

### Where Can You Find Us?

- Websites: http://floridacitizen.org/, http://loufreyinstitute.org/
- Content Site: civics360.org
- Blog: https://floridacitizens.wordpress.com/
- □ Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/floridacitizenship
- □ Twitter: @FL\_Citizen



### **Contact Info**

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# Poll Question

How often do you discuss current events in your daily instruction?

- A. At least once a week
- B. At least once a month
- C. At least once a year
- D. I don't get to do current events



### Using Our Resources Can Make a Difference

73.7%

Teachers used FJCC resources and had students use FJCC/Escambia online EOC review site.\*

70.3%

Teachers used FJCC resources for at least 2/3 of instructional benchmarks.\*

65.9%

Teachers used at least some FJCC resources.†

58.6%

Teachers did not use FJCC resources.†

% OF STUDENTS SCORING OR OR HIGHER ON SY 2014-2015 CIVICS EOC ASSESSMENT

\* Use estimates based on responses of a subsample of 333 teachers.
¹ based on a sample of 2387 teachers (FJCC Users=766 Non-users=1621)



### Resources to Support K-12 Civic Education

### **ELEMENTARY**

- Civics in a Snap
- Reading Modules
- Reading Integration Correlation Guide
- Students Investigating Primary Sources
- Mock Election

#### MIDDLE

- Applied Civics Lesson Plans
- Civics360.org
- Civic Action Project
- Students Investigating Primary Sources
- Mock Election
- Civics in Real Life

### HIGH

Civics Connection

- Students Investigating Primary Sources
- Mock Election
- Civics in Real Life



### Floridacitizen.org



UPDATED WEEKLY!

### Civics in Real Life

Civics is all around us. There is a lot to know about the government and how "We the People" interact with the government and each other. Let's help each other expand our civic literacy.

**View Resources** 

### Congressman Lou Frey: A Legacy

It is with tremendous sadness that we share with you the news that Congressman Lou Frey, Jr., whose name graces UCF's Lou Frey Institute that houses the Florida Joint Center for Citizenship, has passed away.



### Let's Chat!

How do you approach current events in your classroom?



Following

A1: I firmly believe that it's my moral responsibility to deliver unbiased accounts of world events daily. Such a huge deal to me. #worldgeochat

10:13 PM - 11 Sep 2018





### **Teaching Current Events is Hard!**

Only 46% of social studies teachers think they would get strong support from their principal to teach about an election, 38% believe their districts would strongly support them, and 28% think parents would do the same.

### What other obstacles exist to teaching current events effectively?

- Framing issues with younger students
- Making the content digestible
- Adequate background knowledge
- Connecting to classroom instruction/standards



### CIVICS IN REAL LIFE

- WEEKLY resource, posted on FloridaCitizen.org and shared on social media
- One Page Downloadable PDF with Content, Activities and Links
- Connects current events to civic concepts and/or skills
- Middle School reading level, but useable grades 3-12
- State benchmarks and standards are aligned, but not included

### Civics in Real Life

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Concise resources to explore civics concepts connected to current events. Click, Download, and Go-Updated weekly!

January	14, 2021	Impeachment NEW!	What is the purpose of impeachment and how does it work?
January	13, 2021	Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr	How do acts of service honor the legacy of Dr. King?
January	8, 2021	The 25th Amendment	How is presidential power and succession addressed by the 25th Amendment?
January	7, 2021	Sedition	What is the line between peaceful protest and the threat of sedition?
January	4, 2021	Controlling the Chambers	How is control and leadership in Congress determined?
Decemb	er 15, 2020	Inching Towards Inauguration	How does the Electoral College voting process work?
EXTRA!		Inauguration Webinar	Register now for a January 13th Webinar to learn about presidential inaugurations and why they matter!
Decemb	er 9, 2020	Runoff Elections	What is a runoff election, and what role do they play in our system?
Decemb	er 1, 2020	Presidential Transition	Why does the peaceful transition of presidential power matter, and how is it supposed to happen?
Novemb	oer 23, 2020	The Civil Service	What is the civil service, and how might it connect to the responsibilities of citizenship?
Novemb	per 17, 2020	George Washington's	How was Washington's Thanksgiving Proclamation connected to the Founding

### **Maine Learning Results Connections**

**How does Civics in Real Life Align to Maine's Enduring Themes?** 

- Freedom and Justice (Ex CRL: Voting Rights)
- Conflict and Compromise (Ex CRL: Civil Disobedience, The First Amendment)
- Technology and Innovation (Ex CRL: The Food and Drug Administration, US Postal Service)
- Unity and Diversity (Ex CRL: Tribal Sovereignty, National Day of Service and Remembrance)
- Continuity and Change Over Time (Ex CRL: Consent of the Governed, Political Party Platforms, Presidential Transition)
- Supply and Demand (Ex CRL: The Defense Production Act, Tariffs)



### **Maine Learning Results Connections**

### How does Civics in Real Life Align to Maine's Standards (Upper Elementary)?

 Standard: Students draw on concepts from civics and government to understand political systems, power, authority, governance, civic ideals and practices, and the role of citizens in the community, Maine, the United States, and the world.

### Performance Expectation (Upper Elementary):

- Students understand the basic ideals, purposes, principles, structures, and processes of democratic government in Maine and the United States by explaining that the structures and processes of government are described in documents, including the Constitution of the United States. (Ex CRL: Constitution Day, The Preamble in Action)
- Students understand the basic ideals, purposes, principles, structures, and processes of democratic government in Maine and the United States by explaining and giving examples of governmental structures including the legislative, executive, and judicial branches at national levels of government. (Ex CRL: Executive Orders, The CARES Act, Government Power)
- Students understand the basic rights, duties, responsibilities, and roles of citizens in a democratic republic by identifying and describing the United States Constitution and Bill of Rights as documents that establish government and protect the rights of the individual United States citizen. (Ex CRL: The First Amendment, Voting Rights)
- Students understand the basic rights, duties, responsibilities, and roles of citizens in a democratic republic by providing examples of how people influence government and work for the common good, including engaging in civil disobedience. (Ex CRL: The Common Good, Civil Disobedience)
- Students understand civic aspects of unity and diversity in the daily life of various cultures in the world, by identifying examples of unity and diversity in the United States that relate to how laws protect individuals or groups to support the common good. (Ex CRL: The Common Good, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr Day)



### **Maine Learning Results Connections**

### How does Civics in Real Life Align to Maine's Standards (6-12)?

- Civics & Government 1: Students understand the basic ideals, purposes, principles, structures, and processes of constitutional government in Maine and the United States as well as examples of other forms of government in the world (Ex CRL: Federalism, The CARES Act, Judicial Review)
- Civics & Government 2: Students understand constitutional and legal rights, civic duties and responsibilities, and roles of citizens in a constitutional democracy (Ex CRL: The First Amendment, Consent of the Governed, Natural Rights, Veterans Day, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr Day, George Washington's Thanksgiving)
- Civics & Government 3: Students understand political and civic aspects of cultural diversity (Ex CRL: Tribal Sovereignty, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr Day)

### Sample Topic List So Far

- The Common Good
- The National Institutes of Health
- The Post Office
- Elections
- Sedition
- Impeachment
- The Preamble In Action

- The Defense Production Act
- The CARES Act
- Primary Sources
- Executive Orders
- Public Health and the Social Contract
- The 25<sup>th</sup> Amendment

Some updates may be more than once a week as events happen!





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The purpose of a president's first Inaugural Address is to lay out their vision of the United States of America. Most often, this address explains their goals for the country, and how they will seek to bring together the people of this nation after what may have been a contentious election. The newly elected president's goal most often is to provide Americans with an uplifting, uniting, and hopeful promise of what will happen in the next four years, and to share with other nations how the next four years will unfold.

