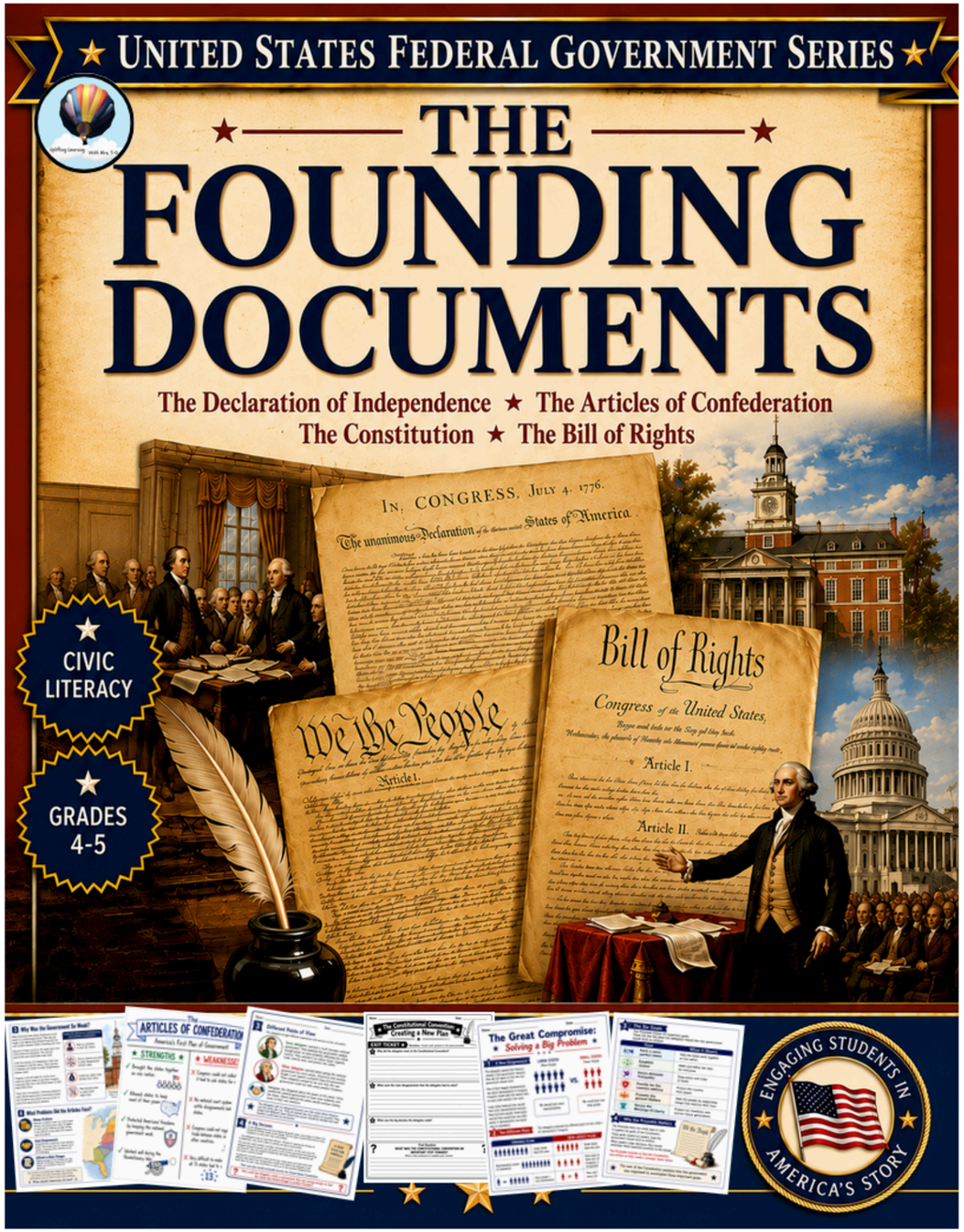


Detailed Lesson Plans Covering All Four Founding Documents

Lesson # 7: Founding Document Revie

Lesson 6: The Bill of Rights: Protect

Essential Question: Why did Amer

Learning Target: I can

Materials:

Closure:
Return to the oper
Ask: "If our classr

Lesson 5: The Preamble: The Constitution's Big Ideas

Body:
Read the informational text.
Section 1 – A New Beginning
Read the section together.

