

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 last assignment, for the weeks of 5/11-15 and 5/18-22, 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 as well as during these last couple of weeks in distance learning. Your previous assignment was for the weeks of 4/27-5/1 and 5/4-5/8. The first assignment was for the week of 4/20-4/24. **Please review the lesson description and due dates on the second page of this cover letter.** Remember these have been ***Weekly assignments*** just as if you were in class. As such, I will expect that you are spending twenty minutes per day on it. As I have stated before, you can work at your own pace, and I will except late work. But please be aware, I cannot accept late work past May 15th.

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: Remember all of the assignments are worth a total of 200 points, (each lesson packet being worth 50 points). I want to be fair and not overload you with too much work. 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 3 review (1-5) Due 5/8

May 11-15: U.S. Gov. Chapter 3; Lesson 4 review (1-7). Due 5/15.
U.S. History Chapter 22; section 5 review (1-5). Due 5/15.
World History Chapter 7; section 4 review (1-5) Due 5/15.

Special note: I will be providing these lessons as learning opportunities for week 5. These learning opportunities will not be graded, and therefore, not factor into 2nd semester grade calculations.

May 18-22: U.S. Gov. Chapter 3; Lesson 5 review (1-7). Due 5/22.
U.S. History Chapter 22; section 6 review (1-5). Due 5/22.
World History Chapter 7; section 5 review (1-5) Due 5/22.

Lesson

4

Amendments Two Through Ten

Convict

To find guilty of a crime

The First Amendment of the Bill of Rights guaranteed basic freedoms of expression and religion to American citizens. The colonists also felt many other rights were important. Amendments 2 to 10 protected these individual rights.

The Second Amendment: The Right to Bear Arms

During the Revolutionary War, the British tried to take weapons away from the colonists. This made the colonists feel helpless. They needed the guns to serve in their state militias.

The Second Amendment gives people the right to bear arms (weapons) and the right to use them when serving in an organized militia. This amendment permits a state to train and keep a militia for protection in time of need.

Government in Your Life



Gun Control

The Second Amendment says: "A well-regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

Some Americans use guns for hunting and other recreational purposes. Because many people are hurt and killed by guns each year, there is a national movement to promote gun control laws. Gun control laws have been proposed to ban the sale and use of handguns or to make it more difficult to buy them.

In 1994 the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act went into effect. This national law requires a five-day waiting period to buy a

handgun. It also requires local law enforcement agencies to check the backgrounds of people who want to buy handguns. **Convicted** criminals, minors, drug abusers, and illegal immigrants cannot buy handguns.

The "Brady Law" is named for Jim Brady, President Ronald Reagan's press secretary. Brady was shot when someone tried to kill President Reagan in 1981. Brady and his wife, Sarah, campaigned very hard for Congress to pass this law.

Indict

To accuse or charge with a crime, usually done by a grand jury

Grand jury

A group of people who decide if there is enough evidence against an accused person to conduct a trial

Evidence

The objects and statements gathered and used to judge a person of a crime

Due process

Right to a fair trial according to rules and procedures

Writing About Government

Which right in the Bill of Rights benefits you most as a citizen of the United States? Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper. Explain how you feel about this right.

Most states have a National Guard that is organized to serve the state in an emergency. National Guard units from the states are sometimes used in national emergencies, too. For example, National Guard units from some states were called into duty to serve in Iraq in 2003.

The Third Amendment: Housing Soldiers in Homes

The British forced the colonists to allow soldiers to stay in their homes. Many colonists did this against their will. The Third Amendment protects people from having to let soldiers stay in their homes.

The Fourth Amendment: Searches and Seizures

In colonial days, people in authority felt free to enter and search private homes. Sometimes the searchers were looking for stolen or smuggled goods. Many times they had no reason to search a home. The Fourth Amendment makes it illegal, except in certain cases, to search a home. In 1967 the Supreme Court ruled that this amendment protects people from listening devices. It is illegal to install a hidden listening device in telephone lines or offices without a special court order.

The Fifth Amendment: Rights in Criminal Cases

The Fifth Amendment protects Americans from being unfairly accused of committing a crime. It requires certain steps to happen before a person is charged with a crime, or **indicted**. A person accused of a capital (serious) crime must be brought before a **grand jury**. This jury listens to the charges and studies the **evidence** given. If the citizens serving on the grand jury decide there is enough evidence, the person is indicted and stands trial for the crime. A person cannot stand trial without being indicted by a grand jury.

The Fifth Amendment also guarantees **due process** of law. This means that a person must be given a fair trial according to all the rules and procedures set down in the Constitution.

Witness

Someone who has seen or heard something; a person who is called to tell what he or she knows in court

Civil

Having to do with citizens; a civil law case does not involve a crime

The Sixth Amendment: Right to a Fair Trial

The Sixth Amendment protects people's right to defend themselves in a federal court trial. An accused person has the right to:

- be told of the crime of which he or she is accused
- be given a speedy public trial before a fair jury in the state where the crime took place
- have a lawyer to argue the case
- have **witnesses** appear, by legal force if necessary, to tell the accused person's side of the case
- hear and question what witnesses have to say.

The Seventh Amendment: Rights in Civil Cases

The Seventh Amendment applies to **civil** lawsuits. A civil case does not involve a crime. It is usually a dispute between two or more parties over rights or duties. According to this amendment, if the value being disputed is more than 20 dollars, the civil lawsuit is brought to trial before a jury.



Did You Know?

The Eighth Amendment bans "cruel and unusual punishment" for crimes. These are unusually harsh punishments.