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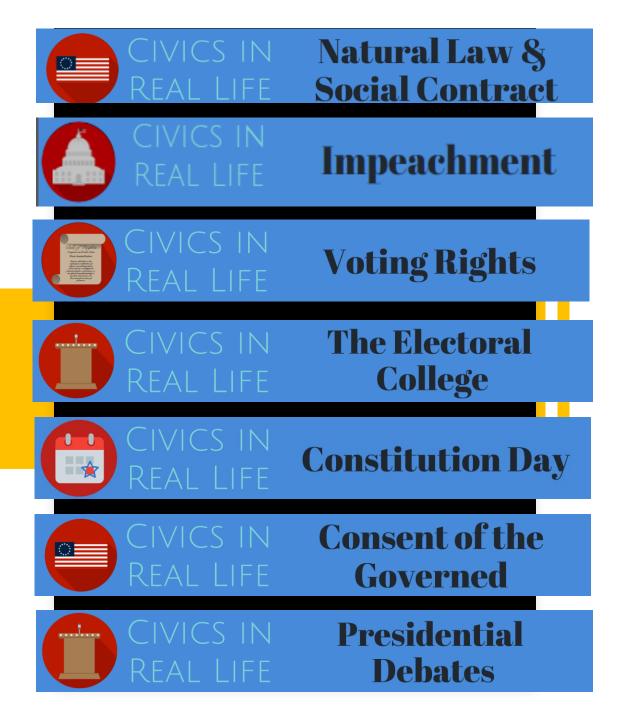


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# Breaking Down a CRL



### **CRL Title**

focused on a civics concept and/or relate to a current event.



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### **Opening Paragraph**

connects the current event to a big idea, civics concept, or 'need to know'.



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# **Graphics & Images**

At least two images or graphics that relate to the content.



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Lou Frey Institute

1/19/2021

### **Hyperlinks**

Connections to relevant primary or secondary sources to expand understanding



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# To Think and To Do

Asks students to do something with what they learned!

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### **Learn More**

Links to more information or extensions of what was addressed in the CRL.

#### The First Amendment

Civics is all around us. There is a lot to know about the government and how "We the People" interact with the government and each other. Let's help each other expand our civic literacy.

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



Why can people express themselves? How does the government become aware of people's feelings and desires during a time of crisis? It comes

he First Amendment contains several rights with both a political and social impact. Politically, these rights protect people when they want to have a voice in government. Socially, people may organize to express that voice During the Novel Coronavirus/COVID-19 pandemic, individuals have

COMPONING

exercised their First Amendment rights in different ways. sed their freedom of speech to express their

the actions of their state's stay-at-home orders. The media the news of the virus, provide updates to their audience a The five freedoms in the First Amendment are:

Freedom of speech allows individuals to express their op government or government officials. Freedom of the press allows individuals to publish or prin

eedom of religious exercise, also known as the free ex religion freely or to choose not to practice a religion at all.

Freedom of peaceable assembly means that people have without government interference. These groups may include their ideas or \$200 ft. their ideas or heliefs

edom of petition means that people have the right to e the government to address issues. A petition may formally may include the signatures of those who support the chang

To Do and To Think: How does the First Amendr Describe specific examples of how you have see First Amendment rights during this time

#### Learn MORE about the Bill of Rights and the five freedoms in the

- he Bill of Rights and Other Amendments, from Civics360 inst Amendment FAQ, from Freedom Forum Institute

Civics in

Civics is all around us. There is a lot to know about th

A formal definition was crafted by Charles-Edward A. Wins

with the government and each other. Let's he



What is nubli

promoting physical health and effi-

the organization of medical and nu

and the development of the social r

The concept of public health is an example of John Locke's theory of social

contract in action. A social contract is created when an organized society agrees on the relationship between the government and the people. Locke said people

form governments and agree to follow the laws and rules it sets because that

To Do and To Think: How is the government abiding by its end of the social

As a reflective exercise, keep a journal or diary that documents the ways in which

you, your family, your friends, and your community are participating in the social contract to help the nation fight COVID-19/Novel Coronavirus.

government has a Department of Health and Human Services, the Cente National Institutes of Health, all of which help maintain the public health.

government protects their right to life, liberty, and property

contract during this public health crisis?

the education of the ind

Doc. 14, 2020 When the Steatown Curtage meets, Electors vote in each state

Electoral

D.C.

votes

not been more about the modulate of transported day solutions and translations. Find one tradition to share the pass don't find the pass don't fin

that you first the most interesting.

community a standard of living adequate for the maintenance of nea

Winslow's definition is still relevant 100 years later, as public health focuses on safeguarding and improving

he physical, mental, and social well-being of the community as a whole. To ensure this, the United States

of

otectors from all \$5 states gather in their state capitals and in D.C. Electors are required to vote for president and you president or president and mis president on separate turnots and make their choices official by signing and siting their Certificates of Vote an paining their with etc of the governor's Certificates of

Security the president of the Security, who is also the cice president of the United States.

six days before the

Blestowi Cultege is salteduted to meet

On Streeting Day (the first

ELECTION Transition of the Monday
DAY! November; inclinated values
and their bottom and
description the date's election.

Ascertainment of votes sell for each person.

By Dec. 6, 2020 If concerns arise with the States resolve gets that, the states resolve controversies remark that he takes that

Day: 23, 3020 Within one days of the memore

Mid-November - Also the election, the generous of Disc. 14, 2000 place state propares 7 Carolinates of Certificates Associations of the Associations of the Same of the

electors appointed and the number

anticopy of electron from the Dily size and Washington D.C. For The Constitution. Be marked at the resident maint spirit from it beared as the resident of representations if fact in the Huster of representations. of expressioning Edge is the Hunter and to loss sengtion. So, in Hydro free are 20 affection 27 U.S. Hunter States are 28 artistics, 27 U.S. Phone State + 2 U.S. Serghou + 28 Electron Castling their votes, the shotten votes must be

**Inching Toward** 

Inauguration

other canadien if the alpedien is valid

for poor sizes a resultant. This mapped you see being your side which considers you won't your slave to come for all the meeting of the

Second pre There and early see

Jan. S. 2021 Congress meets in a just assesses, with the Congress vice president presiding as president of the Senate, to count and amounce the Stectaral counts the College results. Under the Unit Amendment, it electoral to candidate wine 219 electoral voices, the House of Representatives elects the president and the Sweate elects the vice president. At noon, the president-stept

re is a lot to know about the government a t and each other. Let's help each other exp in times of crisis, as we face the COVID-19 NAME OF BRIDE OF INAUGURATION and vice president elect the DAY!

prespectated and the president and give the unit of office at most at January 200.

Lou Frey

mining representation, there shall be a cens of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall Census makes no exceptions for the COVI

re is a lot to know about the government a

emic, residents of the United States and the

insibilities and obligations. Conducting the (

ation of the federal government. Completing

e I, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution states

onsibility of the people.

n addition to ensuring accurate representation Congress, census mation helps determine funding for government services such as public housing and neighborhood construction, helps communities thrive, and helps businesses learn about their existing and potential base. Census information helps health provides predict the spread of disease through communities with children or elderly people. When natural disasters occur, the census helps rescuers estimate how many people will need their help. The numbers are also used to help determine the distribution of hundreds of hillions of dollars in federal and

state funds. These fund support hospitals, highways, stadiums and

Individual census records are held confidential for 72 years, but one may request a certificate from past censuses that can be used as proof to establish age, residence or familial relationships, information that could help one qualify for a pension, establish citizenship or obtain an inheritance.

We have a civic responsibility to participate in the census. By answering the 12 questions on the census form, we are counted as residents of the United States, our states, and communities To Think and To Do: The last census was conducted in 2010. What can you infer about how the

2010 census data is being used to provide support during the current pandemic?

Learn MORE about the U.S. Census and civic responsibility. Free registration may be required

- Citizen Obligations and Responsibilities from Civics360
- Census 2020 Toolkit, from IllinoisCivics.org How to Complete the Census from the United States Census Bureau
- ory, from the United States Census Bureau

6 | Lou Frey

The CARES Act

Civics is all around us. There is a lot to know about the government and how "We the People" interact with the government and each other. Let's help each other expand our civic literacy.