Discussion
Bring students together.
Ask: "What might have happened if no one h

Lesson #4: The Great Compromise: Solving a Big Problem

Essential Question: How did the delegates solve one of their biggest disagreements?

Learning Target: I can explain why large and small states disagreed and how the Great Compromise

Mate

Body:
Section 1: A Government That Needed Help
Read the first section together.

Read Section 2.
Compare the two pla
Virginia Plan
- Supported by lar
- Representation

Ask:
- Why did some delega

Section 2: What Were the Articles of Confederation?
After reading, ask:
- Wh
- Wh
- Wh

Review
Discuss
- Dec
- Ma
- Cre
- Ma

Section 4: A New Problem
Read the final section aloud.
Ask stu
- Wh
- Wh
- Wh

Section 4 – Why the Preamble Matters
Read the section together.

Preamble create laws?

Lesson 3

Essentia
- Why d

Federal Go

Online Resources:
- Liberty's Kids 137: The Man
v=SUMJWnQWCXc

Anticipatory Set:
Display this text by writing it on
Your class must create a governn
decisions."
Ask: "Would you want one perso
Allow students to discuss, then s
concern. They had just fought a v
government that could take away

Transition: "To solve this proble
Confederation."

Body: Read and Discuss
Distribute the reading, The Artic
Tell students: "In our last lesson,
the colonies were now independe
attempt to create a government."

Read the text as a class. Dependi
partner read, or have students read independen
questions below.

Section 1: A New Nation Needs a Government
After reading, ask:
- What challenge did Americans face after declaring independe
- Why did Americans need a government?
- What solution did leaders begin to create?

Guide students to understand that winning independence did no
Americans needed a plan for making decisions and working together as one nation

Invite s
protect

As stud
Indepe
those q

Assess

Section 2: W
After reading
- Who was
- What did
- Did the D

Emphasize th
government

Section 3: W
After reading
- Accordin
- What is t
- Where d
- What can

Record stude
Help student
- People ar
- Governm
- Governm
- People ca

Explain that

- "The Declaration of Independence: A New Beginning" informational text.
- Turn and Talk Question (a full page version to display; ½ page version to hand out to each pair/group)
- Exit Ticket

Classroom:
- chart paper or whiteboard or digital white board

Anticipatory Set: "The Field Trip Problem"
Tell students: "Imagine that the principal announces some exciting news:
'Starting tomorrow, your class will make all of its own decisions. The principal and teachers will no longer make rules. You are completely independent.'"
At first, everyone cheers.
Pause. then ask: "What questions would you all need to answer before tomorrow?"
Give students 1-2 minutes to brainstorm with a partner.
Possible responses:
- Who makes the rules?
- What happens if people disagree?
- How are decisions made?
- Who settles arguments?
- What if someone breaks a rule?
- Who is in charge?

Record student responses on chart paper, white board, etc. Talk about the challenges this situation might bring about.

Transition: "In 1776, the American colonies declared their independence from Great Britain. But after becoming independent, Americans faced a challenge very similar to the one we just discussed. They had to decide how their new nation would govern itself.

Tell students: "Today we will review the Declaration of Independence and discover the important problem Americans faced after declaring independence."

Informational Texts About Each of the Four Founding Documents

3. Rights We Have Today

The Bill of Rights protects many important freedoms.
Here are some of them:

Right	Example
Freedom of speech	Share your ideas respectfully.
Freedom of religion	Choose your own religion or no
Freedom of the press	News share
Freedom of assembly	Gath with
Right to petition	Ask t to m
Right to a fair trial	Every in co
Protection from cruel and unusual punishment	The unfai punis

4. Why the Bill of Rights Matter

Everything we have learned works together.