The Eighth Amendment: Bails, Fines, and Punishment

The Eighth Amendment limits the amount of bail a judge sets, or the fines a person must pay for breaking certain laws. Bail is a sum of money an accused person must deposit for the privilege of staying out of jail while waiting for the case to come to trial. The judge decides on the amount of bail, usually according to the seriousness of the crime and the reputation of the accused. The reason for bail is so that the person will appear for his or her trial. This money is returned to the person when the trial begins. This amendment also states that punishments such as torture are not allowed.

The Ninth and Tenth Amendments: Individual and States Rights

Amendments Nine and Ten were added so that all rights not listed directly in the Constitution would belong to the people or to the states.

The Ninth Amendment protects people's rights not listed directly in the Constitution. Some of these rights include: the right to join groups, the right to run for public office, and the right to travel freely around the country.

The Tenth Amendment grants to the states and to the people powers not listed directly in the Constitution. This means states must care for the citizens who live within their borders. States must keep its citizens safe, and provide things such as education and health care.

Word Bank

civil
illegal
indicted
lawyer
trial

Lesson 4 Review On a sheet of paper, write the word from the Word Bank that best completes each sentence.

1. The Fourth Amendment protects against searches and seizures. This amendment makes it _____ in most cases to search a private home.
2. A person cannot stand trial without being _____ by a grand jury.
3. A _____ case does not involve a crime. It is a dispute between two or more persons.
4. The Sixth Amendment says an accused person has the right to have a _____ argue his or her case before a fair jury.
5. The reason for bail is to be sure the accused person will appear for the _____.

What do you think?

6. Why should a person accused of a crime be given the rights listed in the Sixth Amendment?
7. Do you think Americans have the right to own guns? Explain your answer.



President
ordered
slavery in
Emancip
Proclama

Lesson 5

Amendments Eleven Through Fifteen

Sue

To bring legal action against a person to satisfy a claim or complaint

Candidate

A person who hopes to be elected to a public office

Civil rights

The rights guaranteed to all United States citizens

Between 1791, when the Bill of Rights was ratified, and 1860, two amendments were added to the Constitution.

The Eleventh Amendment

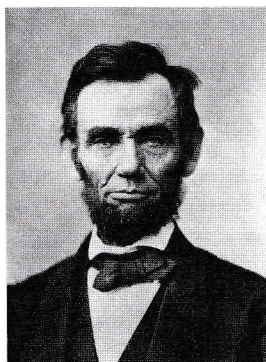
The Eleventh Amendment denied the federal courts, including the Supreme Court, the right to make rulings in state affairs. The matter arose when two citizens of South Carolina **sued** the state of Georgia. The federal government stepped in to force Georgia to pay. Georgia refused to pay. The state said that the federal government was taking away some of its power by ruling in the case.

The Twelfth Amendment

The Twelfth Amendment changed the system for electing a president and vice president. In earlier elections, all the **candidates** ran for the office of president. The candidate getting the highest number of votes was elected president. The second-place candidate was elected vice president. Problems arose with this system, and one election resulted in a tie. This amendment states that separate candidates have to be chosen to run for each office. A candidate for president chooses a running mate for vice president. If the candidate for president is elected, the running mate becomes vice president. The House of Representatives chooses a winner if no candidate receives a majority of votes.

The Civil Rights Amendments

The protection of **civil rights** was left mostly to the individual states until the Civil War of 1861–1865. Both in 1863 and at the end of the Civil War, President Lincoln declared that the slaves were free people. The document that gave slaves freedom in 1863 is called the Emancipation Proclamation. However, the proclamation applied only to those states that had left the United States and formed a new country.



President Lincoln ordered an end to slavery in the Emancipation Proclamation.

Debate

An argument or discussion between persons with different views

After the Civil War ended, Congress passed the Thirteenth Amendment to end slavery. The issue of slavery had been one of the causes of trouble between the North and South. Congress wanted to finally end the dispute.

Slaves were now free, but there was still a **debate** over whether the slaves and other African American people could be citizens. Passing the Fourteenth Amendment settled this debate. The amendment says that all people born in the United States and under its rule are citizens. Foreign-born persons who live in the United States can become citizens by following certain steps. The Fourteenth Amendment also says that the states must follow due process and give all citizens equal protection, just as the federal government does.

The Fifteenth Amendment was the last of the amendments that was passed soon after the Civil War ended. It gave all male Americans the right to vote. The Northern states approved the amendment right away. However, the Southern states, except for Tennessee, would not obey the amendment. Congress, using military force, made the Southern states hold conventions. The Southern states had to rewrite their state constitutions so that African American men were guaranteed the right to vote.

Amendments 11 Through 15 (1798–1870)

11. States cannot be sued by federal government, other states, or foreign governments (1798)
12. Election of president and vice president (1804)
13. End of slavery in all states (1865)
14. Citizenship for African Americans (1868)
15. Voting rights for African American males (1870)

Word List

affairs
citizens
courts
ended
preside
vice pr
vote

Word Bank

affairs
citizens
courts
ended
president
vice president
vote

Lesson 5 Review On a sheet of paper, write the word or words from the Word Bank that best completes each sentence.

1. The Eleventh Amendment said the federal _____ could not make rulings in state _____.
2. The Twelfth Amendment changed the system for electing a _____ and _____.
3. The Thirteenth Amendment _____ slavery in all states.
4. The Fourteenth Amendment said all people born in the United States and under its rule are _____.
5. The Fifteenth Amendment gave the right to _____ to all males, even former slaves.

What do you think ?

6. Why were African American males, but not females, given the right to vote from the Fifteenth Amendment?
7. Do you think there should be a separate election for the president and the vice president? Explain your answer.