

Grab your notebooks  
and your workbooks!

- Do not make a mess  
and let them all just fall  
on the floor
- Get out your GREEN  
vocab sheets (we will  
be changing a few  
things)

21 Days  
till Christmas!

Monday – 12/4/17

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## Week 8/9 Vocab – Bill of Rights 2/Rule of Law

- Suffrage
- Unenumerated Rights (Gov. Alive)
- Appellate Court
- Ex Post Facto Law
- Habeas Corpus (Gov. Alive)
- Public Good
- Precedent
- Summary Judgement (look up)
- Writ = an order given from a higher court to a lower court

When done with  
vocab start workbook  
pages 161 - 168

Chapter 6 – lessons  
1 & 2

Ben was prosecuted and convicted in state court for speaking out publicly against the governor. During his trial, he was denied the counsel of a lawyer. Two years later, the U.S. Supreme Court overturned his conviction, explaining that the state had not guaranteed Ben's constitutional rights.

Today you don't  
have to write this  
scenario

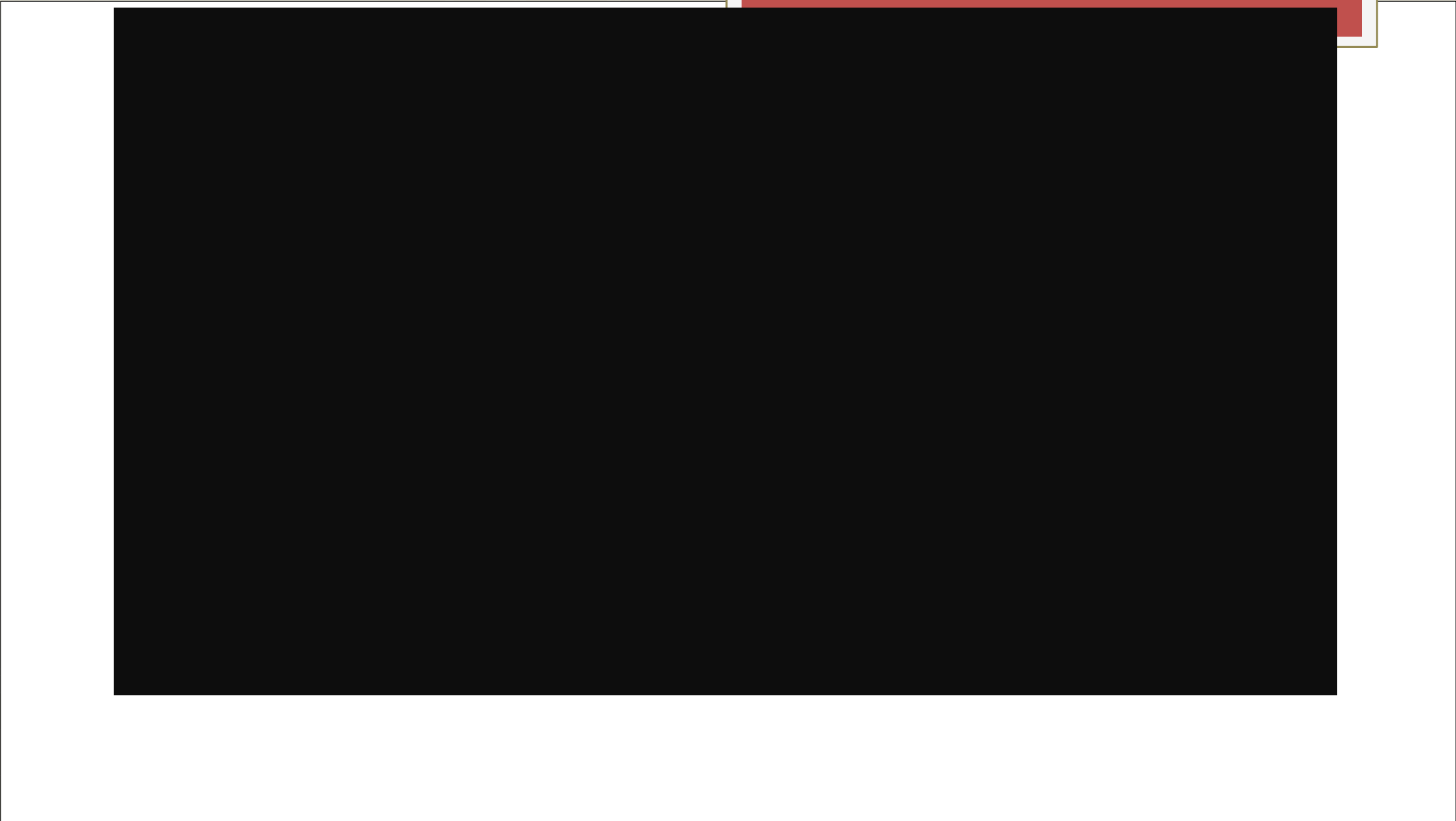
**Which amendments apply to this case?**

