

4th SS LEAP Practice Workbook
Week 3

1. Complete each day's work.

Week 3 Day 1

Chapter 5

Rebellion to Revolution

Unit Three: Rebellion to Revolution

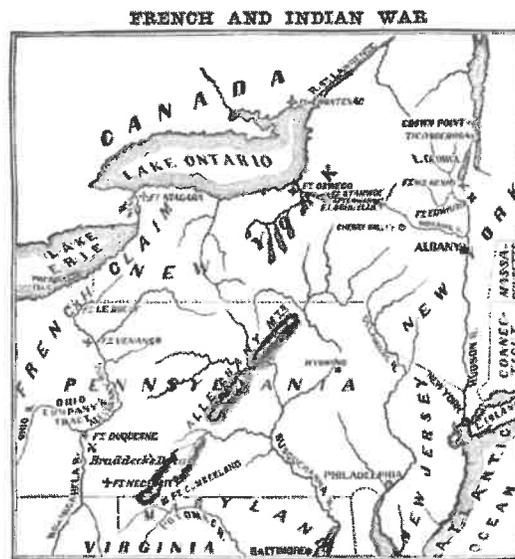
Standards Covered: 4.1.4, 4.1.7, 4.2.2, 4.2.4, 4.7.2

Key term activity at the end of the chapter

Causes of the Revolution

The French and Indian War

Great Britain and France were the two most powerful European nations in the eighteenth century. In 1754, they went to war over their colonies in North America. The **French and Indian War** began in western Pennsylvania, but it involved the Ohio River Valley. The British were angry that the French tried to expand into this area. During six years of war, British colonists often fought alongside British troops from England. The British and their American colonists conquered Quebec in 1759 and Montreal in 1760. The peace treaty ending the war, signed in 1763, meant that Britain now controlled all land east of the Mississippi River. Britain took Canada from France and Florida from Spain. This was a tremendous accomplishment. But it came at a cost. Britain ended the war with a very large national debt.



Map of the French and Indian War

Tensions Rise between Great Britain and the Colonies

British Imperial Policy

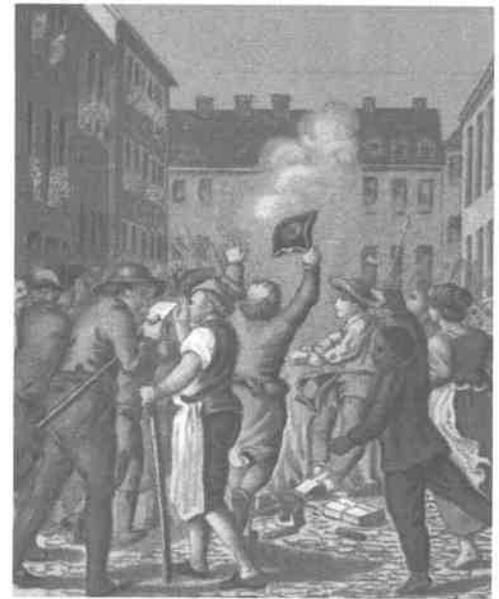


Enforcing Laws

The American colonies now numbered thirteen in all. Virginia was the first to be established, in 1607. Georgia, last of the thirteen, was established in 1733. Each of the Thirteen Colonies had its own form of local government. The colonists were used to writing many of their own laws. Of course, those laws had to be approved by the king or queen. They were used to raising money through taxes. Sometimes they even coined their own money. But Great Britain did not see the Thirteen Colonies as mature political governments. Britain continued to treat the colonies like a group of children. In 1765, Britain placed the Stamp Act on all the colonies.

The Stamp Act

The French and Indian War cost Britain a lot of money. The only way to get some of that money back was through new taxes. King George and Parliament, therefore, announced that the colonists would have to pay a special tax. The **Stamp Act** taxed all legal documents, licenses, letters, and newspapers. All documents had to have an official government stamp. The colonists had to pay British officials for the stamps and then fix them to the documents. Many colonists refused to do this. **“No taxation without representation!”** they shouted. In other words, the colonists believed they should not have to pay taxes because they had no one to represent them in Parliament (the lawmaking body of the British government). Many angry colonists became **Patriots**, meaning that they opposed British policy. Many other colonists supported the British government. They were known as **Loyalists**, meaning they were loyal to King George III.



