

Icivics answers you've got rights

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Historical Sources	
Code of Hammurabi	1. What is the Code of Hammurabi?
	2. Who was Hammurabi?
	3. What is the connection between the Code of Hammurabi and the U.S. Constitution? What words or phrases did you hear that helped you answer this question?
Magna Carta	Notes from Class Discussion
	1. "No freeman shall be taken, imprisoned, ... nor will We proceed against or prosecute him, except by the lawful judgment of his peers and by the law of the land."
	2. "... to no one will We deny or delay, right or justice."
Summary Statement about Historical Sources of Law & the U.S. Constitution	

Origins and Purposes of Law and Government | SS.7.C.3.10 | 1

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_



## The Three Branches of U.S. Government

This activity is a game that will help you learn about the **MAIN JOBS** of each branch of the U.S. government. You can play it with one or more of your classmates. Each card has a statement that describes one of the branches of government\*. Each card also has a point value.

For example:	That branch is made up of the two houses of Congress.
	President



Which branch is it?

Correct answer gets 8 points.

### How to Make Your Cards:

1. Ask your teacher for some blank pieces of construction paper or index cards.
2. Design a symbol to stand for the game. Put it on one side of each card.
3. On the other side of the card, write a statement about one branch of government. You may use these books and any other resources you have:

**State House, Senate House:** Peter W. Barnes and Cheryl Shove Barnes (1995). **How a Bill Becomes a Law:** John Hamilton (2009). **The U.S. Congress:** Patricia J. Murphy (2008). **The President of the United States:** Scott Ingram (2000).

4. Next, put a point value on the card from 1 point to 6 points.
5. Then turn the card upside-down. Write the correct answer in small print.

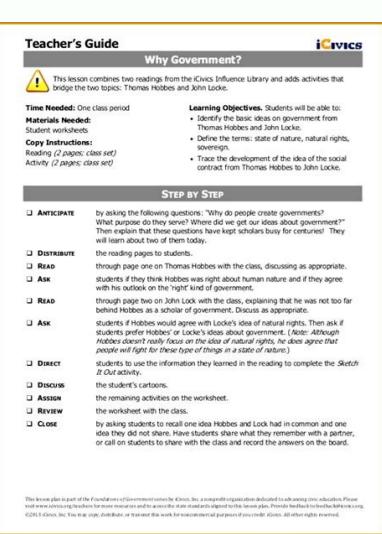
### How to Play:

1. When you have finished making your cards put them face down on a table. Mix them up.
2. Players take turns choosing a card and dealing this player need to answer the question on it. If the player gives the correct answer he or she keeps the card until the end of the game. If the player gives an incorrect answer, the card is put back in the deck.
3. Repeat Step 2 until all the questions have been answered correctly.
4. Players add up the points on their own cards. The player with the most points wins the game.

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Answer Received: 000000



## Sources of Law

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### Where do our laws come from?

Laws keep our society running as smoothly as possible. When you think of the law, you probably think of rules that say what people can and can't do. We all know that you cannot steal from others without getting into trouble. That's one example of a law, but most laws set rules for how things work. There are laws about how people buy and sell property, how we elect government officials, and how activities in daily life should work. Where do all these laws come from? There are three main sources of law in the United States: constitutions, statutes, and regulations.



A collection of law books.

### Constitutions

#### U.S. Constitution

The United States Constitution is often called "the supreme law of the land." That means no law in the country can violate the rules, laws, and rights set forth in the Constitution. Some parts of the Constitution give specific laws that apply everywhere in the United States. For example, if someone commits a crime in one state and then flees to another state, the Constitution allows the criminal to be *extradited*, or sent back, to the state where the crime was committed.

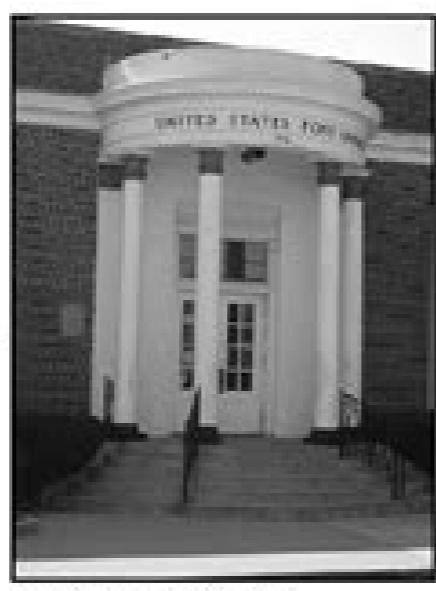
Other parts of the Constitution either authorize (allow) types of laws that may be passed or forbid (ban) certain types of laws. For example, the Constitution allows Congress to pass laws about how business is conducted across state lines. The Constitution forbids Congress from passing laws that limit peoples' freedom of religion. The bottom line is that no law can be made in the U.S. unless the Constitution allows it to be made.

Each state also has its own constitution that works the same way as the U.S. Constitution, but only applies to that state. Many laws in your state come from your state's constitution and do not apply outside your state. Even so, laws in state constitutions must not violate the U.S. Constitution.

### Statutes

The Constitution gives Congress permission to pass laws about a limited number of topics. When Congress passes a law, that law is called a **statute**. Statutes passed by Congress apply to the entire United States. All of the thousands of statutes passed by Congress are collected together and organized by subject. The collection is called the **United States Code**.