- A. Amendment I (free speech) and Amendment VI (due process)
- B. Amendment I (free press) and Amendment IV (search and seizure)
- C. Amendment IX (unenumerated rights) and Amendment VI (due process)
- D. Amendment IX (unenumerated rights) and Amendment IV (search and seizure)

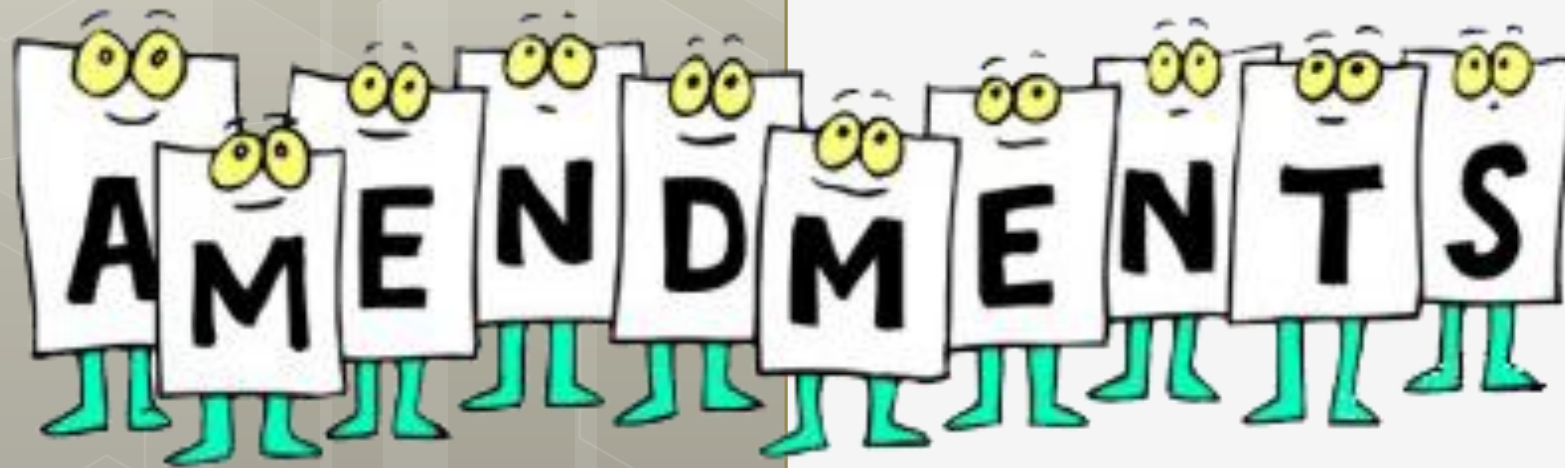
**Bellwork**

Tuesday – 12/5/17

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# Beyond the Bill of Rights Amendments 11 - 27



Lets talk about these amendments.....