The Stamp Act of 1765

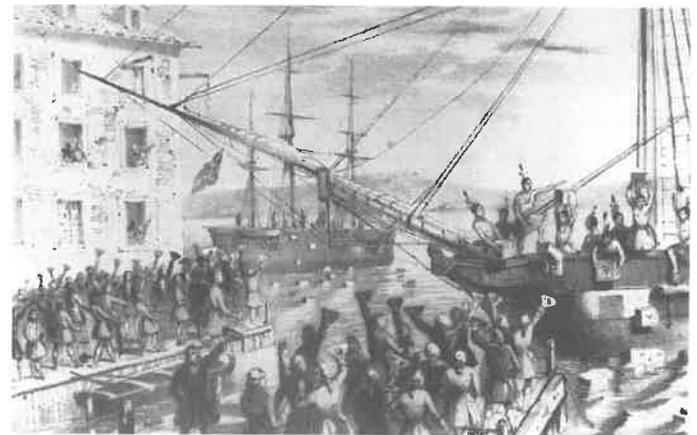
More Acts

Another act that angered colonists was the **Quartering Act** (1765). Under this Act, colonists were required to house and feed British soldiers. Colonial parents usually had only enough money for their families. The Quartering Act was hard on American families. They believed the Act was unfair. But the Quartering Act was not all. The chart below lists more acts passed by Parliament.

The Sugar Act (1764)	a reduced tax on molasses passed in hopes of stopping smuggling of the product from other countries
The Stamp Act (1765)	a tax on paper goods and legal documents like newspapers and marriage licenses
The Declaratory Act (1766)	gave Great Britain more authority to tax in the colonies
The Townshend Act (1767)	a tax on paper, tea, glass, and paints that were imported into the colonies

Boston Tea Party

In 1773, Parliament passed the **Tea Act**. It was intended to save the East India Company from bankruptcy. The company could now sell tea in the colonies without shipping it to England. The Tea Act allowed the company to sell tea more cheaply. Patriots saw this as a trick to get the colonists to buy British goods. At first, the colonists boycotted British tea. But in December 1773, a group of Boston Patriots dressed as Native Americans and went aboard three tea ships in Boston Harbor.



The Boston Tea Party

They broke open the chests, throwing the tea overboard. This event is known as the **Boston Tea Party**. Outraged by what Boston had done, Parliament passed the **Coercive Acts** (Americans called them the **Intolerable Acts**). These acts changed the government of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. A military governor was sent to put the Americans in their place.

The Boston Massacre

The first bloodshed of the American Revolution also occurred in Boston. In March 1770, a group of Patriots taunted a group of British soldiers guarding the door to the Customs House. As night fell, the Patriots started throwing ice balls. Regardless of who started the confrontation, it is quite clear how it ended. The British soldiers fired into the crowd, killing five Americans. The **Boston Massacre**, as it is called, was bad enough on its own. But an artist made an engraving of the event, shown on the right. He made it seem as if the soldiers enjoyed killing Americans.



The Boston Massacre by Alonzo Chappel 1878

Lexington and Concord



Lexington and Concord

Fighting finally broke out in April 1775. British troops marched from Boston to seize American ammunition held at the town of Concord, Massachusetts. On their way, the British fought and defeated a group of American militiamen at **Lexington**. Exactly who fired the first shot remains unknown. But the **Revolutionary War** began that morning.

The British continued to **Concord**. There they met hundreds of American militiamen. A short fight occurred at Concord Bridge. The Americans did better than the British, who started a long retreat to Boston. The Americans followed the British all

the way, firing at them from the cover of rocks, trees, and stone walls.

Patriots and Loyalists

Loyalists and **Patriots** had different views on the direction in which the colonies should go. Look at the chart below to get an understanding of the opposing sides.

Loyalists	Patriots
felt the colonies would fail without England.	felt unfairly taxed and not represented in government.
did not think the colonies could defend themselves.	argued that the colonies had basically governed themselves for many years.
believed a relationship with Great Britain would profit the colony.	believed that the British Army was oppressing the colonial people.

believed colonies did not need representation in Parliament.	were angry that colonists were forbidden from settling further west.
believed staying with Great Britain was best for all.	were inspired by thinkers like Thomas Paine and John Locke.

