

Quarter 2 CIVICS: What You Will Need to Know!

SS.7.C.1.8 Explain the viewpoints of the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists regarding the ratification of the Constitution and inclusion of a bill of rights.



FEDERALISTS



ANTI-FEDERALIST

Federalists

Supported the ratification of the Constitution. The main leaders of the Federalists were Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay. Together, they wrote a series of essays called the Federalist Papers to convince Americans to support the Constitution.

For Federalists, the Constitution was necessary in order to protect the liberty and independence that was gained from the American Revolution. They believed that the three branches of the national government separated the powers and protected the rights of the people. They also believed that a listing of rights can be a dangerous thing.

Anti-Federalists

Opposed the Constitution. They argued that the new Constitution would destroy the liberties won in the American Revolution. They believed it would create a national government so powerful that it would ignore the rights of the states. It also lacked a bill of rights.

They were concerned that the Constitution gave too much power to the national government at the expense of the state governments. They were also concerned that, within the national government, the legislative and executive branches were too powerful. Anti-Federalists were also concerned that the Constitution lacked a specific listing of rights.

Federalists Papers

The main arguments in favor of ratifying the Constitution were stated in a series of essays written by James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay called the Federalist Papers which were published in newspapers.

Anti-Federalists Papers

To communicate their concerns, Anti-Federalists such as Patrick Henry wrote essays and newspaper articles to spread their point of view and these writings became known as the Anti-Federalist Papers.

SS.7.C.2.4
Evaluate rights contained in the Bill of Rights and other amendments to the Constitution.



Bill of Rights

Bill of Rights Amendments 1-10

The “Bill of Rights” is the first ten amendments of the U.S. Constitution; the Bill of Rights was ratified in 1791. It was intended to protect the people from the federal government abusing its power, specifically as to the rights of political and religious expression, the rights and protections accorded individuals accused of crimes, private property protection, and the rights of the people as they relate to federal and state laws.

First Amendment



1. Freedom of Religion

- Congress cannot establish or set up an official religion as the faith of the U.S. (Establishment Clause).
- Protects the way people express their faith. People have the right to practice their faith any way they want.
- Many people who first settled here did so because they did not have religious freedom.

2. Freedom of Speech

- We can state our opinions, in public or private, without fear of being punished by the government.
- This includes what we say, what we see on radio/televisions, internet messages, art, music, and even clothing.

3. Freedom of the Press

- The government cannot censor news reports and cannot prevent information from being published or broadcast.
- Originally referred to printed materials, but today it includes many other media sources, such as, radio, television, and the Internet.

4. Freedom of Assembly

- Right to gather in groups for any reason, as long as the groups are peaceful. This includes meetings, rallies, clubs, political parties, labor unions, celebrations, and parades.
 - The government does have power to make rules about when and where these activities are held.

5. Freedom to Petition

- Gives us the right to express ourselves to the government if we are unhappy about something and want it changed. It can be a simple e-mail or letter.

Second Amendment

Right to bear arms for a well regulated militia



Third Amendment

Freedom from quartering (housing) soldiers



Fourth Amendment

Freedom from unreasonable searches and seizures. Warrants must only be issued upon probable cause, and shall be specific.



Fifth Amendment

Criminal indictments must be by grand jury. Freedom from double jeopardy. Freedom from testifying against oneself. Right to face accusers. Right to due process. Right of just compensation for takings.



Sixth Amendment

Right to speedy trial. Right to impartial jury. Right to be informed of the charges upon which the accused is held. Right to face accusers. Right to produce witnesses for the accused. Right to legal counsel.



Seventh Amendment

Right to jury trial in civil cases. Facts found by a jury cannot be reexamined by another court.



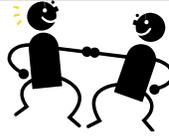
Eighth Amendment

Freedom from excessive bail or fines. Freedom from cruel or unusual punishment.



Ninth Amendment

Individuals have rights in addition to the rights listed in the other amendments and Constitution. The right to privacy is among those identified by the U.S. Supreme Court as being a 9th Amendment right.



Tenth Amendment

The federal government has only those powers specifically granted by the Constitution, any power not listed is left to the states or the people.



SS.7.C.3.7 Analyze the impact of the 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th, and 26th amendments on participation of minority groups in the American political process.