Declaration of Independence → Articles of Confederation → Constitutional Convention → Great Compromise

Americans declared their independence and said people have rights.

The Bill of Rights: Protecting Our Freedoms

Essential Question: Why did Americans add the Bill of Rights to the Constitution?

1. A Promise to the People

The Constitution created a new government for the United States.

Some Americans worried that the government might become too powerful.

They wanted written promises that protected people's freedoms.



3 Why Was the Government So Weak?

Many Americans were afraid of giving too much power to a national government. They had just fought a war against King George III and did not want another powerful leader controlling their lives.

Because of these concerns, the states kept most of the power for themselves. The national government was intentionally made weak.

Under the Articles of Confederation, there was no president to lead the nation. There was also no national court system to settle disagreements between states.

Congress could ask states for money, but it could not require states to pay taxes. Congress could pass laws, but it had limited power to make states follow them.

These were not accidents. Americans believed a weak national government would better protect their freedoms and prevent any one person or group from becoming too powerful.

UNDER THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION, THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT:

Had no president to lead the nation.





4 What Problems Did the Articles Create?

The Articles of Confederation helped the United States get started, but many Americans believed the government was too weak to solve these problems.

★ What should Americans do next? ★

The Articles of Confederation: America's First Government

1 A New Nation Needs a Government

In 1776, the colonies declared their independence from Great Britain. The Declaration of Independence explained why the colonies wanted to separate from British rule and become a new nation.

Winning independence was an important achievement, but it also created a challenge. Americans now had to govern themselves. They needed a way to make decisions, solve problems, and help the states work together.



Revolutionary War was still being fought.

Under the Articles, the states joined together in a union called a confederation. Each state remained independent, but the states agreed to work together on issues that affected the entire nation.

The Articles created a national government led by Congress. Congress could declare war, make peace, create treaties with other countries, and manage land owned by the United States.

For the first time, the new nation had a government of its own. The Articles of Confederation helped the states work together during and after the Revolutionary War.

- Declare war
- Make peace
- Create treaties with other countries
- Manage land owned by the United States

3 The Six Goals

The Preamble shares six important goals.
These are the big ideas the delegates hoped the new government

The Preamble: The Constitution's Big Ideas

1 A New Beginning

After many weeks of hard work and many disagreements, the delegates had solved big problems.

They were ready to finish writing the Constitution.

Before they explain how the government would work, they wrote a short introduction.

This introduction is called the **Preamble.**

It explains why the Constitution was written.



What it Means
Help the states work together as one nation.
Make and follow fair laws for everyone.
Keep peace and order at home.
Protect the country from attack.
Help the people by supporting things that improve their lives.
Protect our freedoms now and for future generations.



3 The Great Compromise

Roger Sherman of Connecticut had an idea that helped solve the disagreement.

Instead of choosing only one plan, he suggested a compromise.

Congress would have two houses.

- ★ The House of Representatives would be based on population.
- ★ The Senate would have two senators from every state.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Large states got something they wanted.

Small states got something they wanted.

The Great Compromise: Solving a Big Problem

1 A New Disagreement

The delegates agreed that America needed a new government. However, they did not agree on how the new

LARGE STATES More People

SMALL STATES Fewer People

be represented in Congress.

VIRGINIA PLAN	NEW JERSEY PLAN
Large states liked this plan.	Small states liked this plan.
Representation based on population.	Each state would have one vote in Congress, regardless of population.
More people = more representatives.	One vote for every state.

3. WHAT IDEAS DID THE DECLARATION INTRODUCE?

- ★ People are **born with certain rights.** The Declaration states that people have rights that cannot be taken away
- ★ Gover Accon **powe** the rig
- ★ Gover to the the co
- ★ People rights.

