

Distance Learning
MOD World History, U.S. History, and U.S. Government
Grade Level: 10, 11, and 12

Introduction/comment to student.

Feel free to contact me with questions or just to say hello.

Stay safe and healthy.

Mr. Lance

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Office Hours: 10:00 AM to 12:00 PM Monday to Friday

Other hours available if requested

Distance Learning: Reading and Comprehension Questions

Your assignment is to read the included section(s) and to complete the lesson/section review questions (complete all questions). You have become used to this format as we were already doing this in class weekly. The difference here, of course, is that the packet work is your only work requirement. **Your second assignment is for the weeks of 4/27-5/1 and 5/4-5/8. Please see the due dates for your specific class on page 2!** This first assignment was for the week of 4/20-4/24. You will be receiving one more installment of this required work. This is a ***Weekly assignment*** just as if you were in class. I will expect that you are spending twenty minutes per day on it. However, you can work at your own pace, and if you miss a day, you will need to make it up the next day. I don't care about the logistics, just do it! Your work is due to me weekly and I cannot accept late work past May 15th. ***Do not let me down!*** Please keep in mind that I may choose to include more work in the lessons that come in the weeks after 4/20. I will provide instructions and revised grading policies.

HOW are you going to do this? You have some options when it comes to completing this. Your work can be typed and emailed to me. Or, if you have a paper packet, you will turn your handwritten copy into the office on Friday, May 15th, 2020. ***As always, make sure that you write down the questions as well as the answers. Also, make sure my name is at the top of your paper in big print along with the chapter number and section number!*** I will be checking in with you to see how you are progressing.

GRADING: This entire assignment is worth 200 points, with each lesson packet being worth 50 points. Again, please keep in mind that I may choose to include more work in the lessons that come in the weeks after 4/20. I want to be fair and not overload you with too much work. However, I may need to revise this based on how you are progressing. For this reason the assignments after the week of 4/20 are To Be Announce, (TBA). I will always provide clear instructions and you will likely recognize the format of all assignments. Do your best and please use my office hours to contact me with your questions and concerns. Make good choices!

April 20-24: U.S. Gov. Chapter 3; section 1, lesson 1 review (1-8). Due 4/24.
U.S. History Chapter 22; section 1 and 2 review (1-5). Due 4/24.
World History Chapter 7; section review (1-5). Due 4/24.
April 27-May 1: U.S. Gov. Chapter 3; Lesson 2 review (1-7). Due 5/1.
U.S. History Chapter 22; section 3 review (1-5). Due 5/1.
World History Chapter 7; section 2 review (1-5) Due 5/1.
May 4-8: U.S. Gov. Chapter 3; Lesson 3 review (1-8). Due 5/8.
U.S. History Chapter 22; section 4 review (1-5). Due 5/8.
World History Chapter 7; section 2 review (1-5) Due 5/8
May 22-25: TBA

Lesson

2

Articles Five Through Seven

Amendment

A change or correction made by a certain process

Majority

The greater number or part of something; more than one-half of the total

Convention

A formal meeting called for a special purpose

Prohibition

The Twenty-First Amendment to the Constitution; it made production and sale of alcoholic beverages illegal

Any change to the Constitution is called an **amendment**. The writers of the Constitution knew that changes might have to be made over time.

Article V (Five): Amending the Constitution

Article V was added so that changes could be made when necessary. Amendments are proposed to make corrections or to add something new. Changes to the Constitution are not made easily.

First, Congress votes on an amendment. The amendment must be approved by a two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) **majority** vote in both the Senate and House of Representatives. Then the amendment is sent to all the states.

There are two ways the states can ratify, or approve, an amendment. In the first way, three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) of the state legislatures must approve the change. If this happens, the change is added to the Constitution as an official amendment. The second way an amendment can be approved is for Congress to order special state **conventions**, or meetings. Three-fourths of these conventions must vote yes to approve a new amendment. If special conventions are called, the state legislatures do not have to approve the amendment.

The Twenty-First Amendment was the only amendment approved by the special state conventions. This amendment ended **Prohibition**, the law that banned the manufacture, use, and transportation of alcoholic beverages. In this case, Congress called for state conventions to approve the amendment.

To vote on this amendment, state-wide elections were set up to choose delegates for the state conventions. Delegates had to say ahead of time if they would vote to keep or to end Prohibition. By December 1933 the amendment was ratified by constitutional conventions in three-fourths of the states, and Prohibition ended.

Through the years, more than 9,000 amendments have been suggested. However, only 27 have been added to the Constitution since it was written in 1787.

Article VI (Six): Law of the Land

Article Six of the Constitution declares that the Constitution is the supreme, or highest, law of the land. All officials of both the federal and state governments are sworn under oath to support and obey the Constitution.

Article VII (Seven): Ratifying the Constitution

Article Seven tells how the Constitution will be ratified. It says that the 13 states should hold conventions. If at least nine of the states approve the Constitution, it would become law.

Lesson 2 Review On a sheet of paper, write answers to the following questions. Use complete sentences.

1. Why was Article V added to the Constitution?
2. After an amendment is passed by a two-thirds majority in both houses of Congress, what is the next step?
3. In what two ways can the states ratify an amendment to the Constitution?
4. Who decides how an amendment will be ratified by the states?
5. Why was the Twenty-First Amendment different from the other amendments?