VOTING RIGHTS AMENDMENTS

- 13th Amendment** - an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that outlawed slavery in the United States
- 14th Amendment** - an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that defines citizenship, grants citizenship to former slaves and defines voters as males at least 21 year of age
- 15th Amendment** - an amendment to the U.S. says that you cannot deny a citizen the right to vote based on race.
- 19th Amendment** - an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that grants women the right to vote
- 24th Amendment** - an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that made poll taxes illegal as a condition for voting
- 26th Amendment** - an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that lowers the minimum voting age to 18

Civil Rights Acts



- Civil Rights Act of 1964** - a federal law that prohibits discrimination based on race, religion, sex, education in public places and the federal government can enforce this law.
- Civil Rights Act of 1965** - a federal law that banned race discrimination in voting practices by federal, state, and local governments
- Civil Rights Act of 1968** - a federal law that prohibits discrimination related to the sale, rental and financing of housing based on race, religion, national origin or sex

ERA

Equal Rights Amendment - a proposed amendment to the U.S. Constitution outlawing discrimination based on sex



Landmark Supreme Court Case



Marbury v. Madison
U.S. Supreme Court case that established judicial review

Plessy v. Ferguson
U.S. Supreme Court case that determined that "separate but equal" segregation was not discrimination

Brown v. Board of Education
U.S. Supreme Court case that determined that "separate but equal" segregation was not equal in public education

<p><i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i> Upheld that the 6th Amendment, the right to counsel (lawyer) must be provided to everyone who needs it.</p>	<p><i>Miranda v. Arizona</i> U.S. Supreme Court cases that upheld the Fifth Amendment protection from self-incrimination</p>	<p><i>In re Gault</i> U.S. Supreme Court case that determined that juvenile court must comply with the Fourteenth Amendment</p>
<p><i>Tinker v. Des Moines</i> U.S. Supreme Court case that upheld a student's First Amendment right to engage in symbolic speech in school</p> 	<p><i>U.S. v. Nixon</i> U.S. Supreme Court case that limited executive privilege</p>	<p><i>Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier</i> U.S. Supreme Court case that determined that the First Amendment does not protect all types of student speech in school</p>
<p><i>Bush v. Gore</i> U.S. Supreme Court case that determined that states cannot violate the Equal Protection Clause under the Fourteenth Amendment when undertaking election recounts.</p>	<p><i>District of Columbia v. Heller</i> U.S. Supreme Court case that upheld that the Second Amendment protects an individual's right to possess a firearm</p>	

SS.7.C.2.8 Identify America's current political parties, and illustrate their ideas about government.

Political Parties



Democratic Party

The Democratic Party is concerned with equality, cooperation, and social progress. Supporters of this party are more likely to be concerned with civil rights issues, stronger government regulation in business, and social support networks for those in need of assistance. Democrats are more likely to believe that the federal government has a responsibility to be involved solving problems.

Where Democrats stand on...

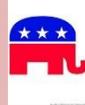
Environment: The environment is important and it should be protected and kept clean

Health Care: The government should help make health care available to people who can't afford it

Energy: The U.S. should focus on renewable energy sources to achieve independence

Education: The government should support teachers and public school funds to make existing public schools better

Economy: During hard times, the government should help create jobs



Republican Party

The Republican Party and its supporters want the government to spend less money and have less of a say in business and society. Most Republicans believe people and businesses should have the liberty to do what they want without much government interference. This party also tends to believe the government should protect traditional social values.

Where Republicans stand on...

Defense: Keep peace by having a strong military

Health Care: The government should not pay for peoples' health care

Energy: The U.S. should rely on oil as well as renewable sources to be independent

Education: Schools must have high standards, and students should be able to use public education funds to attend private schools if those schools are better than public schools

Economy: Businesses will create jobs



Socialist Party

Social Democracy comprises humanity's boldest experiment —

an attempt to organize a society of collective justice and individual freedom where everyone gets food, shelter, health care, education, and the ability to actualize his or herself. In other words, achieve a truly civil society. Social Democracy is a true



Communist Party

A better and peaceful world is possible — a world where people and nature come before profits.

That's socialism. That's our vision. We are the Communist Party USA.



Libertarian Party

The politicians in Washington and our state capitals have led us away from the principles of individual liberty and personal responsibility which are the only sound foundation for a just, humane, and abundant society. Government at all levels is too large, too expensive, woefully inefficient, arrogant, intrusive, and downright dangerous. Democratic and Republican politicians have created the status quo and do not intend to change it.



Political Party Functions

SS.7.C.2.8 Identify America's current political parties, and illustrate their ideas about government.

Nominate Candidates

Political parties nominate candidates for public office. The candidates believe in the party platform.

Impact: By nominating candidates, political parties provide options of candidates to society. Society then determines which candidate they will elect and serve in government.

Influence Policy

Members of Congress are members of political parties and they work to pass laws that support their party's platform.