Americans still nee
HOW SHOULD THE

The Declaration of Independence: A New Beginning

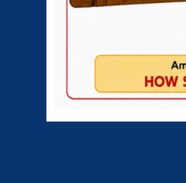


1. WHY WAS THE DECLARATION WRITTEN?

By the 1770s, many colonists were unhappy with the British government. Colonists believed that Britain was treating them unfairly. They were required to pay **taxes**, but they had **no**

document would tell both the colonists and the rest of the world why the colonies believed independence was necessary.

2. WHAT DID THE DECLARATION DO?



The Declaration of Independence was written mainly by **Thomas Jefferson**. On **July 4, 1776,** the Continental Congress approved the document.

The Declaration explained why the colonies were separating from Britain. It listed many complaints against King George III and the British government. The document also **announced** that the colonies were no longer under British rule.

By approving the Declaration of Independence, the colonies declared themselves **free and independent** states. They would no longer be governed by Great Britain.

The Declaration of Independence did not end the Revolutionary War. Fighting continued for several more years. However, the document made it clear that the colonies were fighting for **independence and the right to govern themselves.**

The Declaration also helped unite many colonists around a common purpose. It explained the principles and beliefs that inspired the struggle for independence and helped gain support for the American cause at home and abroad.

The Constitutional Convention: Creating a New Plan

1 A Government That Needed Help

The Articles of Confederation gave the United States its first national government. They helped the thirteen states work together during and after the Revolutionary War. However, the government created by the Articles was intentionally weak.

Congress could make decisions, but it had limited power to carry them out. It could ask the states for money, but it could not require them to pay taxes. There was no president to lead the national government and no national court system to settle disagreements between states.

The states also acted more like separate countries than parts of one nation. They sometimes disagreed about trade, money, and borders. Because all thirteen states had to approve any change to the Articles, fixing these problems was extremely difficult.

Many American leaders began to believe that the national government needed help. They worried that the United States





3 Different Points of View

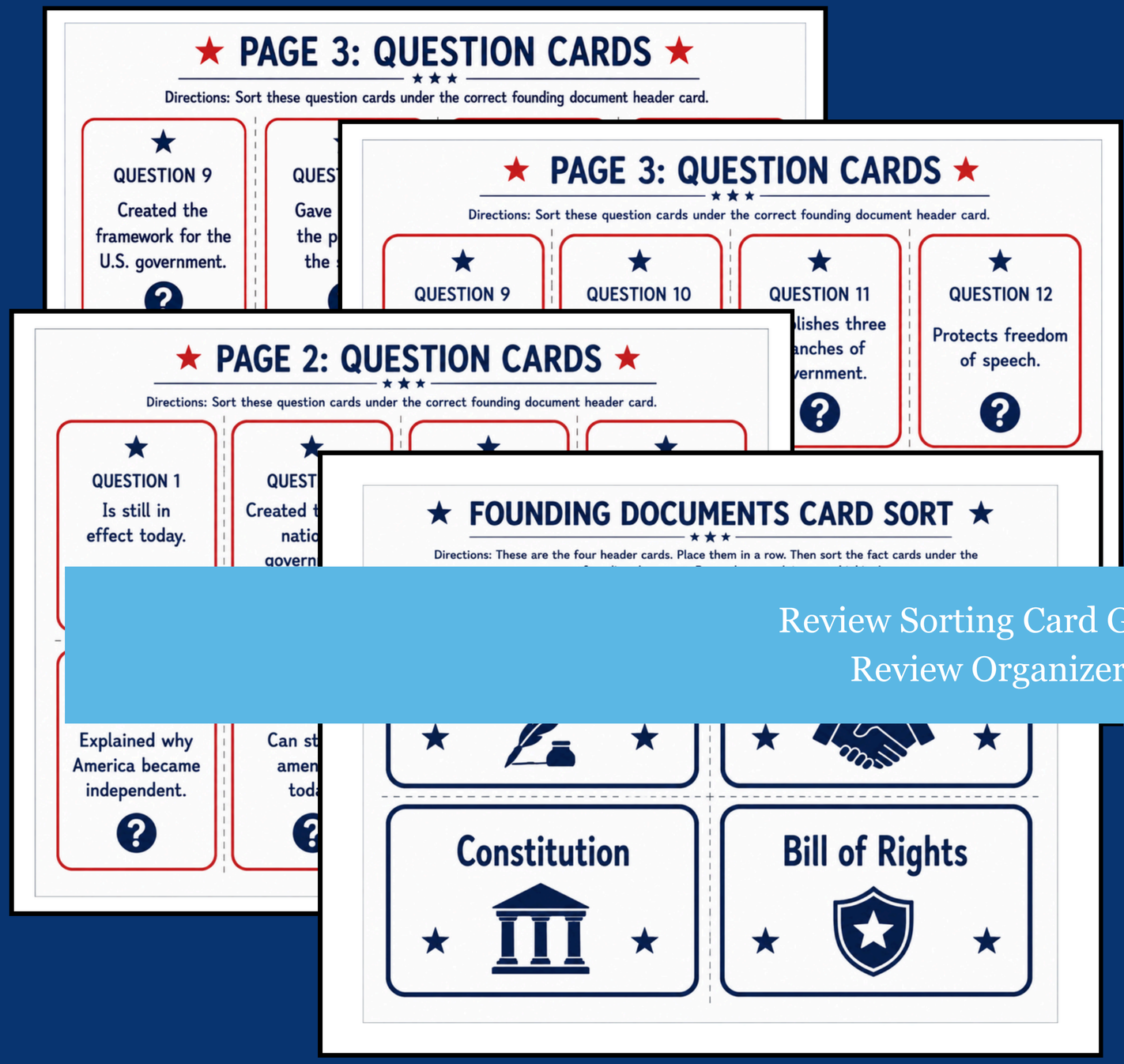
The delegates brought different experiences and concerns to the convention.