The United States Congress passed, and the president signed into law, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act or the CARES Act, in response to the COVID-19/Novel coronavirus outbreak and its impact on the economy, public health, state and local governments, individuals, and

Congress has the power to pass this sort of emergency spending and funding bill, under Article I of the United States Constitution. This has happened during times of potential or active military conflict and of the content of been impacted by the economic downturn. The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES) provides an estimated \$2 trillion stimulus package to help mitigate the harmful effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the United States.

ow the \$2 Trillion Breaks Down

\$43.7 Billion estimated

\$339.8 Billion

d on the graphic provided, what conc at questions do you have about the C.

gress and the CARES Act. Free registration may

ernment Accountability Office



The 2020

safety, prosperity and happiness of Controlling the Chambers

> Nowhere in the U.S. Constitution can you find a reference to political parties even though political parties play a critical sole in how Congress functions. After each election, the party that has more assis in the House or in the Senate is known as the majority party. The party that has fewer seats in the House or Sensis. is known as the minority party. Based on the 2020 election, when Congress convenes on January 3, 2021 the majority party in the House will contin

In the words of Founding Father John

Adams, "Government is instituted for

the common good; for the protection,

Currently, the Senate is 50-46, with Republicans in the majority. But, after the Georgia runoff elections on January 5th for two Senate seats the majority may increase for Republicans, or Democrats may become the majority party. Remember that the President of the Senate is the Vice President. After Insuguration Day on January 20th, the Vice President will be a Democrat. Kamala Harris, and she would be the lin-harrise for any union.

Under Article 1. Sections 2 and 3, each chamber is given the po own leadership, Europe: Adicin 1, Section 5, Clause 2 of the U.S. Constitution

To Think and To Do: View the "The House in Session" (According to the

This custoon depicts the Speaker of the House, Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois,

Complete the worksheet, and then answer the question: What conclusion can

you make about the power of the Speaker of the House based on this carbon?

who led a Republican majority in the House from 1903-1911. Download and complete the Political Cartoon Analysis are tahest from the National Archives.

Minority Point of View") political cartoon by Clifford K. Berryman.

Lou Frey

Inca360 about the CARES Act, from U.S. House Comsegment of Accountability Office

against advantage over the party that does not. The responsy party in either the House of Representatives or the Secretar decides who serves as the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, the majority leadership, and as charpersons of the standing and select committees

Consider that the majority party controls all the chains of the standing and select corerolises, and seve a majority strare of seats on each of these committees. Taken as a whole, the majority party stermines the flow of legislation through the fanding and select committees, which bills get sebalad on each chamber floor, and in the Senate, if confirmation hearings for nominees will

-

appen. In the end, since the majority party hopees congressional leadership, it is their legislative agends that gets priority as bills move through the chambers.

Tempate Leadership Store, Senate gov.

It's about fair

representation

When thinking about majority leadership in Congress, the servations of former Congessman Linu Firsy, Jr. (R. Fit. - 198 6/79) highlight the significance of the majority party and how nembers in the minority advance legislative objectives. "The ruses of the House of Angures establing give the majority party complete power. "Committee chairmen are much like Navy captains: they run the ship.

"For a minority member a good personal relationship with

his or her chainteen is especial to registative survival.

ARTICLES

AMENDMENTS

bnstitution Day

Common Good

e COVID-19/Novel Coronavirus, the federal

rica and created a website with information,

individuals can support the common good.

direction of their state and local authorities. erings among other things. By abiding by

nelp promote the common good. States and

ernment. Are there guidelines in place that

rnment and your state government?

ree registration may be required.

omnlete this sentence nod I feel

u Frey

esident that are unique to the needs of that

Civics is all around us. There is a lot to know about the government and how "We the People" nteract with the government and each other. Let's help each other expand our civic literacy.

The "common good" is the beliefs or actions that benefit the community

as a whole rather than individual interests. The "common good" is also

known as the "public good". In our government system, it's both the

government and the citizens that are responsible for protecting our rights

and promoting the common good to benefit the community.

and how "We the People" interact with the gove. expand our civic literacy.

expand our civic literacy.

recognize the signing of the U.S. Constitution and all people
hage or naturalization. It was on this day in 1787 that the U.S.
A pennsylvania by delegates from twelve of the original states.
s arrived in Philadelphia at the way from northern states such as
far south as South Carolina and Georgia. Many of these men
and served in the military, but there were also educators,

itendance.
Day, it is important to explore the document itself.
in the United States Constitution?
rts, starting with the famous phrase: We the People....

ent of the Constitution, known as the Preamble, outlines ne goals and purposes of government. ed States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice,

by, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, s of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I – Legislative Branch Article 2 – Executive Branch Article 3 – Judicial Branch Article 4 – States Article 5 – The Amendment Process Article 6 – The Supremacy Clause Article 7 - Ratification

The other 17 amendments address important issues such as: the end of slavery, ciszerahip rights, the income tax, women's suffrage, elimination of poll taxes, lowering the right to vote to 18 and

1. The LLS, Constitution is the oldest and shortest written constitution of any major government in the world.

Z In 1788, He first national "Thanksgiving Day" was originally created by George Washington as a way of "giving thanks" for the Constitution.

The oldest and youngest delegates were 81 and 26. Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania was the oldest and Jonathon Dayton of New Jersey was the youngest.

James Madions was then oly delegate to attend every meeting. He took detailed notes of the various

142031

discussions and debates that took place during the convention. The journal that he kept during the Constitutional Convention was kept secret until after he died

Almost 12,000 amendments have been proposed to the Constitution, but only 27 have been ratified.

To Think and To Create! Grab your colored pencils, markers, crayons, finger-paints or watercolors and design a handmade poster showing how you and your family benefit from the freedoms embodied in the U.S. Constitution.

Use an 8 1/2" x 11" sheet of paper to create your design. Your poster can feature any aspect of the Constitution, including the Bill of Rights & Amendments. Make it colorful! Be creative! Consider submitting your poster to the Constitution Day 2020 Poster Design Contest from ConstitutionFacts.com

Learn MORE about Constitution Day. Free registration may be required







Learn MORE about the concepts of the social contract and public health. Free registration may be

- The Enlightenment and Its Influence, from Civics360
- Public Health Priorities, from the Department of Health and Human Services
   The Enlightenment: Social Contract, from The Oxford Observer

4/7/2020

John Locke

Learn MORE about Compressional Leadership. Fee registration may be required

Leadership from Howers

#### Elections

night be considered to be a high crime and m

Civics is all around us. There is a lot to know about the government and how "We the People" interact with the government each other. Let's help each other expand our civic literacy. Elections are perhaps the most visible aspect of the American democratic system. Every two years, we

head to the polls to vote for our representatives at various levels of government, and every four years we choose the next president of the United States.

One important thing to remember about elections is that they are an example of federalism in action; power over elections is shared between the state and federal governments.