# Amendments 11-27

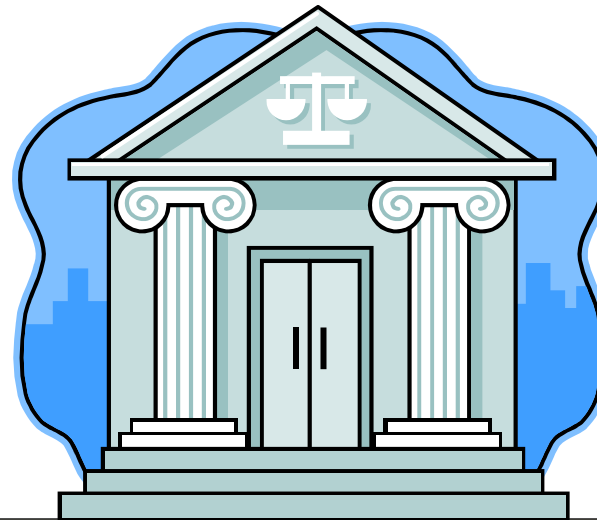
- There are 17 other amendments not included in the Bill of Rights
- The rest of the amendments have been added from 1795-1992
- The most important of these amendments deal with civil rights and voting.

# Amendment 11 - 1795

## State Lawsuits

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A state cannot be sued  
in federal court by one  
of its citizens, a citizen  
of another state, or by a  
foreign country

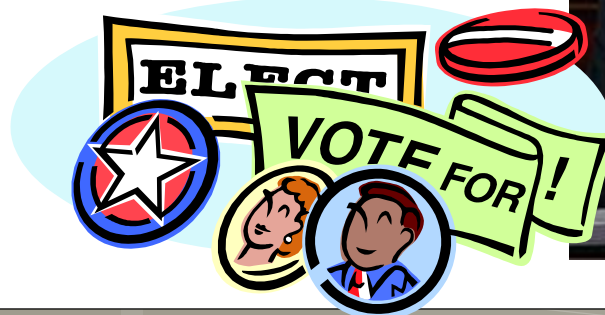


# Amendment 12 - 1804

Revised the Electoral College

~

The electoral college will use separate ballots when voting for president and vice-president





# Amendment 13 - 1865

## Reconstruction Amendment

~

Outlaws the practice of slavery in the  
United States

-Note: Guaranteed slaves freedom but  
not any rights



# Amendment 14 - 1868

**Reconstruction Amendment**

~

**Granted full citizenship to African Americans**

**Protects citizens against unfair actions by state governments**

**Citizens have equal protection under the law**



# Amendment 15 - 1870

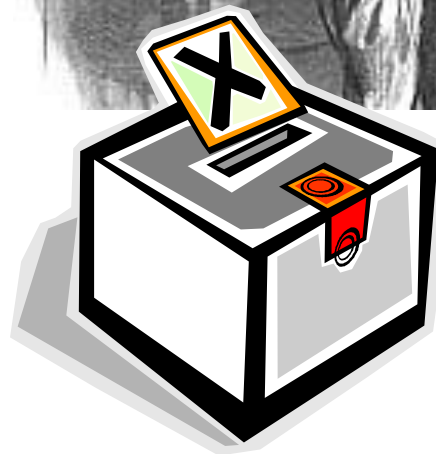
**Reconstruction Amendment**

~

**No person shall be denied the right to vote because of race**

**Black men granted the right to vote**

Grandfather laws, poll taxes and voter test were still allowed





# Amendment 16 - 1913

Progressive Era  
Amendment

~

Congress can enact and  
collect an income tax



# Amendment 17 - 1913

## Progressive Era Amendment

~

Two senators from each state are now directly elected by the people



=



New Hampshire 2 Senators



=



Louisiana 2 Senators



# Amendment 18 - 1919

Progressive Era  
Amendment

~

Prohibited the  
production, sale,  
carrying, and  
transportation of  
alcoholic beverages

“Prohibition”