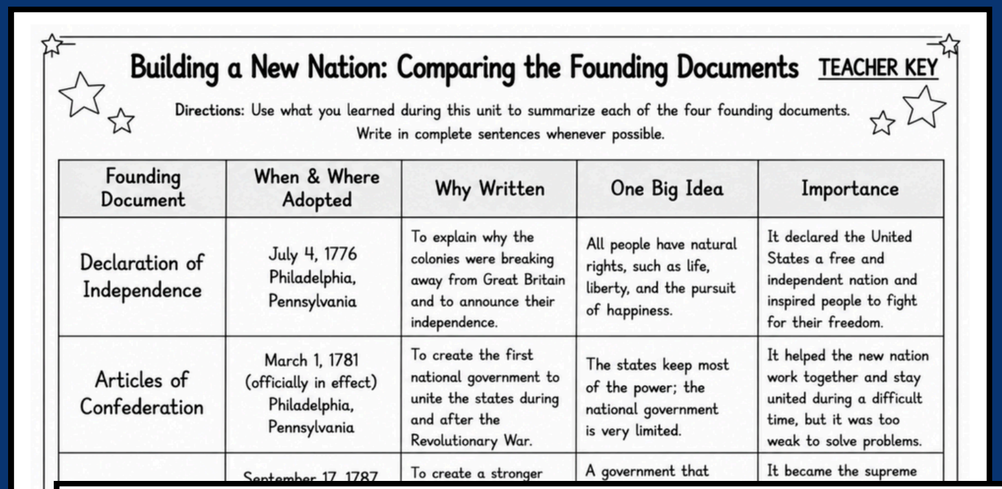


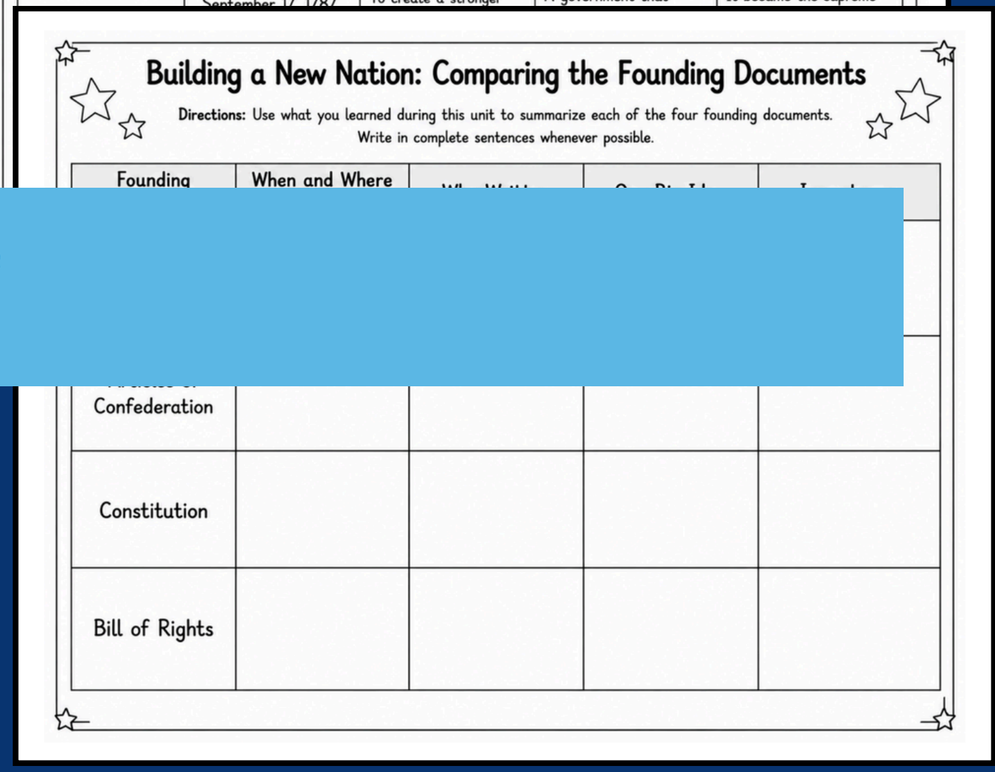
Some delegates wanted a much stronger national government. They believed the government needed enough power to solve problems affecting the whole country. They wanted it to collect taxes, regulate trade, enforce laws, and protect the nation.



Other delegates worried about giving the national government too much power. Americans had recently fought a war against a powerful king and government.







Review Sorting Card Game
Review Organizer

Name _____ Date _____

The Bill of Rights:
Protecting Our Freedoms

Directions: Read each situation. Th
from the Bill of Rights

1. Aisha wears a hijab to school because of her religion. The school cannot make her take it off.
2. Noah reads an article in his local newspaper about a new park being built in the community. The government cannot stop the newspaper from reporting the news.
3. Lily does not want soldiers to stay in her house. The government cannot
4. small bakery. The government cannot take their property away.

Why do you think these rig

Name: _____ Date: _____

MATCHING
the Goals of the Preamble

Read each situation. Think about which goal of the Preamble it shows.
letter of the correct goal on the line.

ge listens to
sides before
g a decision
s fair.

ghters work
er to protect

GOALS OF THE PREAMBLE

A. **Form a more perfect Union**
Help the states work together as one nation.

B. **Establish Justice**
Make and follow

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Great Compromise
Solving a Big Problem

Directions: Use what you learned from the reading to complete the ch

VIRGINIA PLAN	NEW J
Supported by:	Supported by:
Representation:	Representation:

2 If the delegates had not agreed on a compromise, what do yo
have happened? Explain.

Name: _____ Date: _____

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

State Government

Preamble Flip Book Directions

e going to make a flip book to help you
ber the important goals in the Preamble
Constitution.