The regulation of elections - deciding who can vote, where people vote,



ow people vote, and how many places there will be to vote - has generally een a power of the states or local governments under the 10th nent. One of the most important powers of the states on elections has to do with how we vote. How we vote is not uniform throughout the country. Some states use paper ballots, while others use electronic voting systems. A number of states allow early voting. This allows voters to cast eir vote before Election Day. Some states allow vote-by-mail ballots for any reason, while others restrict when you can use a vote-by-mail ballot and

and when it should happen:

others do not allow vote-by-mail ballots at all. Studies fraud around mail-in ballots is very rare and voting is pro-

The federal government officially established Electio Tuesday after the first Monday in November', though st date for state and local elections. Through the amendment U.S. Constitution, the federal government has expand

Black males, women, an year olds. While amendments to the expanded the right to vote

let ex-felons get their right



allow 17-year olds to vote If you are in Florida, join us with vote except for one group In some states, people co Somewhere else?

going through a process, a This remains an ongoing d To Think and To Do: Research your state's election

Learn MORE about elections. Free registration may be re

- Elections, from iCivics



DESCRIPTION OF RESIDENCE Civics in Str. School Frage only 26 public officials: 15 judges (including a Supreme Court justice), 1 Cabinet ascretary, 5 sensitor (before it was determined that members of Congress were not old officers), and 3 presidents. Of these 25, eight were consisted

each other. Let's help each of Today's two main parties, the Democrats and the Re and beliefs of political parties can change over time; what a pa from what they support today. This may know the values and heliefs of political parties? We find them A party's political platform provides an overview of its ager core values, and the reasons why it should be the party with overnment. It is generally drafted at the party's presidential "Party platforms were first adopted at the parties' nominating With little exception, both major parties, and several minor pa platforms at their party's nominating convention every four y Democrats drafted a new platform for 2020, the Republican

016 platform for the current presidential campaign

Civics is all around us. There is a lot to know about the o

The table below provides a comparison of the views of the arties across several issues. It is important to remember that individual members of a political party may not necessarily support all aspects of their party's



The Militan

Policy Generally supports the deportation of all

Immigration

Whatever your position on the issues, it is important to understand where the major political parties stand so that you have some sense of who and what you will be voting for when candidates run for local, state, or national office To Think and To Do: Complete the quiz from the non-partisan election education resource 'I Side With'. How do our own positions on issues compare with those of the two main political parties or the minor parties? Is there anything that surprised you about your results?

- Learn MORE about political parties and platforms.

  Paties Parties, from ChicaSid Institut may be required.

  List of Political Parties in the bilded Siles, from Ballopeds.

  U.S. Paties Plantes & Cognisions. Item The Democracy Commitment, AASCU
  COP, com, Repulsion Party Homograp



#### ivics in Presidential Nominating Conventions

Civics is all around us. There is bot to know about the government and how "We the Propie" interact with the government and each other Let's high each other expand our "Vivil literacy."

Once the dust has settled from the nation's presidential caucuses and primaries, the focus of attention shifts to the major parties' normalizing conventions. It is at these conventions where the major parties' informations governed inc. It is at these conventions where the major parties directates will difficult in the province of the pr ecome the Democratic and Republican nominees for president of the United States.



Impeachment

Andre Proces

FEDERALIST

Withdian of Ellin, miles in

Total Street and other

PHILO-PUBLIUS

What happens when a public official, who may be appointed or elected, is accused of engaging in conduct that

Remember, however, that impeachment does not mean removal. According to the U.S. Conettudos, only the U.S.

Senate may remove an impeached official from office, and for that to happen. The Senate must conside based on the

accusations listed in the articles of impaschment. The impasched official has the opportunity to defend themselves

against the accusations, and two-thirds of the Senate must agree to convict. If a person is convicted and removed

and removed by the Servate. While three presidents have been impeached, none have ever been convicted.

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automati propein in their

While it is most often associated with attempting to remove a president

the United States, shall be removed from Office on impeadsment for, and

Conviction of Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemseanors."

Essentially, this means that individuals subject to Senate confirmation, such as judges, Cabinet officials, and other appointed members of the Executive

Starch may be impossited, in addition to the president and vice-president.

Congress are NOT considered told officers' and so cannot be impeached. They may however, be removed by other constitutional means.

Between 1767 and 2020, the House of Representatives has impeached

To Think and To Do: As you learned here.

the House Improches and the Senate convicts to remove. Why might the Framers

of the Constitution have made the removal of

public officials a two-step process that

volves asomrate roles for each

interestingly, as a result of a Secule determination in 1797, members of

from office, it's important to remember that according to Article II, Section 4 of the U.S. Constitution. "The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of

happen, the U.S. Constitution provides the means to do so: impeachment and conviction.

Alexander Hamilton himself, in Federalist 900, described the Importance of Impeachment

"A well-constituted court for the trial of impeachments is an object not more to be

desired than difficult to be obtained in a government wholly elective. The subjects of

its jurisdiction are those offenses which proceed from the misconduct of public men, or, in other words, from the abuse or violation of some public trust."

One of the most common misconceptions about the impressment process is that it subcreatically removes an official from office. However, that it not the case, impreschment

means the bringing of charges, so for an improched official to be removed, they must first be convicted. All its most basic, the process is twofold: the Judiciary Committee in the U.S.

House of Representatives doubt what are known as 'articles of impresentant's and presents them to the full House for a vote. These procide provide the members of the House the

hers. If there is a majority vote in favor of the articles, the official is impeached.

As the numbers suggest, improchment of public officials is

relatively care, and even when it happens, it does not necessarily

ead to removal from office. However, it remains one of the most

important topis for ensuring that our public officials fulfill their

obligations under the U.S. Constitution to We, the People.

The State of Company of Company

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

ulations are intended to help the citizen and

Supports some form of government-run universal

Generally supports a pathway to citizenship for undocumented immigrants

a Title Steel Statement Steel, Steel TED-SEI

pportunity to review the accusations against the official, and they vote either for or against

During the primary and caucus season (January-June), voters cast their ballot for oledged delegates to officially support a presidential candidate at the nominating convention. The candidate who receives at least 50% of the vote from their party's elegates earns their party's nomination. In addition to pledged delegates, each ajor party also has automatic delegates, more commonly known in the Democra Party as 'super delegates'. It used to be that automatic delegates did not pledge their support until the convention, but since 2012, the Republican Party requires its utomatic delegates to vote for the presidential candidate who wins their state's

imary or caucus. Since 2016, the Democratic Party no longer allows the automatic delegates to convention is contested.

A contested convention occurs when a candidate does not receive a majority of the pledged legates during the primaries and caucuses. This means that after the first mund of voting for pledged to a specific candid support whomever they want as the p

ected through one or more rounds s are rare. The last contested co

This is the nominee's opportunity to r their campaign and their administra remocratic and Republican Parties on ror? We might hope they would resign, but when that does not ted nearly 180 years. They are often I and a political party, held in giant cor members of the party listening to their ion for president. Like many other asp 19, however, these celebrations of the , with the candidate acceptance spe wever these conventions remain a hi æ of a pandemic.

> enving as a delegate at the Demo what you hear to what you ident

ating Conventions



3 in

now about the government and how "W ther. Let's help each other expand our of

s a key responsibility for all citizens. f the United States is one which we e know that when you vote for preside You are voting for electors, OTHER p I comes down to the Electoral Collect storal College, established by Article

ody that elects the president and vice 3 total electors. Where does this num I College is based on its number of U y evample Florida has 27 I I S renne cated 29 electors. The 23rd Amende

xcates three electoral votes to Washin

D.C. A constitutional amendment was required to allocate electoral votes to Washington, D.C. because electoral votes are allocated to states only, and

When voting in presidential elections, voters are actually instructing their state's electors how they should vote. To win the presidency, a candidate must earn a majority of Electoral College votes, or 270 of those 538 votes Electors meet several weeks after the national election day, in mid-December. Electoral votes are then road by the sitting vice-president in a joint session of Congress during the first week of January.

It is important to note that the popular vote for president (the number of votes cast by voters on election day) is OT the same as the number of electoral votes that candidates may receive. A candidate may lose the popular vote and still become president! This has happened five times in U.S. history, most recently in 2016 when Republican Donald Trump lost the popular vote to Democrat Hillary Clinton but won the Electoral College vote.

When neither candidate receives a majority of the Electoral College vote, the House of Representatives choose the winner. This happened in 1800, when the House chose Thomas Jefferson over Aaron Burr, and in 1824, when it bicked John Quincy Adams over popular vote winner, Andrew Jackson.



most electoral votes would become president, and the second place winner would become vice-president. In the election of 1800, Jefferson beat his main opponent John Adams, but in the Electoral College, he and his vice-presidentia running mate Burr tied at 73 electoral votes each, so the House had to pick the winner. To prevent this from happening again, the 12th Amenda which required separate votes for president and vice-president.