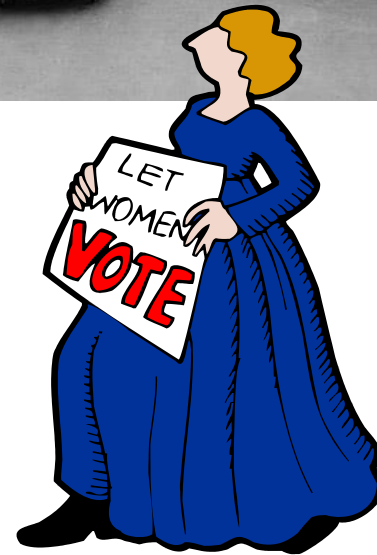
# Amendment 19 - 1920

Progressive Era  
Amendment

~

The right to vote cannot  
be denied because of  
gender

Women's Suffrage





# Amendment 20 - 1933

**“Lame-Duck” Issues**

~

**Shortened time period  
between elections and  
assuming office**

**If president-elect dies before  
taking office, vice-president  
elect becomes president**





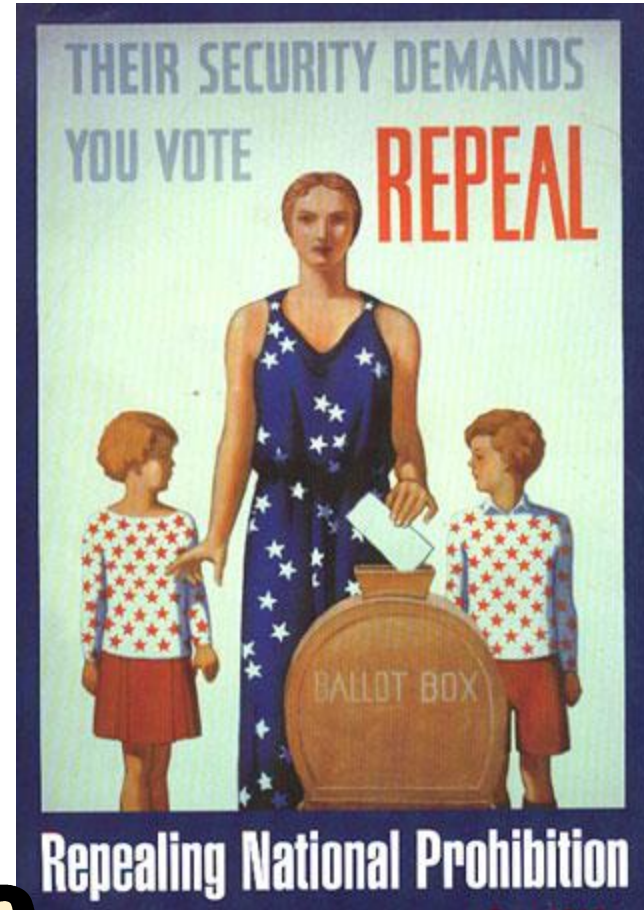
# Amendment 21 - 1933

Repeal of Prohibition

~

18<sup>th</sup> Amendment is cancelled  
out and Prohibition ends

Prohibition only lasted for 14 years



Mark was arrested for a crime. The evidence against him has been presented to the grand jury, he was formally charged with a crime and the judge has informed him of the charges against him.

According to the 8<sup>th</sup> amendment, what should happen next?

Today you don't  
have to write this  
scenario

- A. Mark calls a witness to his defense
- B. Mark questions the witnesses against him
- C. The judge sets a reasonable bail
- D. The judge sentences Mark with an appropriate punishment

Wednesday - 12/6/17

# Amendment 22 - 1951

## Presidential Term Limits

~

Office of President limited to two terms  
or ten years

Result of FDR being elected to 4  
terms (although he died during the  
4<sup>th</sup>)



