt. is given to the either the states or the people.

Amendment Process/ Ratification

5) Explain the Amendment process outlined in the Constitution.

-Amendments are **proposed by two-thirds** of the House of Representatives and the Senate. **Three-Fourths** of the states must accept (ratify) it. Then it becomes part of the Constitution.

6)) Describe the purpose for the amendment process.

- The purpose is to make sure that most people approve of the changes and that small groups can't just come and pass amendments.

Branches of Government

7) Describe the 3 branches of the government.



- a) Executive: carries out the law
- b) Judicial: interprets the law
- c) Legislative: makes the law