#### Learn MORE about the Electoral College

Getting the Votes and Getting Flection, from Our White House



a lot to know about the government and how "We the People" interact with each other. Let's help each other expand our civic literacy.

To yote in federal elections in the United States, there are two constitutional qualifications; you must be a citizen and you must be at least 18. This means residents of all 50 states, and the District of Columbia, have the same voter eligibility requirements. In fact, the laws that govern voter registration and pre-registration ffer across the nation as there is no national standard.

In some states there is a pre-registration option for 16 or 17 year-olds so that once they turn 18, they are eligible to vote. For example, Florida allows 16 year-olds to pre-register, while Maine requires people to be at least 17 to pre-register.

There are some other differences among states as well. For example, some states require voters to be permanent residents living in the state in which they are registering to vote, while others prohibit voter registration if someone has been declared mentally incompetent or if they have been convicted of a felony. Nor Dakota is the only state that does not require voter registration. Interestingly, there ies in the United States that allow non-citizens or citizens

Sedition

Protest has a long history in the United States, especially in the U.S. Capital. Citizens have taken to the streets.

to express their deagreements with the actions or policies of the government. Whether it is advocating for civil

lights, expressing apposition to shortion rights, or demonstrating support or apposition to a political candidate.

the First Americans to the United States Constitution guarantees individuals the right to hee speech, as well

While section is not referenced in the Constitution, it is explained in the U.S. Issue

or to destroy by force the Government of the United States, or to levy war against

them, or to appase by force the authority thereof, or by force to prevent, hinder, or

delay the execution of any law of the United States, or by force to seize, take, or

ssess any property of the United States contrary to the authority thereof

The first national efforts to suppress section were enacted in 1798, under the

criminalized protest and criticism of the government and was allowed to expire.

ds, as amended in 1956, as - when individuals 'conspine to overthrow, put down,

as the rights to peaceable assembly and to patition the government. Together, these add up to peacetal

the government itself has blurned this line.

for free speech, but it was never challenged in court. More than a century later, as the

\$10) in 1969, the U.S. Supreme Court essentially revenued itself and determined in

anderbury v. Ohio that the government cannot punish inflammatory speech unless.

that speech is "directed to inciting or producing imminent leviless action and is likely to

tricks strong and clear efforts to interfere with the laws and property of the United

States through force. Peaceful atreet protest outside a state or federal building is not

in lations contribute to the safety and security of our representative democracy?

To Think and To Do First Amendment freedoms are not absolute. In Brandenburg v. Ohio, the U.S.

Supreme Court stated that the government cannot punish inflammatory speech unless that speech is "directed to inciding or producing imminent lawless action and is likely to incide or produce such action."

Given the Court's decision, why are our First Amendment headoms not absolute and how do sainting

Lou Frey

ecr Institute

sadition. Sedition occurs when a protest transitions into a mobilital commits acts of

U.S. fought in the First World War, the Exponents Act of 1917 was modified by the Section Act of 1916 and prohibbed criticism of the government or efforts to oppose

military recruitment. The Explorage Act of 1917 was challenged on free speech pounds, but was upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court in Scho

Based on U.S. law and U.S. Supremy Court precedent, saddion must ultimately

Learn MORE about the concept of sedition. Free registration may be required

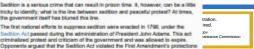
But there may be times where protest becomes unleaful and alice over the line into section.

though that these individuals ards only apply to local elections

nen preparing to register to vote, it is important to know your quirements and to meet their registration deadlines tration deadlines vary from state-to-state, so knowing how far nce you need to register will prevent missing the unity to cast your yote.

an effort to increase the number of registered voters in the ry, Congress passed and President Clinton signed into law, al Voter Registration Act of 1993. This act is known as fotor Voter" law because it requires the states to offer vote n they apply for or renew a driver's license at their local uires states to provide voter registration opportunities when or go to the U.S. Post Office. Because of these additional

istration requirements for your state? How do they you notice about the similarities and differences in the



🌭 | Lou Frev

VOTE

Somewhere else?

#### Battleground States

p each other expand our civic literacy.

tates') or ed 'purple states' on the vote. These , and they play a irk hard to win the that wins the e votes (with tw



n. Florida was an important state to win for both Republican at Al Gore. The winner of Florida would win the entire electional unmatery, the winner or time state was decided by only \$27 popular votes out of almost 6 millio cast. Its 25 Electoral College votes (EV) gave Bush the presidency, with 271 Electoral College

votes, only 1 more than what is needed to win the election. So, why do candidates pay more attention to these states than others? Like many things, it comes down to how the C presidential election: the candidate who wins 270 Electoral College votes (EV), not the popular vote, wins the election. These battleground states, with their multiple electoral votes, then become the prizes to be

much attention battleground states get. 94% of campaign events (375 of 399) were held in just 12 states: Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Iowa, Michigan, Nevada, Candidates will pay a great deal of attention to these prize battleground hire, North Carolina, Ohio states. This attention can take the form of money spent advertising campaign staff hired and the number of campaign events in these Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Wisconsin

SPIRTING RULL

BAS BEEN SIGNED

This means that if you live in one of these states, you are going to get a great deal of tention. If you live a non-hattleground state might only see things from one candi

Battleground states play a huge role in elections. Already for the pcoming November election, the Trump and Biden campaign save spent more than a billion dollars on advertising, mostly in the battleground states. Debate remains ongoing over whether the idea of battleground states would change if we got rid of the Flectoral College, but for now, we can expect a great deal of attention to be paid to only a few states in the presidential

To Think and To Do: Track how many advertisements you see in one week from each presidential campaign. These hav be hillhoards, mailers, or ads in newspapers or on television and radio. Which candidate advertised the most? Based on your research, could your state be considered a battleground state

Learn MORE about battleground states and the Electoral College Free registration may be required.

2020 Presidential Election Interactive Map, from 270towin
 Top Battleground States, from Real Clear Politics
 U.S. Political Parties & Organizations, from The Democracy Communications



incite or produce such action.

sience that reject government authority.

Originally, electors would cast two electoral votes, but no distinction was made een a vote for president and a vote for vice-president. The one who got the

To Think and To Do: Presidential campaigns generally want to spend their money wisely.

How might the Electoral College map (provided in the reading) impact campaign spending?



is all around us. There is a let to know about the occurrement and how "We the People" interact with the occurrement and each other. Let's hele each other expand our chief literacy.



Every four years, we have one of the most important civic celebrations we can imagine: Presidential Inauguration Day! Since 1937, under the 20th Amendment, this special day is almost always held on January 20th, a few months after the general election and a little more than a month following the vote of the Electoral College. According to the 20th Amendment, the term of a president and vice-president ends at noon on the 20th of January, so the new president and vice-president are sworn in as close to possible to noon. This is to avoid any question about authority and power in the executive branch. But what is the significance of the inauguration?

Inauguration Day is a symbol of the American political system. It reflects the vote of the people, as a president is either sworn into office for the second time (or third or fourth if you are Franklin Delano Roosevelt, but that can't happen anymore!), or power is peacefully transferred to a new leader. One of the most important aspects of this symbolic event is the Inaugural Address.

The purpose of a president's first Inaugural Address is to lay out their vision of the United States of America. Most often, this address explains their goals for the country, and how they will seek to bring together the people of this nation after what may have been a contentious election. The newly elected president's goal most often is to provide Americans with an uplifting, uniting, and hopeful promise of what will happen in the next four years, and to share with other nations how the next four years will unfold.

Another important symbolic aspect of the presidential inauguration is that, historically, the previous president attends as a symbol of a transition of power between elected leaders, but this is not required; John Adams, John Quincy Adams, and Andrew Johnson all chose not to attend the inauguration of the men to whom they lost. Recently, President Trump publicly stated that he will not attend President-Elect Biden's inauguration.