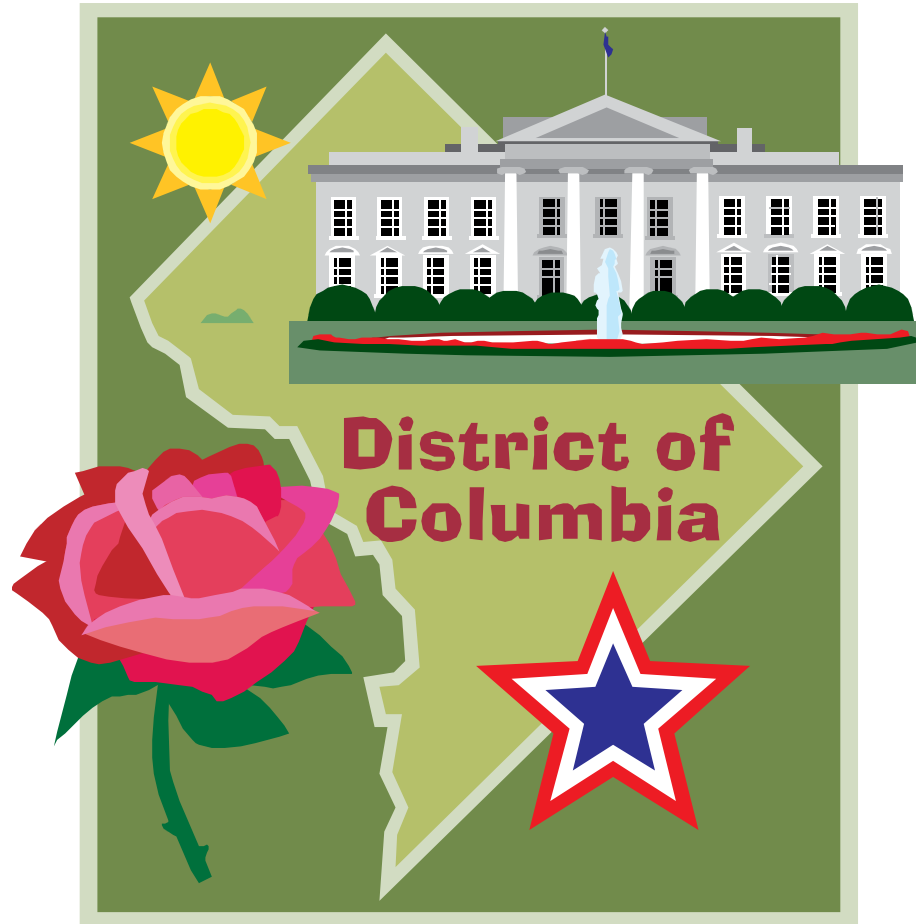
Roosevelt



# Amendment 23 - 1961

Voting in Washington,  
DC  
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Allows the citizens of  
Washington, D.C. to  
vote for president and  
vice president





# Amendment 24 - 1964

## Voting Protection

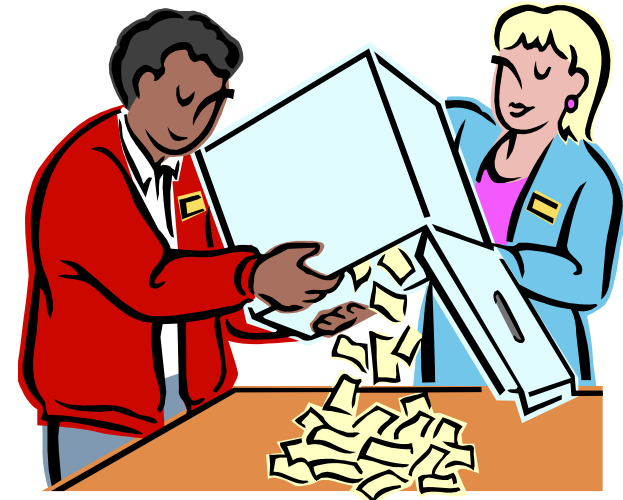
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### Prohibits the use of poll taxes in federal elections

- A tax required to vote (predominantly in the South)
- Outlawed a method for trying to prevent blacks from voting (most blacks were below the poverty line)



Every  
**VOTE**  
Counts!



# Amendment 25 - 1967

## Presidential Succession

~

If the president dies or cannot lead, the vice-president takes office

If the vice-president dies or resigns, the president can appoint a replacement with Senate approval



# Amendment 26 - 1971

Voting Age

~

No one over the age of  
eighteen can be denied  
the right to vote by  
virtue of age

LET  
✓  
PEOPLE  
VOTE

18  
EIGHTEEN



# Amendment 27 - 1992

## Congressional Pay

~

Any pay raise Congress gives its members does not take effect until a general election has taken place and a new term begins.





