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| READING, WRITING, SPEECH  Objective: Learn about Government How the U.S. Government Is Organized The **Constitution** of the United States divides the federal government into three branches to ensure a central government in which no individual or group gains too much control:  **Legislative** – Makes laws (Congress consisting of the Senate & House of Representatives  **Executive** – Carries out laws (President, Vice President, Cabinet)  **Judicial** – Evaluates laws (Supreme Court and Other Federal Courts)  Each branch of government can change acts of the other branches as follows:  The president can veto laws passed by Congress.  Congress confirms or rejects the president's appointments and can remove the president from office in exceptional circumstances.  The justices of the Supreme Court, who can overturn unconstitutional laws, are appointed by the president and confirmed by the Senate.  The U.S. federal government seeks to act in the best interests of its citizens through this system of checks and balances.  **Legislative Branch**  The legislative branch enacts legislation, confirms or rejects presidential appointments, and has the authority to declare war. | This branch includes Congress (the Senate and House of Representatives) and several agencies that provide support services to Congress. American citizens have the right to vote for senators and representatives through free, confidential ballots.  **Senate** - There are two elected senators per state, totaling 100 senators. A senate term is six years and there's no limit to the number of terms an individual can serve.  **House of Representatives** - There are 435 elected representa-tives, which are divided among the 50 states in proportion to their total population. There are addi-tional non-voting delegates who represent the District of Columbia and the territories. A representa-tive serves a two-year term, and there's no limit to the number of terms an individual can serve.  **Executive Branch**  The executive branch carries out and enforces laws. It includes the president, vice president, the Cabinet, executive departments, independent agencies, and other boards, commissions, and committees.  American citizens have the right to vote for the president and vice president through free, confiden-tial ballots. Key roles of the executive branch include:  **President** - The president leads the country. He/she is the head of state, leader of the federal government, and commander-in-chief of the United States Armed Forces. The president serves a four-year term and can be elected no more than two times. | **Vice President** - The Vice President supports the president. If the President is unable to serve, the Vice President becomes President. He/she can serve an unlimited number of four-year terms.  **The Cabinet** - Cabinet members serve as advisors to the president. They include the vice president and the heads of executive departments. Cabinet members are nominated by the president and must be approved by the Senate (with at least 51 votes).  **Judicial Branch**  The **judicial branch** interprets the meaning of laws, applies laws to individual cases, and decides if laws violate the Constitution.  The judicial branch is comprised of the Supreme Court and other federal courts.  **Supreme Court** - The Supreme Court is the highest court in the United States. The justices of the Supreme Court are nominated by the president and must be approved by the Senate (with at least 51 votes). Congress decides the number of justices. Currently, there are 9. There is no fixed term for justices. They serve until their death, retirement, or removal in exceptional circumstances.  **Other Federal Courts** - The Constitution grants Congress the authority to establish other federal courts.  **Reference: http://www.usa.gov/Agencies/federal.shtml**  **CLASS 23** |
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| MATH & ORGANIZATION  Objectives & Instructions: Diagram the U.S. Government showing the various sections. |