What do you think?

6. Why do you think so few suggested amendments have been added to the Constitution?
7. Why do you think Article VI is necessary for the good of the entire country?

Lesson

3

The Bill of Rights: First Amendment

Militia

An organized group of citizens who serve as soldiers during times of state or national emergency

Some people were opposed to the new Constitution because it did not guarantee individual rights. A promise was made at the Constitutional Convention to add a part that would give people the rights they wanted. People wanted a guarantee that they would have the right to worship as they pleased and the right of free speech. This promise caused many people to vote in favor of the Constitution. It took two years for the states to ratify the new amendments.

These first 10 amendments, known as the Bill of Rights, were added to the Constitution in 1791. These amendments guaranteed basic freedoms to the people, including freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and the right to trial by jury. The Bill of Rights also limits the powers of the federal and state governments.

Amendments 1 Through 10: Bill of Rights (1791)

1. Freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly and petition
2. Right to keep and bear arms; states' right to have **militia**
3. Freedom from having to allow soldiers to stay in citizens' homes in times of peace
4. Freedom from unreasonable searches and seizures
5. Freedom from being accused of crime except by grand jury indictment and from being tried twice for the same offense; right to due process
6. Right to a fair trial in criminal cases
7. Right to jury trial in most civil cases
8. Right to reasonable bail, fines, and punishment
9. Protection of rights not written in Constitution
10. Powers not given to federal government reserved for states or people

Express

To make known one's thoughts, ideas, or feelings; to put an idea into words

Opinion

A belief or judgment of an individual or group

Reveal

To show

Security

Safety

Assemble

To come together as a group

The First Amendment

The First Amendment allows people to **express** themselves. Many people think this right of free expression is the most important freedom guaranteed by the Constitution.

"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."

The First Amendment guarantees people the right to worship as they please, or not to worship at all. Also, the government may not give public tax money or other support to any one religion. The First Amendment also guarantees all people the right to express themselves in speech or writing, even if the words offend others. The writers of the amendments felt that by allowing freedom of speech, many different **opinions** would be heard. They believed that the best opinions would be accepted by the people.

Freedom of the press is the third guarantee of the First Amendment. This means that people can speak freely and write down their opinions. These opinions can then be circulated in newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, and on the Internet, radio, and television. People also have the right to be informed.

In the United States, the government does not own the press. Private individuals or groups of persons own the press. The press can print what it believes to be true and fair. It cannot print or broadcast material that damages someone's character or **reveals** national **security** secrets.

The fourth guarantee of the First Amendment is the right to **assemble** in groups in a peaceful way and for peaceful purposes. In some countries this is not allowed. Any group in the United States has the right to hold meetings, whether its ideas are popular or not. Outdoor or indoor meetings and demonstrations are permitted.

The Supreme Court has ruled that people can assemble in public places, such as parks, sidewalks, state capitol buildings, and national monuments. These assemblies can be stopped only if there is a danger to citizens. State and local officials can make rules for such gatherings, but they cannot stop them. A city usually requires people to get a permit to hold a march or parade.

The fifth guarantee in the First Amendment is the right to petition. People can ask government officials to do something or to stop doing something. These petitions, or requests, can come from individuals or from groups. They may be letters, e-mail, or formal written requests. Group petitions can also be prepared and signed by many people and sent to government officials. For example, people may send petitions to ask that the building of a highway or a shopping center be stopped.



Media and Government

First Amendment Rights

Freedom of the press is guaranteed under the First Amendment. Sometimes freedom of the press and individual rights conflict. When there is a question about these rights, the Supreme Court must interpret the amendments.

In August 1972 an Ohio TV station filmed the performance of Hugo Zacchini, a "human cannonball." Zacchini was shot from a cannon into a net. The station broadcast the entire act without Zacchini's permission. Zacchini sued the station saying it had taken away his right to control advertising about his performance. The Ohio Supreme Court ruled in favor of

the TV station. It said the broadcast of the performance was protected under the First and Fourteenth Amendments. They said the station did not intend to harm Zacchini or to use the film for a private purpose.

In 1977 the United States Supreme Court overturned the Ohio Supreme Court ruling by a 5 to 4 vote. The decision said the First and Fourteenth Amendments did not protect the TV station's right to broadcast an entire act without the performer's consent. They said the same rules that require the media to get permission to broadcast a play apply to this man's performance.



Civics Connection

If you work, you pay taxes. Some of your tax money goes to public education. Why is free public education important in the United States?

Lesson 3 Review On a sheet of paper, write the word or words that best complete each sentence.

1. The government (may, may not) favor one religion over another.
2. The press (is, is not) owned by the government in the United States.
3. Groups in the United States (can, cannot) hold meetings even if their ideas are unpopular.
4. Group petitions (may, may not) be prepared and sent to government officials.
5. Many people consider the First Amendment to be the (most, least) important amendment to the Constitution.

What do you think?

6. Why is it important for the government to not own the press?
7. Do you think more rights and freedoms can be added to the First Amendment? Explain your answer.
8. Which guarantee in the First Amendment is the most important in the lives of Americans? Explain.