Practice 1: Causes of the Revolution

1. The French and Indian War was a huge success for Great Britain. The negative part of it was that –
 - A. France won the peace treaty, though not on the battlefield.
 - B. Canada and the Caribbean both went their own ways after the war.
 - C. the American colonies ended the war with an amazing surplus.
 - D. Great Britain ended the war with crushing debt.

2. The Stamp Act and other taxes that followed divided Americans into two groups:
 - A. taxpayers and tax resisters.
 - B. Patriots and Loyalists.
 - C. King’s men and Parliament men.
 - D. French followers and Spanish followers.

3. What is the passage below **most likely** referring to?

Men are born with certain rights that the government cannot take away. These rights include “life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.”

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4. Which **three** of the following statements are **most** accurate concerning the Boston Massacre and the Boston Tea Party?
 - A. Both events took place in Boston, but they could have happened anywhere else – the location was not important.
 - B. No one died during either the Boston Massacre or the Boston Tea Party.
 - C. Some people died during the Boston Tea Party, but none died during the Boston Massacre.
 - D. Some people died during the Boston Massacre, but none died during the Boston Tea Party.
 - E. The Boston Massacre was carried out by a group of Patriots.
 - F. The Boston Tea Party was carried out by a group of Patriots.
 - G. Both events took place in Boston, and the relationship between them is explained by the fact that the Bostonians took the most aggressive stance against what they believed was British tyranny.

Week 3 Day 2

Independence Declared

In June 1776, the Second Continental Congress decided to declare independence from Great Britain. The **Continental Congress** was made up of delegates (representatives) from the thirteen colonies. A committee of five was selected to write the document. Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and Roger Sherman, and Robert Livingston contributed many ideas, but Virginian Thomas Jefferson wrote the words of the Declaration of Independence.



Signing the Declaration of Independence

When in the Course of Human Events

On July 2, 1776, the Second Continental Congress heard the words read for the first time. Many, perhaps most, of them were thrilled by the opening words:

“*When in the Course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature’s God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.*”

No one had ever written words like these. Thomas Jefferson’s words were so special, so unusual, that readers simply had to pay attention.

Self-Evident Truths

Jefferson began the second paragraph with these words: “*We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal.*” Quite a few people had said words like these before. Almost no one had written words like these.

America was going to be different. That was the meaning of Jefferson’s phrase. This new nation would be a place where all men were equal. This was revolutionary on its own. But Jefferson went even further when he wrote, “*Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.*” In other words, government exists to serve the needs of citizens, not the other way around. Jefferson then turned his attention to the person he blamed the most.

He

Whenever the word “He” appeared in the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson was referring to King George III.

According to Jefferson, King George broke every promise a ruler had with his people. The king refused to give his assent to laws passed by the colonial legislatures. He refused to pass other laws. He prevented the governors of the colonies from establishing a smooth relationship between the colonies and Great Britain. But that was not all.

“*He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people,*” Jefferson wrote. All of this was true. The British had burned a town in Maine (which was then part of

Chapter 5 Rebellion to Revolution

Massachusetts). Britain had attacked American ships at sea, and the war had done terrible things to the American economy. But Jefferson was not finished.

“He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun.” This also was true. King George had hired thousands of German mercenaries (called Hessians) who were on their way to attack the Patriots. Jefferson went on to write that King George was trying to stir the Native Americans, to get them to attack the Patriots. Jefferson then headed toward his conclusion:

Conclusion

“We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these united Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States, that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown.” And for his final sentence, Jefferson wrote: *“And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.”*

Signing the Declaration

The Continental Congress voted to accept the document on July 2, 1776. The full text of the Declaration went to the newspapers on July 4, 1776. All of the signatures were not made until nearly a month later. Some critics say the US should celebrate July 2 as its national birthday. But the custom began immediately and has continued ever since. The Fourth of July marks the anniversary of the independence of the nation.

The signing is also noted for the bold way John Hancock made his signature. Hancock signed with a flourish, saying that even King George would be able to read it. This meant that Hancock valued his sacred honor more than his wealth or comfort. He was one of those courageous men who signed the document, inviting retaliation from the king’s soldiers.