**Objective: Learn how to use Charts - Degree chart, Line Graph, Bar Graph, Pie Chart**

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**CLASS23.5**

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| READING, WRITING, SPEECH  Objective: Read the Bill of Rights.  **United States Bill of Rights**  ratified December 15, 1791  **Amendment I** - Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.  **Amendment II** - A well-regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.  **Amendment III** - No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.  **Amendment IV** - The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.  **Amendment V** - No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.  **Amendment V**I - In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defense.  **Amendment VII** - In Suits at common law, where the  value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.  **Amendment VIII** -Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.  **Amendment IX** - The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.  **Amendment X** - The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States  ***Reference: 1)*** [*http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/*](http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/) *charters/ bill\_of\_rights\_transcript.html*  **Amendment 11** …The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens…  **Amendment 12** ELECTORAL COLLEGE  **Amendment 13** ANTI-SLAVERY AMENDMENT  **Amendment 14** All persons born or naturalized in the United States…are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside.  **Amendment 15** EQUAL RIGHT TO VOTE  **Amendment 16** The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes  **Amendment 17** The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.  **Amendment 18** ABOLITION OF LIQUOR  **Amendment 19** WOMEN’S RIGHT TO VOTE  **Amendment 20** WHEN PRES & VP TERMS END  **Amendment 21** REPEAL 18TH AMENDMENT  **Amendment 22** PRESIDENT AND VP CAN ONLY SERVE 2 TERMS  **Amendment 23** THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HAS THE VOTING RIGHTS OF ONE STATE  **Amendment 24** THE RIGHT OF U.S. CITIZENSTO VOTE IN A PRESIDENTIAL ELLECTION SHALL NOT BE DENIED FROM NOT PAYING TAXES **Amendment 25** The vice president will take the President's place if the current President dies, or commits a terrible crime **Amendment 26** VOTING AGE SET AT 18 **Amendment 27** SALARIES OF CONGRESS WILL NOT CHANGE **Reference:2)**<http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/charters/constitution_amendments_11-27.html> | **Constitution of the State of Illinois BILL OF RIGHTS**  SECTION 1. INHERENT AND INALIENABLE RIGHTS  SECTION 2. DUE PROCESS AND EQUAL  PROTECTION  SECTION 3. RELIGIOUS FREEDOM  SECTION 4. FREEDOM OF SPEECH  SECTION 5. RIGHT TO ASSEMBLE AND PETITION  SECTION 6. SEARCHES, SEIZURES, PRIVACY  AND INTERCEPTIONS The people shall have the right to secure (themselves, their possessions and communications against searches, seizures and invasions of privacy)  SECTION 7. INDICTMENT AND PRELIMINARY  HEARING No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense unless on indictment  SECTION 8. RIGHTS AFTER INDICTMENT  SECTION 8.1. CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS  SECTION 9. BAIL AND HABEAS CORPUS  (All persons are bailable… except extreme offenders)  SECTION 10. SELF-INCRIMINATION AND  DOUBLE JEOPARDY  SECTION 11. LIMITATION OF PENALTIES  AFTER CONVICTION  SECTION 12. RIGHT TO REMEDY AND JUSTICE  SECTION 13. TRIAL BY JURY  SECTION 14. IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT  SECTION 15. RIGHT OF EMINENT DOMAIN  Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation…by law  SECTION 16. EX POST FACTO LAWS AND  IMPAIRING CONTRACTS  (No laws shall be made granting of special privileges)  SECTION 17. NO DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOY-  MENT AND THE SALE OR RENTAL OF PROPERTY  SECTION 18. NO DISCRIMINATION ON THE  BASIS OF SEX  SECTION 19. NO DISCRIMINATION AGAINST  THE HANDICAPPED  SECTION 20. INDIVIDUAL DIGNITY  SECTION 21. QUARTERING OF SOLDIERS  SECTION 22. RIGHT TO ARMS  SECTION 23. FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES  (reference to fundamental principles of civil gov’t.)  SECTION 24. RIGHTS RETAINED  ***REFERENCE; REFER TO FOR MORE DETAILS:*** [*https://www.illinois.gov/Government/Pages/*](https://www.illinois.gov/Government/Pages/) *LawsAndConstitution.aspx* **CLASS 24**  **What does a Freedom mean?**  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  **What does a Right mean?** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  **What does a Law mean?**  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  **When do you need to know your Freedoms, Rights & Laws?**  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  **List the Freedoms, Rights, and Laws in the U.S.?**  **FREEDOMS:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  **RIGHTS:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  **LAWS:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  **List the Freedoms, Rights, and Laws in Illinois?**  **FREEDOMS:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  **RIGHTS:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  **LAWS:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_    **CLASS 24.5** |

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| READING, WRITING, SPEECH  Objective: Read-Evaluation. View Outlines.  **OUTLINE: PREAMBLE and ARTICLES OF CONSTITUTION I, II, III of VII**  PREAMBLE - We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.  ARTICLE I  Section 1: Legislative power vested in Congress  Section 2: House of Representatives  Clause 1: Composition, election of Members  Clause 2: Qualifications of Members  Clause 3: Apportionment of  Representatives and taxes  Clause 4: Vacancies  Clause 5: Speaker and other officers;  Impeachment  Section 3: Senate  Clause 1: Composition; Election of Senators  Clause 2: Classification of Senators;  Vacancies  Clause 3: Qualifications of Senators  Clause 4: V.P. as President of Senate  Clause 5: President pro tempore and  other officers  Clause 6: Trial of Impeachment  Clause 7: Judgment in cases of impeach  ment; Punishment on conviction  Section 4: Congressional elections  Clause 1: Time, place, manner of holding  Clause 2: Sessions of Congress  Section 5: Procedure  Clause 1: Qualifications of Members  Clause 2: Rules  Clause 3: Record of proceedings  Clause 4: Adjournment  Section 6: Compensation, privileges, and restrictions  on holding civil office  Clause 1: Compensation, legal protection  Clause 2: Independence from the executive  Section 7: Bills  Clause 1: Bills of revenue  Clause 2: From bills to law  Clause 3: Presidential veto  Section 8: Powers of Congress | Section 9: Limits on Congress  Section 10: Limits on the States  Clause 1: Contracts Clause  Clause 2: Import-Export Clause  Clause 3: Compact Clause  ARTICLE II  Section 1: President and Vice President  Clause 1: Executive Power  Clause 2: Method of choosing electors  Clause 3: Electors  Clause 4: Election day  Clause 5: Qualifications for office  Clause 6: Vacancy and disability  Clause 7: Salary  Clause 8: Oath or affirmation  Section 2: Presidential powers  Clause 1: Command of military;  Opinions of cabinet secretaries;  Pardons  Clause 2: Advice and Consent Clause  Treaties  Appointments  Clause 3: Recess appointments  Section 3: Presidential responsibilities  Clause 1: State of the Union  Clause 2: Making recommendations to  Congress  Clause 3: Calling Congress into extra-  ordinary session; adjourning Congress  Clause 4: Receiving foreign represent-  atives  Clause 5: Caring for the faithful execu-  tion of the law  Clause 6: Officers' commissions  Section 4: Impeachment  ARTICLE III  Section 1: Federal courts  Number of courts  Tenure  Salaries  Section 2: Judicial power, jurisdiction, trial by jury  Clause 1: Cases and controversies  Eleventh Amendment, state  sovereign immunity  Clause 2: Original, appellate jurisdiction  Judicial review  Clause 3: Federal trials  Section 3: Treason  ***Reference: http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/cha rters/constitution\_transcript.html***  **CLASS28** |