Study for your  
amendment  
quiz!

You may use  
your devices to  
study quizlet!


Christmas <sup>days until</sup> **18**

Thursday – 12/7/17

Turn in your current  
events

Finish your  
amendment quiz!  
(12 minutes)

Prepare for your skit  
(given to you when  
you arrived)



Friday – 12/8/17

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# Rule of Law Skits



- You should each have a skit that was given to you when you arrived at class today
- Each skit has a part underlined/highlighted
  - That is your part
- With your group practice your skit a couple times through
  - Remember to be loud and proud of your part
  - Good acting makes these more exciting and memorable!
- Wait for further instructions from Ms. Karg

# Skit #1 – Order and Security



## SKIT #1: ORDER AND SECURITY

### Causes

- \_\_\_1. The victims knew the law enforcement was not effective.
- \_\_\_2. The police did not have **procedures** for dealing with crime.
- \_\_\_3. Criminals do not face any **consequences**.
- \_\_\_4. The police thought the local council was better than the court.

### Effects

- A. People commit crimes knowing they will get away with it.
- B. They could not stop crime or keep order in society.
- C. They did not encourage people to use the courts.
- D. They did not feel **safe** on the streets and they worried about being out after dark.

# Skit #2 – Legitimacy



## SKIT #2: LEGITIMACY

### Causes

- \_\_\_1. The laws in this country were borrowed from another country.
- \_\_\_2. Lawmakers only pass laws to help their friends.
- \_\_\_3. People are expected to follow the law even though it was sometimes impossible.

### Effects

- A. The rest of the people the lawmakers represent have no **input** in the lawmaking process.
- B. The laws do not meet the needs of the people in this country, and people do not see them as **worthy** of following.
- C. Citizens do not **respect** the law because they don't see it as **fair** and reasonable.

# Skit #3 – Checks & Balances



## SKIT #3: CHECKS AND BALANCES

### Causes

- \_\_\_ 1. The judicial branch is disorganized and doesn't have enough judges.
- \_\_\_ 2. Lawmakers are only interested in what they can get from the wealthy.
- \_\_\_ 3. The lawmakers do what the President wants them to.
- \_\_\_ 4. Judges are willing to take favors from lawmakers.

### Effects

- A. It cannot **function** effectively
- B. The judicial system is not **independent** from the lawmaking branch.
- C. Power is not really **divided** between the legislative and executive branches.
- D. They do not care about the other **people** they represent.

# Skit #4 – Equal Application of the Law



## SKIT #4: EQUAL APPLICATION OF THE LAW

### Causes

- \_\_\_1. The judge saw the mayor as being too important to punish.
- \_\_\_2. The poor person was not able to influence the judge.
- \_\_\_3. The mayor knew he could control the judge.

### Effects

- A. He did not think he needed to obey the law.
- B. In court, he was not treated the **same** as a rich or influential person would have been.
- C. He let the mayor be **above** the law.

# Skit #5 – Procedural Fairness



## SKIT #5: PROCEDURAL FAIRNESS

### Causes

- \_\_\_1. There were no **rules** for bringing prisoners to court quickly.
- \_\_\_2. The government did not have to **follow** set procedures.
- \_\_\_3. No law required that prisoners be told why they are being held.

### Effects

- A. One prisoner didn't know why he was in jail.
- B. The prisoners had no idea how long they would be in jail.
- C. Every case proceeded differently, and the legal system was not **fair**.



# Skit #6 – Access to Justice



## SKIT #6: ACCESS TO JUSTICE

### Causes

- \_\_\_1. Tamara and Angela did not have much education.
- \_\_\_2. The nearest court was too far away.
- \_\_\_3. The man who came to court had an easier time than Tamara did.
- \_\_\_4. Tamara was not able to file a case.

### Effects

- A. She had no way to **enforce** her rights.
- B. Men had easier access to justice than women.
- C. They did not have the **knowledge** to understand the court system.
- D. No court was **available** where Tamara could seek justice.