Impact: A political party's platform and ability to influence policy impacts the types of laws that are passed and the issues that receive attention by government.

Unite Government

A party can link its members at the federal, state and local levels of government to achieve big goals for the party.

Impact: This function provides a way for people that identify with a particular party to connect with each other and for the party to expand its influence at each level of government.

Create Balance

The two parties create balance in the government by working hard to protect the ideas in their party platform. The two parties keep each other in check.

Impact: This function impacts how laws are made in government.

Inform Citizens

Political parties run campaigns for candidates. They run ads, create pamphlets, post blogs, and help candidates give speeches.

Impact: This function impacts the way society views candidates for office.

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

Qualifications for Office

Federal Government



President

Must be at least 35 years old, natural – born citizen, and resident of the United States for 14 years.

The Constitution does not outline the qualifications for vice-president although the vice-president must possess the same qualifications as the president since the vice-president takes office upon the president's death, resignation or removal, or becomes acting president upon the president's incapacitation.

Senate

Must be at least 30 years old, natural – born citizen or naturalized citizen, and resident of the United States for 9 years.

States may decide how to replace Senators who leave office due to death, resignation or removal. Options include appointment or special election. Senators may be appointed until such time that a special election may be held. If there is less than two years left until the next election, the appointment may last until the end of the term. If that doesn't happen, then the appointment will take place until the next scheduled congressional election. For example, Tim Scott from South Carolina, who was appointed by Nikki Haley to replace Jim DeMint, will run in a special election in 2014 even though DeMint was last elected for a 6 year term in 2010.

Congress

Must be at least 25 years old, natural – born citizen or naturalized citizen, and Resident of the United States for 7 years.

Members of the U.S. House of Representatives may only be replaced with special elections because the U.S. Constitution requires that "the People of the several States (spelling in original)" choose members of the House of Representatives (Article I, Section 2).

State/Local Government

Florida



Governor

Must be at least 30 years old, natural – born citizen or naturalized citizen, and a resident in Florida for 7 years.



State Senator

Must be at least 21 years old, natural-born or naturalized citizen, and a resident of Florida for at least 2 years and live in the district that he/she represents.



Bill Nelson

United States Senators



Mark Rubio

State Legislature

(House of Representatives)

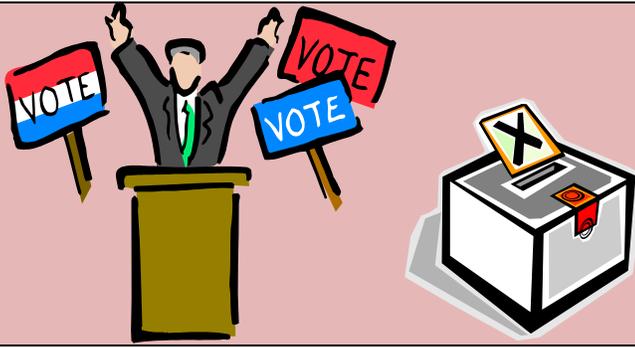
Must be at least 21 years old, natural-born or naturalized citizen, and a resident of Florida for at least 2 years and live in the district that he/she represents.

Why Voting Matters



It makes us equal. Each of us has one and only one vote. During elections, the act of voting is one of the few times when all adults in the U.S. have an equal say. No matter how much money you have or who your friends are, you only get one vote.

Each vote sends a message. Even if the person or issue you vote for loses, your vote matters because it lets winners and losers know who supports their points of view.



Politicians notice who is and isn't voting. In the U.S., the highest voter turnout is among seniors. So it's no surprise that politicians are going to spend a lot of time on issues that are important to older people, like Social Security and Medicare. Younger voters, 18-24 year-olds, haven't voted in high numbers recently, so it's easier for politicians to pay less attention to the issues that are important to young people.



HOW THE PROCESS WORKS



The Primaries and Caucuses:

Narrowing Down the Pack
Only one candidate from each party can run in the final election. That's where primaries and caucuses come in. Between late January and early June during the year of a general election, a few states hold caucuses, but most states choose their candidate using primary elections. Caucuses are small groups of people getting together to decide whom they want to support as their party's candidate. Primaries are elections where everyone in the party who is interested votes for the party candidate. In Florida, you must be a registered member of a party in order to participate in the primary. If none of the candidates earn at least 50% of the vote, a runoff primary takes place.

The Conventions: Party-Time, Politicians Style
During a presidential election, after the primaries and caucuses, the major parties hold conventions to officially nominate their candidate for president.

After the candidates are nominated, their names are officially submitted to each state's chief election official so that they will appear on the general election ballot.