"But every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle. We have called by different names brettren of the same principles. We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists."

—Thomas Jefferson, First Inaugural Address

"So, first of all, let me assert my firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself-nameless, unreasoning, unjustified terror which paralyzes needed efforts to convert retreat into advance."

-Franklin Delano Roosevelt, First Inaugural Address

During the modern Inauguration Day, the swearing in of the president in Washington, DC is often preceded or followed by a parade while the speech is attended by thousands of excited Americans. This event requires a great deal of planning on the part of the Architect of the Capitol, in collaboration with the elected president's team and local leaders. The big question now is how this will be different during the COVID-19 pandemic, when it would be unsafe to have massive group gatherings; it's important to note, though, that you do not need a large audience to actual swear in the president! No matter what, the new president will continue a tradition begun by the first president, George Washington, and seek to ensure the "preservation of the sacred fire of liberty" and this great experiment in republican government "entrusted to the hands of the American people.

To Think and To Do: Watch or listen to the Inaugural Address on January 20th. How does the newly inaugurated president lay out their vision for our government, and how does it reflect the goals and purposes of government as provided in the Preamble to the Constitution?

Learn MORE about Inauguration Day. Free registration may be required.

- Inaugurations and the White House, from The White House Historical Association
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- America 101: What Happens on Inauguration Day?, from The History Channel



The new president, Richard Nixon, is greeted by the outgoing one, Lyndon Johnson, during the 1969 Inauguration.



### Let's Chat!

How might you use Civics in Real Life for virtual or face to face instruction?



# Connecting to current instruction aligned with state standards





### Application to Real Life



These are awesome and highly appreciated! Since there is no EOC I'm going to use them to wrap up after we finish our final unit so they can see how everything we learned applies outside the classroom.

Love - Reply - 22w







→ Steve Masyada replied - 1 Reply



Anyone saw today's press briefing? This really addresses that deficiency...

Like - Reply - 22w





Every four years, we have one of the most important civic celebrations we can imagine: Presidential Inauguration Day! Since 1937, under the 20th Amendment, this special day is almost always held on January 20th, a few months after the general election and a little more than a month following the vote of the Electoral College. According to the 20th Amendment, the term of a president and vice-president ends at noon on the 20th of January, so the new president and vice-president are sworn in as close to possible to noon. This is to avoid any question about authority and power in the executive branch. But what is the significance of the inauguration?

Inauguration Day is a symbol of the American political system. It reflects the vote of the people, as a president is either sworn into office for the second time (or third or fourth if you are Franklin Delano Roosevelt, but that can't happen anymore!), or power is peacefully transferred to a new leader. One of the most important aspects of this symbolic event is the Inaugural Address.

The purpose of a president's first Inaugural Address is to lay out their vision of the United States of America. Most often, this address explains their goals for the country, and how they will seek to bring together the people of this nation after what may have been a contentious election. The newly elected president's goal most often is to provide Americans with an uplifting, uniting, and hopeful promise of what will happen in the next four years, and to share with other nations how the next four years will unfold.

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The new president, Richard Nixon, is greeted by the outgoing one, Lyndon Johnson, during the 1969 Inauguration.

### and Concepts

Maine Civics Themes

- Unity and Diversity
- Continuity and Change over Timé
- Democratic and Constitutional Principles of Government
- American Political System
- Primary Sources







# Poll Question

- What are the most difficult civics topics for you to teach?
  - Election 2020
  - Local Issues
  - Federalism
  - Domestic and Foreign Policy
  - Other

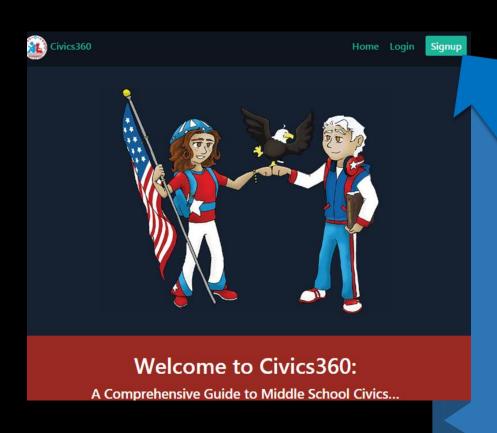




A Comprehensive Guide to Middle School Civics

Available Anytime, Anywhere

civics360.org



# Create a Log In

### Explore the Civics Topic Areas!

#### **Civics Topic Areas**



#### Citizen You!

Review information on:

SS.7.C.2.1 Defining Citizenship SS.7.C.2.2, 2.3, & 2.14 Citizen Obligations and Responsibilities SS.7.C.1.9 Rule of Law



#### **Engaged Citizens**

Review information on:

**SS.7.C.2.10** Influencing the Government

**SS.7.C.2.11** Bias, Symbolism and Propaganda

**SS.7.C.2.12** Public Policy Problem Solving

SS.7.C.2.13 Examining Multiple
Perspectives



**Running for Office!** 

Review information on:

SS.7.C.2.8 Political Parties

SS.7.C.2.9 & 2.7 Evaluating Candidates



The Founding: From Colonies to United States



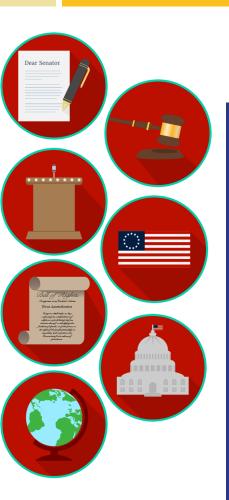
**Federal Government** 



Florida State and Local Government



### The Topic Areas



### What is in each Topic Area?

- ★Citizen You: Citizenship naturalization process, 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment
- ★Engaged Citizens: media literacy, advocacy, multiple perspectives, public policy
- ★Running for Office: political parties, elections, qualifications
- ★ From the Colonies to the United States: The Founding founding documents
- ★ Federal Government three branches, Articles I, II & III
- **★**State & Local Government
- ★My Rights & Liberties Bill of Rights, limits to rights
- ★The Legal System levels of courts, landmark cases
- ★The U.S. and the World forms and systems of government, foreign and domestic policy



## The Founding: From Colonies to United States





**Subtopic Modules** 

# In Each Module You Will Find

- √ Videos
  - ✓ Video Viewing Guides
- ✓ Readings
  - √ Reading Guides
- ✓ Support & Enrichment Activities
- ✓ Assessment
- ✓ Additional Resources



## In Each Module You Will Find

SS.7.C.2.9 & 2.7

### **Evaluating Candidates**

Let's Learn About Evaluating Candidates

SS.7.C.2.9: Evaluate candidates for political office by analyzing their qualifications, experience, issue-based platforms, debates, and political ads.

SS.7.C.2.7: Conduct a mock election to demonstrate the voting process and its impact on a school, community, or local level.

#### **Evaluating Candidates Content Guide**

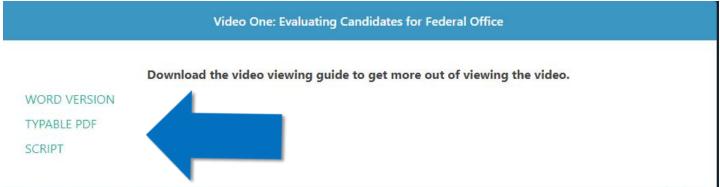


The module guide is a downloadable packet that includes all guides. Click the button for the word version.

Click here for the Typable PDF version of the guide.