What Jefferson Did Not Say

Most people – of that time and our own – consider the Declaration a masterpiece. Jefferson outlined the case for American independence. He laid all the blame at King George’s feet. He called on Patriots to defend the new nation with their lives, fortunes, and sacred honor. But the Declaration has critics. Some people said it did not go far enough. Some pointed out the people who were not mentioned:

- Women are not mentioned.
- Men are called equal, but women do not receive that right.
- Jefferson never uses the word slave, or even servant.
- Jefferson does not explain what the new nation will look like.

Criticisms like these are valid. Many people and events, as well as causes, are left out of the Declaration. One of the most important criticisms has to do with Jefferson’s approach to women. Did he mean that all people were created equal, or that only men had that distinction? Jefferson never cleared this up for his readers. Though he lived 50 more years (he died in 1826), Jefferson never specifically declared that he meant all men, all women, or all human beings.

It is important to remember that Jefferson, and the Continental Congress, went much further than anyone expected. The Declaration uses language which does not appear in any previous political statement. And it has been used as a model by many nations since it was written in 1776.

Practice 2: The Declaration

1. The word “He” appears many times in the Declaration of Independence. Who is meant?
 - A. King Louis XVI
 - B. General George Washington
 - C. General Benedict Arnold
 - D. King George III

2. When Thomas Jefferson writes “all men are created equal,” does he mean only all men, or all men and women?
 - A. He means all men and women.
 - B. He means men only.
 - C. He means women only.
 - D. We cannot be certain because Jefferson never revealed the answer.

3. Who were the foreign mercenaries Jefferson referred to?
 - A. Hessians from Germany
 - B. Norwegians from Denmark
 - C. Irishmen from Ireland
 - D. Basques from Spain

4. Which **three** statements are most accurate concerning the writing and publication of the Declaration of Independence?
 - A. Benjamin Franklin did most – perhaps even all – of the actual writing.
 - B. No one signed the Declaration because signatures were not important.
 - C. Everyone who signed the Declaration knew that he took a risk, that King George III might take revenge.
 - D. The Declaration was approved on June 30, 1776 and published on July 2, 1776.
 - E. The Declaration was approved on July 2, 1776, and released to the public on July 4, 1776.
 - F. No one know precisely when the Declaration was approved or published.
 - G. Thomas Jefferson did most – perhaps even all – of the actual writing.

Chapter 5 Key Term Activity

Fill in the blank with the correct word.

Word bank		
French and Indian War	Boston Tea Party	Thomas Jefferson
Lexington and Concord	Stamp Act	Patriots
Boston Massacre	national debt	Loyalists

The American Revolution came about because of taxes and rights. Americans were happy when the 1. _____ ended. Britain was also happy. It gained Canada from France. But Britain had a huge problem. Its 2. _____ was very high. One answer to this problem was to tax the American colonies. Britain's first tax was called the 3. _____. Americans were upset. They started to divide into two groups: 4. _____ and 5. _____.

Boston was the center of the action before the Revolutionary War began. The 6. _____ was where the first blood was shed, in 1770. The 7. _____ was where Patriots destroyed British property. And the Battles of 8. _____ were the true beginning of the Revolution. 9. _____ was a Virginia lawmaker who wrote the Declaration of Independence.

Key terms are defined in the book's glossary.
Answers to Key Term Activities and chapter reviews are found in the Teacher's Guide

Week 3 Day 3



Chapter 6

Developing a Government

Unit Three: Developing a Government

Standards Covered: 4.1.4, 4.1.5, 4.2.2, 4.7.1, 4.7.2, 4.7.3, 4.7.4

Key term activity at the end of the chapter

Foundations of US Government

During the first half of the 1700s, the American colonists were happy to be part of the British Empire. Sometimes the colonial governments disagreed with the British government. But the relationship worked well until the end of the French and Indian War. When that war ended in 1763, Great Britain tried to tax the colonies. To the British, this made perfect sense. They provided protection and security to the colonies. But to the Americans, taxes were a violation of their rights. They had no delegates or representatives in the British Parliament. The colonists, therefore, developed that famous shout: *“No taxation without representation!”*

The Declaration of Independence

In 1776, Thomas Jefferson wrote the **Declaration of Independence**. Delegates from all thirteen colonies signed it. The Declaration stated that the colonies were now a set of free and independent states. They owed nothing to Great Britain. But that was not all Jefferson wrote.