The General Election

Now that each party has determined their candidates, the general election process begins. Candidates spend weeks campaigning in an attempt to win the support of voters. Even though a voter may belong to a particular party, he or she may vote for candidates from any party. Finally on Election Day, people exercise their right to vote.

In Florida, registered voters vote for candidates for local, state, and federal offices. They also vote on amendments, or changes, to the Florida Constitution. Voters also decide if justices of the Florida Supreme Court and judges of district courts can retain, or keep, their position on the court.

SS.7.C.2.10 Examine the impact of media, individuals, and interest groups on monitoring and influencing government.

The Constitutional Basis for Monitoring and Influencing Government

Public Agenda

The public agenda is a list of issues that much of society agrees are a priority.

Public Policy

Public Policy is the stand a



The Media



The media is the source of our news and information about current events.

The Impact of the Media on Government – The impact varies, however the media can bring to light issues within the government to inform the public. The media can also focus on stories, which can impact the issues the government chooses to focus on. They have a large impact on the government due to their watchdog role.

government takes on an issue.



Interest Groups

Interest Groups gather people and resources to support public policies that help their members.

Lobbying – Interest groups hire lobbyists to meet with members of the government and discuss the group’s issues and concerns.

Endorsing Candidates – Interest groups will officially support candidates during elections.

Raise money – Interest groups that want to raise money for candidates must form a political action committee.

The Impact of Interest Groups on Government – The impact varies, however interest groups are often successful in persuading government officials to take their issues into consideration. By attaching their organization’s name to a candidate in order to get the candidate elected, voters take notice of endorsements. They are able to raise a lot of money in order to support candidates. Laws have been passed to limit contributions due to the impact interest groups have had on campaigns where they have contributed money.

Individuals

Voting

Petitioning the Government

The Impact of Individuals on Government: The impact varies, however the most effective way for an individual to influence and impact government is to run (and be elected) for office. Serving in public office makes you part of the government. Ways to impact the government through communicating views to their representative can occur by attending civic meetings, signing a petition, contacting the representative through phone or mail and voting. To influence the government by supporting a campaign can be done in various ways with varying degrees of impact. The most direct way is to work/volunteer for the campaign and to vote.

PAC

Political Action Committees (PACs) are organizations associated with interest groups, individuals, labor groups and corporations that raise and spend money in order to impact election outcomes. PACs give money directly to candidates, and also spend money on candidates’ behalf such as sponsoring campaign commercials advocating how citizens should vote, or to shape opinions about candidates and political parties.

PACs are not wholly unregulated. Congress and the U.S. Supreme Court have regulated PACs. These regulations have impacted PAC influence.

SS.7.C.2.11 Analyze media and political communications (bias, symbolism, propaganda).

When reading the news, looking at candidate websites or viewing election information, it is important to consider how persuasion techniques might be used to influence the viewer. Bias, symbolism, and propaganda are common techniques used to persuade people to think or feel a certain way.



Impact on Public Opinion:

The use of propaganda will have an impact on public opinion because it is purposely used to convey a strong positive or negative message. People may be attracted (or not at all) to the message because of the emotion that is being conveyed.

BIAS

Bias is a preference, opinion or attitude that favors one way of thinking or feeling over another.

Examples:

The front pages of newspapers contain bias by what they choose to display on the page, the words and photographs chosen convey messages as well as what is left out or given less space.

Impact on Public Opinion:

Due to the fact that many people get their news from newspapers, the use of bias in a paper has a large influence because newspapers communicate to people what is

“newsworthy.”



SYMBOLISM

Symbolism is the technique of using images or pictures to convey a certain message.

Examples:

Campaign logos use symbolism to connect images of America (flags, stars, stripes, red, white, and blue) to the candidate.

Impact on Public Opinion:

Symbolism can impact the way the public feels about a candidate. The use of images can create positive or

negative feelings about the candidate.



PROPAGANDA

Propaganda is the method of spreading ideas, information or rumors for the purpose of helping or injuring an institution, a cause, or a person.

Bandwagon when an attempt is made to make the viewer feel like everyone is using a product or voting for a particular candidate, so they should too	Card Stacking the strategy of showing a product or person's best features and leaving out information about any negative features or potential problems	Glittering Generalities when an advertisement or political campaign uses short phrases or few words to appeal to particular emotions	Name Calling used to send a negative message about an opposing product or candidate	Plain Folks the strategy of communicating using ordinary language and clothes to convey to the audience that the spokesperson or candidate is just like everyone else	Testimonials a celebrity or well-known person speaks on behalf of a product or person as an endorsement; in a testimonial a celebrity's message is that if they believe in a candidate, everyone else should too	Transfer when symbols are used to convey a message
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