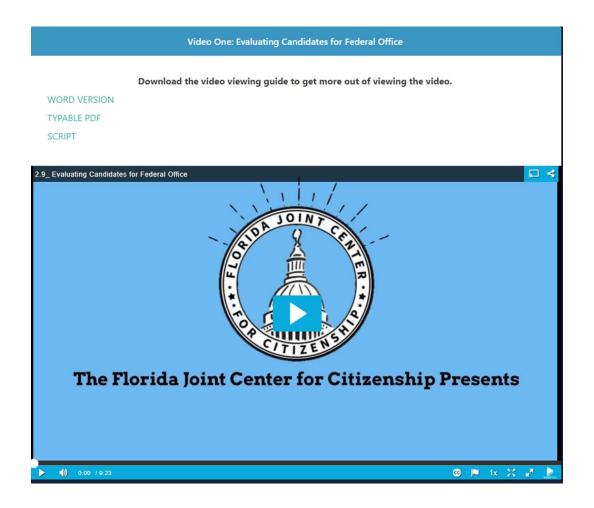
## Video







## Let's Take a Look at a Video...





## **Video Viewing Guides**

1	

Running for Office: SS.<u>7.C.</u>2.9/C.2.7 **Evaluating Candidates**VIDEO VIEWING GUIDE #1

Name:	
Date:	<b>\$</b>

#### **Evaluating Candidates for Federal Office Video #1**

Question	List Specific Evidence from the Video	Complete Sentence
1. What is a 'candidate'?		
2. Where will you find an outline of the requirements for federal office?		

3. Complete the chart as you view the video

Position	Age	Citizenship	Residency	Term Limits
President			-	
Vice-President				
U.S. Senator				



#### SS.7.C.2.9

Evaluate candidates for political office by analyzing their qualifications, experience, issue-based platforms, debates and political ads. Also Assesses

SS.7.C.2.9 Benchmark Clarification 1: Students will identify the constitutional requirements to run for federal political office.

According to the U.S. Constitution, people running for national office must meet certain qualifications. Examples of federal political offices are President, Vice President, Congressman/woman, and Senator. The qualifications are unique to each office and are listed in the chart below.

Federal Elected Office	Description of Qualifications
President Vice President (The qualifications to be vice president are not included in the U.S. Constitution. However, the vice president becomes president if the president resigns from office or dies. This means that the vice president must be qualified to be president in order to run for vice president).	1. At least 35 years old 2. Has lived in the U.S. for 14 years 3. Is a natural born citizen, which means born on U.S. soi (law of soil) or to a U.S. citizen parent (law of blood) 4. May not serve more than two 4-year terms. 5. The vice president may become president because the president dies, resigns, or is removed from office, The vice president, upon becoming president, may be president from more than 10 years, (This means that the vice president propietes the president's unfinished term and can run for president in the next two presidential elections).
A member of the U.S. House of Representatives (U.S. Representative)	25 years old     7 years as a U.S. citizen     Members of the U.S. House of Representatives do not have to live in the district that they represent, but they must live in the state in which their district is located.     No term limits; they can serve an unlimited number of 2-year terms
A member of the U.S. Senate (U.S. Senator)	30 years old     9 years as a U.S. citizen     Members of the U.S. Senate must live in the state that they represent.     No term limits; they can serve an unlimited number of 6-year terms

law of blood - a person's citizenship at birth is the same as that of his or her biological mother or father law of soil - a person's citizenship at birth is determined by the country where he or she was born

SS.7.C.2.7 - Realizar un simulacro para demostrar el proceso de votación y su impacto en una escuela, comunidad o nivel loc

Indicador de Aclaración 1 del SS.7.C.2.9: Los estudiantes identificarán los requisitos constitucionales para postularse a un cargo político federal.

Según la Constitución de EE.UU., las personas que se postulan para cargos nacionales deb cumplir con ciertos requisitos. Los ejemplos de cargos políticos federales son Presidente, Vicepresidente, Congresista y Senador. Las calificaciones son únicas para cada oficina y se enumeran en la siguiente tabla.

Cargo Federal a Elegir	Descripción de las Aptitudes
Presidente  Vicepresidente (Las aptitudes para ser  vicepresidente no están incluidas en la  Constitución de los Estados Unidos.  Sin embargo, el vicepresidente se  convierte en presidente si el presidente  dimite de su cargo o muere. Esto  significa que el vicepresidente debe  estar calificado para ser presidente).	Tener al menos 35 años de edad     Haber vivido en los EE UU. durante 14 años     Ser un ciudadano nacido natural, lo que significa nace EE.UU. (derecho de suelo) o tener un padre ciudadé de los EE.UU. (derecho de sangre)     No podrá estar en el cargo por más de dos períodos años.     El vicepresidente puede ser presidente si el president muere, renuncia o se le quita su cargo. El vicepreside al convertirse en presidente, puede ser presidente po más de 10 años (Esto significa que el vicepresidente completa el período del presidente y puede postularse para presidente en las próximas dos elecciones presidenciales).
Miembro de la Cámara de Representantes de EE.UU. (Representante de EE.UU.)	Tener 25 años de edad     Tener 7 años como un ciudadano de EE.UU.     Los miembros de la Cámara de Representantes EE.UI no tienen que vivir en el distrito que representan, pero deben residir en el estado en que se encuentra su distrito.     No hay limites de mandatos; pueden servir por un nún ilimitado de períodos de 2 años.
Un miembro del Senado de EE.UU. (Senador de EE.UU.)	Tener 30 años de edad     Tener 9 años como un ciudadano de EE.UU.     Los miembros del Senado de EE.UU. deben vivir en e estado que representan.     No hay limites de mandatos; pueden servir por un nún ilimitado de períodos de 6 años

<u>Cámara de Representantes de EE.UU.</u> — la cámara baja del Congreso de EE.UU. <u>derecho de sangre</u> — la ciudadanía de una persona al nacer es la misma que la de su madre o padre biológico <u>derecho de suelo</u> — la ciudadanía de una persona al nacer está determinada por el país en el que nació

Analyse kalifikasyon yo pou evalye kandida pou biwo politik, eksperyans, pwoblém ki baze sou tribin, deba ak piblisite politik.

Epitou Evalye

SS.7.C.2.7 - Fè yon eleksyon san valè pou demontre pwosesis voté a ak enpak li sou yon lekòl, kominote oswa nivo lokal la.

SS.7.C.2.9 Klarifikasyon sou Nosyon Fondamantal 1: Elèv yo ap idantifye kondisyon yo pou al nan eleksyon pou pòs politik federal

Daprè Konstitisyon Etazini an, moun ki al nan eleksyon pou pòs biwo nasyonal dwe genyen sèten kalifikasyon. Men kèk egzanp sou biwo politik federal se Prezidan an, Vis Prezidan an, Depite, ak Senatè, Kalifikasyon vo inik nan chak biwo e yo nan lis nan tablo ki anba a.

Moun ki Eli nan Pòs Federal	Deskripsyon Kalifikasyon yo	
rezidan is Prezidan (kalifikasyon pou vis rezidan an pa enkli nan Konstitisyon tazini an. Sepandan, vis pwezidan n devni prezidan si prezidan an emisyone oswa mouri. Sa vle di ke is pwezidan an dwe kalifye pou I rezidan pou I kapab al nan eleksyon ou vis prezidan).	1. Gen omwen 35 an 2. Te abite nan peyi Etazini pou 14 an 3. Li se yon sitwayen natirèl ki fèt nan peyi a, ki vie di li fèt sou te Etazini (Dwa nan tè a) oswa nan yon paran sitwayen Ameriken (Dwa nan san) 4. Pa ka sèvi pou plis pase de tèm 4 an. 5. Vis prezidan an ka vin prezidan si prezidan an mouri, demisyone, oswa yo retire I nan biwo. Vis prezidan an, lè I devni prezidan, li ka vin prezidan pa plis pase 10 an, (Sa vie di ke vis pwezidan an ap konpleter és tan presidan an e li ka al nan elkeksyon pou prezidan nan de pwochen eleksyon prezidansyel kap vinir yo).	
on manm nan <b>Chanm Reprezantan</b> eyi Etazini Reprezantan Etazini)	25 an köm yon sitwayen Ameriken     7. 7 an köm yon sitwayen Ameriken     8. Manm nan Channm Reprezantan Etazini an, pa oblije ap viv nan distri ke yo reprezante a, men yo dwe ap viv nan eta kote distri yo a sitye.	
on manm nan <b>Chanm Sena peyi</b> tazini Senatè Etazini)	30 an     30 an     40 an kôm yon sitwayen Ameriken     31 Manm Sena Etazini yo dwe ap viv nan eta ke yo reprezante a.     41 Pa gen limit pou kantite manda; yo ka sèvi yon kantite tan san limit nan tèm 6 an	