For example, the Constitution says Congress has the power to "establish post offices" and pass any laws "necessary and proper" for carrying out this power. This means that Congress can establish post offices and pass all the laws needed for running a postal service. In the part of the *U.S. Code* that deals with post offices, you would find a statute that establishes the United States Postal Service. You would also find many other statutes having to do with running the U.S. Postal Service. There are statutes about what can and can't be sent through the mail, how the Postal Service must manage its money, working for the Postal Service, and many more.



A post office in New York.

Continued on the next page...

Reading p.1

## Who Rules?

**Time Needed:** One class period**Materials Needed:**

Student worksheets

Projector or Transparency

**Copy Instructions:**

Anticipation Mind Map (half page; class set)

Reading (2 pages; class set)

Worksheet (2 pages; class set)

**Learning Objectives.** Students will be able to:

- Identify major forms of government (autocracy, monarchy, dictatorship, representative and direct democracy, oligarchy, theocracy, anarchy)
- Compare and contrast the major features of different forms of government
- Analyze examples of real-world governments

## STEP BY STEP

- ANTICIPATE** by having students complete the Types of Governments & Leaders mind map. Make sure students feel free to add any ideas they think of, even if they might be wrong. Use students' responses to create a collective mind map on the board. (If you have an interactive white board, try using the PowerPoint slide for this.)
- DISTRIBUTE** the Who Rules? reading to the class.
- READ** the Who Rules? reading with the class. Ask students to be on the lookout for any types of government they came up with during the brainstorming activity. (Note: There is a PowerPoint version of the graphic organizer in the presentation.)
- CHECK** for understanding using the A/B Active Participation Activity. Either project the master and uncover one question at a time, or use the PowerPoint version of the activity. Make sure the class answers as a chorus so you can check for understanding all at once.
- DISTRIBUTE** the worksheet activities.
- COMPLETE** Activity A (Identify That Government!) as a class by projecting a blank master or using the PowerPoint version of the activity. (Optional. You may also have students complete the activity on their own or in groups.)
- REVIEW** answers to Activity A.
- ASSIGN** students to complete Activities B and C on the second worksheet page. (Note: There are also PowerPoint versions of these activities in the presentation.)
- REVIEW** answers if you wish.
- CLOSE** by returning to the mind map you created as a class on the board at the beginning of class. Ask students to look at the map and think of at least one change that should be made. Call on students to come up and make changes until the mind map reflects what they learned in the lesson.

This lesson plan is part of the Foundations of Government series by iCivics, Inc., a nonprofit organization dedicated to advancing civics education. Please visit [www.icivics.org/teachers](http://www.icivics.org/teachers) for more resources and to access the state standards aligned to this lesson plan. Provide feedback to [feedback@icivics.org](mailto:feedback@icivics.org).  
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You've got rights icivics answers. Icivics you've got rights answer key.

Download Print Email Add to My Lessons Looking for a fun and easy way to help students learn or review their individual rights? This mini-lesson highlights the Constitution's amendments and new artwork from one of our fondest games Do I Have a Right?. Got a 1:1 classroom? Download fillable PDF versions of this lesson's materials below! Learn how the American idea of government evolved from a revolutionary response to monarchy to a union of states. The sources will illustrate the effort taken to reach "a more perfect union" through a close read of our founding documents. Students will dig into the preambles and introductory text of the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, and the United States Constitution. This lesson gives an article-by-article overview of the structure and function of the U.S. Constitution. Students learn about the duties and powers of the three branches, the amendment process, and the role of the Constitution as the supreme law of the land. Got a 1:1 classroom? Download fillable PDF versions of this lesson's materials below! Created by a team of veteran AP Gov. teachers and content experts from iCivics and Study Edge, this online, on-demand course is designed to support teachers and students alike as they navigate the newly-designed AP course and exam. Our course includes over 100 videos and accompanying study guides that break down all of the essential content, making it more accessible for all learners. Start studying today by exploring the first three sections for free! Learn to control all three branches of the U.S. government! Learn how the Constitution has changed over time and what methods created those changes. Analyze specific examples of change including amendments, Supreme Court decisions, and legislation. Got a 1:1 classroom? Download fillable PDF versions of this lesson's materials below! How does Washington's state constitution compare and contrast with the U.S. Constitution? Look no further for the answer! Guide your class through some basic similarities and differences as well as side-by-side text analysis with this lesson's integrated reading/activity format. Compare and contrast the U.S. and Ohio constitutions in this hands-on lesson using excerpts from both documents. Dig into how they structure the government, address individual rights, outline the amendment process and more. Constitution Day is September 17, the day in 1787 when our U.S. government was born. Meet your Constitution Day education requirement with this free and engaging lesson plan. This interactive lesson gives students a quick snapshot of the Constitution, including the purpose of each article, the powers of the three branches, how a bill becomes a law, and the concepts of separation of powers and checks and balances. View the Constitution from the perspective of its foundational principles. Consider the Founders' intentions and the Constitution itself as you discover how the constitutional principles are critical to a free society. Got a 1:1 classroom? Download fillable PDF versions of this lesson's materials below! This Lesson Plan is included in the following units:

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