One key principle Jefferson established is the idea of **inalienable rights**. These are rights every person possesses from birth. He or she cannot be “alienated” from them. No

government or leader can take them away. Jefferson wrote that “life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness” are inalienable rights. It is important to see – and know – the difference between happiness and the pursuit of happiness.

No government or leader can guarantee happiness. But all human beings are free to pursue it.

Jefferson also wrote that all men are **created equal**. He did not write “men and women,” or “all human beings.” If he had done so, the struggle for women’s equal rights might have been much easier. In the year 1776, however, it was a major step to declare equal rights for all men.



Declaration of Independence



Thomas Jefferson

The United States Constitution

Great Britain refused to accept the Declaration of Independence. Britain sent tens of thousands of soldiers, and the Patriots had to fight very hard to win their full independence. It was one thing to declare independence and another thing to win it. But the American Patriots won the war, and Britain later recognized the new nation. The new country needed a set of laws. Its first set of laws was known as the Articles of Confederation. The Articles did not work well. They did not give enough power to the federal government. They gave too much freedom to the individual states.

The **Founding Fathers** met in Philadelphia in 1787. Their goal was to write a new body of laws. Among the Founding Fathers were Benjamin Franklin, James Madison, George Washington, and John Jay. Between May and September of 1787, the Founding Fathers wrote the document known as the **US Constitution**. Ratified by the states, it became the law of the land in 1788. Many people believed enough had been done.

But there were critics. For one, the US Constitution refers to “citizens” and “citizens of the United States” several times. But the document does not define what makes a person a citizen. Only later, in the 1860s, was citizenship more clearly defined as belonging to any person born within the US or naturalized.

Theory of the Constitution

The Constitution was – and is – a remarkable document. It combines sophisticated theory with practical political structure. The concept is addressed in the opening paragraph, known as the Preamble.



Constitution of the United States

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Seven opening words make all the difference. By beginning with “We the People of the United States,” the Founding Fathers showed that this new government was established by the will of the people, not by the leaders alone. If the document had begun with another set of words, the whole theory of the Constitution might have been different.

Practical Practices of Government

The Constitution then proceeds to the separate powers of the government. The **legislative branch**, known as the US Congress, comes first. Article I of the Constitution declares that there shall be a Congress and that it shall be composed of two sections – the Senate and the House of Representatives. Article II addresses the **executive branch**, declaring that there shall be a President and Vice President of the US. Article III outlines the structure and powers of the **judicial branch**, named as the Supreme Court of the US.

The fourth article of the Constitution outlines the powers of the state governments, and the fifth article explains how the Constitution can be changed through the formal process of amendments. Article VI declares that the federal government is the supreme government of the nation, and Article VII declares what actions are necessary for the Constitution to be ratified (accepted) by the states.

The Bill of Rights

Many people applauded the Constitution. It became the law of the land in 1788. Critics said the document gave too much power to the federal government, however. And in 1790, a set of ten amendments were accepted, and became part of the law of the land. These ten amendments are known as the **Bill of Rights**.

The First Amendment asserts **freedom of speech** for all citizens. The Second Amendment guarantees the right of the people to bear arms (own guns). The Third Amendment rejects the idea that the government can force citizens to house and feed soldiers. The Fourth Amendment protects the right of citizens to be secure in their homes. The Fifth Amendment asserts the right of all citizens to due process of law. The Sixth Amendment outlines the rights of persons who stand trial for a crime. The Seventh Amendment declares the right of citizens to a jury trial. The Eighth Amendment outlaws “cruel and unusual punishments.” The Ninth Amendment asserts that the rights of citizens are not limited to those expressly declared. The Tenth Amendment declares that all rights and powers which have not been expressly declared are reserved to the people as a whole.

Later Important Amendments

Other amendments have been added since the Bill of Rights. Three of the most important of these had to do with slaves, former slaves, and the definition of citizen’s rights. Ratified in 1865, the **Thirteenth Amendment** ended slavery throughout the US. Ratified in 1868, the **Fourteenth Amendment** declares that any person who is a US citizen is also, by definition, a citizen of the state in which he or she resides.