Owa nan san – von moun ke sitwayènte lè l te fèt se menm bagay la kòm moun ke manman oswa papa byolojik li

Dwa nan tè – yon moun ke sitwayènte lè l te fèt detèmine nan peyi kote li pran nesans la

## Readings

- Multiple languages
- 7<sup>th</sup> grade reading level
- Includes vocabulary
- Emphasizes most important concepts in the content





Date:		

#### Reading: Constitutional Requirements for Federal Office

Benchmark Clarification 1: Students will identify the constitutional requirements to run for federal po office.

onice.	
Reading Task	Response
What ideas are presented in the reading?	
What is the central idea of the reading?	
Select two words or phrases that support the central idea.	
How might this reading connect to your own experience or something you have seen, read, or learned before?	
List the constitutional requirements to run for federal office. Do you think there should be other requirements? Why or why not?	The constitutional requirements to run for office are:
	I do/do not think (choose one) there should be other requirembecause:



## Reading Guides



# How can we use the Readings and Video in Conjunction with the CRL?

- Use CRL as intro to broader content covered in readings and videos
  - Does not require event to be current, but still illustrates connection to civic life
- Have students make the connections between the content they learned in the readings and videos with the CRL you choose to use
- Vocabulary connections



## Assessment and Additional Resources





## Some modules also include

#### **Showing What You Know**

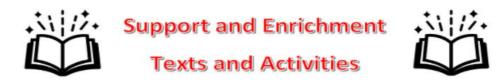
A reading and matching activity to understand how the Constitution addressed the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation.

This will open in your browser as a PDF form. Right click to save to your desktop.





## Some modules also include



These resources include readings and activities to provide deeper understanding, extend support, or address gaps in learning.

These will open in your browser as a PDF form or Word document. Right click to save to your desktop. Contact Dr.

Steve Masyada at stephen.masyada@ucf.edu for answer keys.

#### Activities



#### Support Readings

What Were the Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation? Weaknesses of the Articles, With Graphics



## **Support and Enrichment**



#### Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation & Shays' Rebellion

- →I can understand the importance of Shays' Rebellion.
- →I can explain how the weaknesses of the Articles of Confedence Shay's Rebellion led to the writing of the U.S. Constitution

With the Articles of Confederation having so many weaknesses, it was almost guthe United States would have a big problem on its hands.

Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation		
Congress could not raise money.		
Congress could not regulate trade.		
Congress could not enforce laws.		
There was no central leadership.		
There was no central court system.		
All 13 states had to agree to make changes.		

After the American Revolution, the eco United States was still struggling due to debt would have major consequences government under the Articles of Confe

In Massachusetts, the state governmer who served in the Revolution that they to pay property taxes. Then, Massachu decided that since farmers had not paid during the Revolutionary War, their probe taken away.

Imagine being told you did not have to do something and then being told that you to do it or you will be punished?

The action by the Massachusetts government of taking away property was seen as being unfair and led to an event called Shays' Rebellion. 2,000 farmers revolted against the Massachusetts government by rioting and protesting to prevent the government from taking their farmland.





#### Articles of Confederation → U.S. Constitution Match Up Activity

#### **TEACHER INSTRUCTIONS**

#### Benchmark

SS.7.C.1.5: Identify how the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation led to the writing of the Constitution.

#### Activity

Students will use images and words chunks provided on cards to make connections about how the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation were fixed within the writing of the United States Constitution.

#### **Materials**

- \* Matching cards one set per student or pairs of students. Cards will need to be cut out before the start of class.
- Graphic Organizer

#### Instructions

- 1. Pass out the graphic organizer, one per student.
- 2. Place students into pairs or have them work individually.
- 3. Explain to students that their task is to take their cards and place each one in the correct spot on their graphic organizer. Is the card an example of a weakness of the Articles of Confederation or a quote or image related to the U.S. Constitution that shows how to fix the weakness? Once they have placed their cards, be sure to check their answers. Then, have students create their own related image and write an explanation of how their image relates to either the weakness in the Articles of Confederation or the 'fix' in the U.S. Constitution.



## Two Important Additional Resources



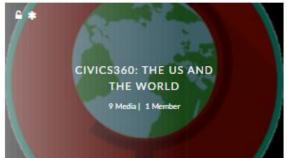






## Schooltube













SS.7.C.2.2, 2.3, & 2.14

## en Obligations and Responsibiliti

## Putting It All Together

How can we use Civics360 in conjunction with Civics in Real Life to help our students succeed?

Let's Learn About Being An Engaged Citizen:

s citizens have to obey laws, pay taxes, defend the nation

the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or fed

Conduct a service project to further the public good.

### Civics in Real Life

### The First Amendment

s all around us. There is a lot to know about the government and how "We the People" with the government and each other. Let's help each other expand our civic literacy.

#### Amendment I

ass shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people eaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.



Why can people express themselves? How does the government become aware of people's feelings and desires during a time of crisis? It comes down to the First Amendment.

The First Amendment contains several rights with both a political and social impact. Politically, these rights protect people when they want to have a voice in government. Socially, people may organize to express that voice.

During the Novel Coronavirus/COVID-19 pandemic, individua exercised their First Amendment rights in different ways.

eople have used their freedom of speech to express their thoughts, feelings, and ideas about ho

UCF

During an election, **candidates** who are running for public office often create political advertisements and commercials to appeal to voters. Voters should consider several things when deciding which candidate to vote for.

A voter may want to consider a candidate's previous experience. People who are elected to public office may have served in some other elected or appointed position, or they may have a special background that would help them do their job. For example, many elected Congressmen/Congresswomen and Senators actively participate in their communities, have been a lawyer or a judge, are college graduates, and may have served in local government before running for state or federal office.

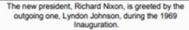
A voter may want to consider a **candidate's platform** – the set of ideas and beliefs that a candidate has on certain issues. These ideas might include education, religion, health care, government spending, taxes, and foreign policy.

A voter may want to watch a political debate before the election. Presidential and vice-presidential candidate debates are always shown on national television.

A voter may want to consider political advertisements in magazines and newspapers, and on television, radio, and websites. Candidates use these advertisements to appeal to voters and to say why they are the best choice. Sometimes candidates use negative advertisements to make their opponents look bad.

American Presidency Project

 America 101: What Happens on Inauguration Day?, from The History Channel











The Florida Joint Center for Citizenship at the Lou Frey Institute

Presents:

#### The Civics Classroom

Online Professional Development Course Series for Civics Teachers

This course provides civics educators with online, self-paced, professional learning. Learn how to create a strong, engaged classroom that encourages students to grow as participants in civic life!



The Florida Joint Center for Citizenship at the Lou Frey Institute Presents:

The High School U.S. History Classroom

### The Civil War & Reconstruction Era

This course provides high school U.S. history educators with online, selfpaced, professional learning focused on the major ideas of the cause, course, and consequences of the Civil War and Reconstruction Era.



The Florida Joint Center for Citizenship at the Lou Frey Institute

Presents:

#### The Government Classroom

Online Professional Development Course Series for Government Teachers

This course provides high school U.S. government educators with online, self-paced, professional learning. Learn how to create a strong, engaged classroom that encourages students to grow as participants in civic life!

## **Contact Info**

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- □ Val McVey <u>Valerie.Mcvey@ucf.edu</u>
- Chris Spinale <u>Christopher.Spinale@ucf.edu</u>