Ratified in 1870, the **Fifteenth Amendment** guarantees the right of all citizens to vote, regardless of race, color, or religious creed.

Other amendments were ratified in the decades that followed. The **Sixteenth Amendment** allows Congress to collect income taxes. The **Nineteenth Amendment** guarantees women the right to vote. And the **Twenty-Second Amendment** sets the limit on how many terms a person can serve as President of the US.

Louisiana Constitution

The **Louisiana Constitution of 1974** is the governing document of the Pelican State. Ratified in 1974, the Constitution is divided into fourteen articles which provide the basis for Louisiana law. The first article is much like the US Bill of Rights, as it spells out the freedoms of Louisiana's citizens. Some sections and paragraphs are different, however. The Louisiana Constitution includes the freedom of citizens to hunt and trap, for example.

The Louisiana state constitution has a Preamble which is similar to the US Constitution.

“We, the people of Louisiana, grateful to Almighty God for the civil, political, economic, and religious liberties we enjoy, and desiring to protect individual rights to life, liberty, and property; afford opportunity for the fullest development of the individual; assure equality of rights; promote the health, safety, education, and welfare of the people; maintain a representative and orderly government; ensure domestic tranquility; provide for the common defense; and secure the blessings of freedom and justice to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution.”

Preamble to the Louisiana Constitution

Practice 1: Foundations of US Government

1. What makes a person a citizen of the US?
 - A. the right of inheritance, meaning his or her parents provide the foundation
 - B. the right of birth, meaning that the place of birth is all important
 - C. the right of property, meaning that one must own land to be a citizen
 - D. the right of party, meaning that one's allegiance to a political party is all important.
2. Which phrase in the US Constitution makes clear which group of people have authority?
 - A. We the People
 - B. the General Welfare
 - C. the Common Defence
 - D. ourselves and our posterity
3. The first ten amendments to the US Constitution are also known as the Bill of Rights. Look at the list below. Then select **three** specific rights which are guaranteed by any or all of the first ten amendments.
 - A. the right to resist a debt collector
 - B. the right to resist a trespasser or intruder
 - C. the right to bear (fire)arms
 - D. the right of the press to publish what it believes is accurate and true
 - E. the right to serve in the US military
 - F. the right to have a judge make a quick decision in a court case
 - G. the right to have a jury composed of a person's peers examine the evidence in a court case

Purpose and Structure of US Government

Basic Purposes of the Government

The Preamble to the US Constitution outlines the purposes of that document. Those purposes are carried out in the government itself. Each branch, level, and section of the US government has a specific purpose.

Establishing Order

Governments **establish order**. Without government, most people fall into a state of anarchy. Just as a family is governed by the parents, so is a nation governed by its leaders, who carry out its laws. Traffic rules are an example of the need for order. If people drove on whichever side of the road they liked, the result would be anarchy, along with many traffic accidents.



Being Helpful

Providing Security



Police Car

Governments **provide security** to their citizens. They make sure people are protected from harm. At the national level, the US Army, Air Force, and Navy provide protection from foreign enemies. At the state level, the National Guard and state police protect citizens, especially in case of emergencies. Local governments in cities, counties, or towns do the same with police, fire, and sheriff's departments.

Managing Conflict

Governments **manage conflicts**. Conflicts occur when two parties disagree. Conflicts can be between persons, groups, or businesses. They are settled by the judicial branch of the government. Imagine that Alan and Maria are neighbors. A storm knocks over Maria's tree, which then lands on Alan's car. Alan says Maria must pay for the damage because it was caused by her tree. Maria says it is not her fault the tree fell. Alan and Maria have a conflict. If they cannot come to a decision, they may turn to the government, in this case the courts.



Military

Courts are places where judges listen to both sides of a conflict. Then, the judge decides who is right. Sometimes, courts have juries. A jury is a group of people who decide which party is right. Courts help governments settle conflicts peacefully.

Name **two** ways in which the US Constitution and the Louisiana Constitution are similar.

Week 3 Day 4

Government Services

Most governments provide **services**. National and state governments build and maintain roads, for example. Local governments often provide public water and trash removal services. Governments also look after parks and other public places. Public schools are funded by local and state governments.

Governments have three ways to pay for the services they provide. The first is by means of a fee. A **fee** is money the government charges people to use a service such as trash removal, for example. A **fine** is money citizens must pay when they break the law. But the most basic way governments raise money is through taxes.

A **tax** is money that every citizen must pay. All citizens are required to fill out income tax returns, for example. Most people pay some amount of sales tax almost every day. Some people live in states which do not have a state income tax, but they often pay a high rate of sales tax.



Public school



Taxes

Activity 1

Think about all the different services government provides. On your own paper, write about some of these services that you experience almost every day. If you attend public school, this is an example of a service you experience. If you drive to work, you usually go on roads that are maintained by the government. We use government services all the time without thinking about it. Connect your knowledge of government to your everyday life.

Structure of the US Government

Legislative Branch

The US government is divided into three branches. None are considered above or more important than the others. The US Constitution addresses them in this order: the legislative, the executive, and the judicial.

The legislative branch makes the laws. Congress is divided into two sections. The **House of Representatives** handles all matters related to cost and taxation. The **Senate** handles most affairs of state and diplomacy. Both houses of Congress must approve a law before the president signs it.



US Capitol Building

Executive Branch

The executive branch enforces the laws of the nation. The president, vice president, and the president's Cabinet form the executive branch. The president is the chief executive of the nation. He or she signs new laws, talks to other world leaders, and commands the US military.

The vice president leads the US Senate. He or she becomes the president if the president cannot finish his or her term.

The president's Cabinet is a group of advisors to the president. Each member of the Cabinet is responsible for a section of government. The secretary of state manages and directs American relations with other countries, for example. The secretary of defense manages the US military. The secretary of the treasury manages the nation's money supply. And the attorney general is the nation's number-one law enforcement official.



President Donald Trump

The president and vice president are **elected officials**. They come to office because they receive more votes than their opponents. Members of the president's Cabinet are **appointed officials**. They serve in the Cabinet because the president appoints them. Cabinet members must be approved by the US Senate.

Judicial Branch

The judicial branch is made up of the nine members of the US Supreme Court. The justices are selected by the president and approved by the US Senate. The judicial branch makes sure that laws are enforced fairly. It also makes sure that the government follows the US Constitution.

Practice 2: Purpose and Structure of US Government

1. List the **three** branches of the US government. Explain the job of each.

2. Read the list of statements below. Select **three** which are **most** accurate concerning the differences between taxes, fines, and fees.
- A. A fee requires a one-time event while a fine requires multiple payments.
 - B. A tax is a multiple event, meaning it can happen many times in a person's lifetime.
 - C. A fine is a multiple event, meaning that even when a person pays a fine, he or she may soon have to pay another.
 - D. A fee is for a service which has been performed while a fine is for an infraction of a law or rule.
 - E. There is no specific relationship between taxes, fines, and fees.
 - F. Taxes and fines are almost exactly the same thing.
 - G. Taxes, fines, and fees all cost money. Each one of them tends to make the person, or citizen, poorer than before. But they are fundamentally different in their nature and the way they are applied.

3. Describe the functions of the President's cabinet.

Week 3 Day 5

National Landmarks and Symbols



American Flag



Capitol Dome



White House

The US flag is also known as the **Stars and Stripes**. This, the symbol of the nation, has thirteen red and white stripes standing for the original Thirteen Colonies, or states. The flag also has fifty stars, each one standing for an individual state.

The **Statue of Liberty** stands in New York City Harbor. France gave the US the statue as a friendship gift in 1886. The statue symbolizes both the freedom Americans enjoy and the way the country beckons to the rest of the world.

The **bald eagle** is the United States' national bird. It appears on many of the nation's seals. It represents strength, beauty, and freedom.

Congress is the legislative branch of the US government. Congress meets in the US Capitol building.

The **Capitol Dome** is a symbol of the US government, which is directed by the will of the people.



Statue of Liberty



Bald Eagle



Washington Monument

The president of the United States lives in the **White House**. The White House is where most executive branch decisions are made. It is also where the president hosts the leaders of other countries.

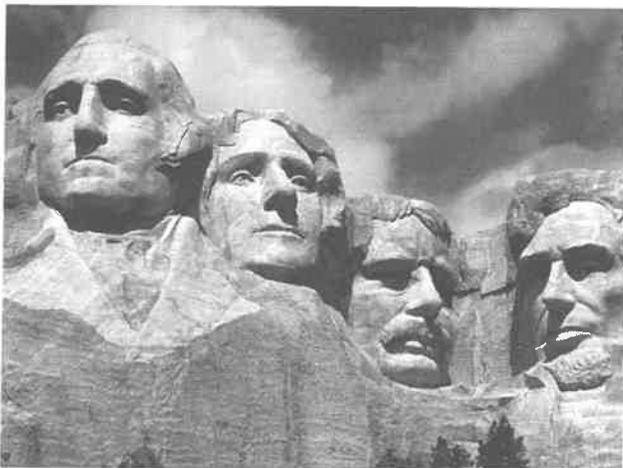
The **Washington Monument** is the tallest structure in Washington, D.C. Built between 1848 and 1884, it honors George Washington, the first president of the United States.



Dr. King Delivering His "I Have a Dream" Speech at the Lincoln Memorial in 1963.

The **Lincoln Memorial** honors the sixteenth president of the United States. Abraham Lincoln was president during the US Civil War. He freed the slaves and preserved the Union. The Lincoln Memorial is famous as the site of Martin Luther King Jr.'s speech "I Have a Dream."

Mount Rushmore is in South Dakota. The faces of four US presidents are carved on it. The work was done in the 1930s. Tens of millions of Americans have come to see this magnificent work of sculpture.



Mount Rushmore

The **Liberty Bell** is in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It has the words "Proclaim LIBERTY throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants



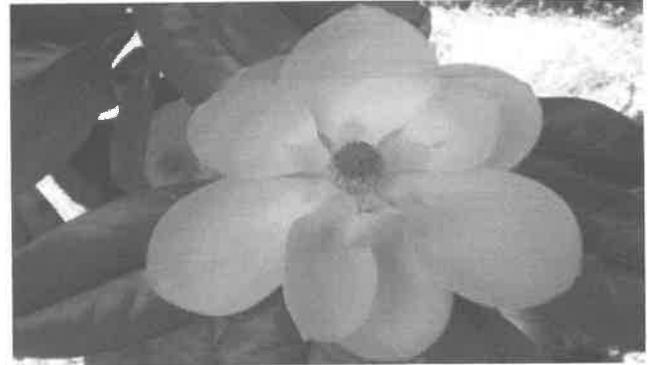
Liberty Bell

thereof" on it. This is a symbol of American freedom. It has a large crack in it, which makes it a unique symbol in American history.



Louisiana State Flag

The **Louisiana state flag** has a mother pelican and her babies on it. Pelicans are common in southern Louisiana. Also shown on the flag is the official state motto: "Union, Justice, & Confidence."



Magnolia

The state flower of Louisiana is the beautiful **magnolia**.

Practice 3: Landmarks and Symbols

1. Choose a US symbol and explain what it means to you.

2. In which of these landmarks does the president live?

- A. Mount Rushmore
- B. Capitol Dome
- C. Lincoln Memorial
- D. White House

3. Which bird is the symbol of the US?

- A. pelican
- B. bald eagle
- C. hummingbird
- D. turkey

Chapter 6 Key Term Activity

Fill in the blank with the correct word.

Word Bank

citizen	Bill of Rights	amendment
We the People	due process	government services
taxes	elected officials	branches of the federal government

A(n) 1. _____ of the US is a person who was born there or who has been naturalized. The US Constitution of 1787 did not make this formal definition. Rather, it came through the process of a(n) 2. _____ to the Constitution.

3. _____ are the opening words of the Preamble to the US Constitution. By using this opening phrase, the Founding Fathers made it plain where authority lay. Critics of the US Constitution went further, however. They wrote the 4. _____, which was accepted in 1790 as the first ten amendments to the document. One of the amendments has to do with 5. _____ under the law.

6. _____ are those who win elections, thereby winning election. Whether at the federal, state, or local level, they decide which 7. _____ should be raised and which 8. _____ will be provided.

There are three 9. _____. These sections check and balance each other so none is able to claim all the power and authority of the government.

Key terms are defined in the book's glossary.
Answers to Key Term Activities and chapter reviews are found in the Teacher's Guide