UILD YOUR FLIP BOOK

ake 5 sheets of white paper.
old each sheet in half

THE PREAMBLE

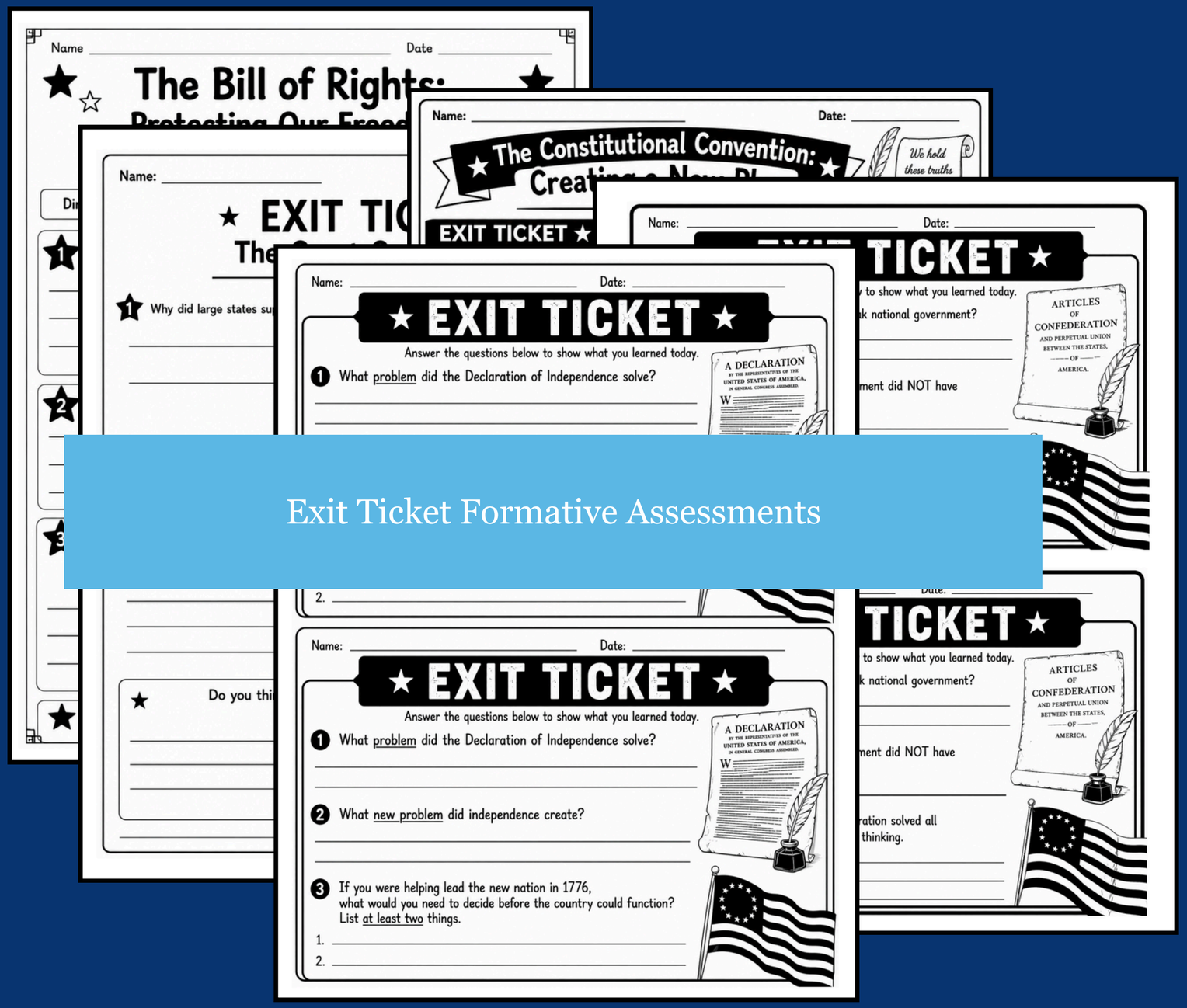
We the People of the United States,
in Order to form a more perfect Union,
establish Justice,
insure domestic Tranquility,
provide for the common defense,
promote the general Welfare,
and secure the Blessings of Liberty
to ourselves and our Posterity,
do ordain and establish this Constitution
for the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

THE PREAMBLE

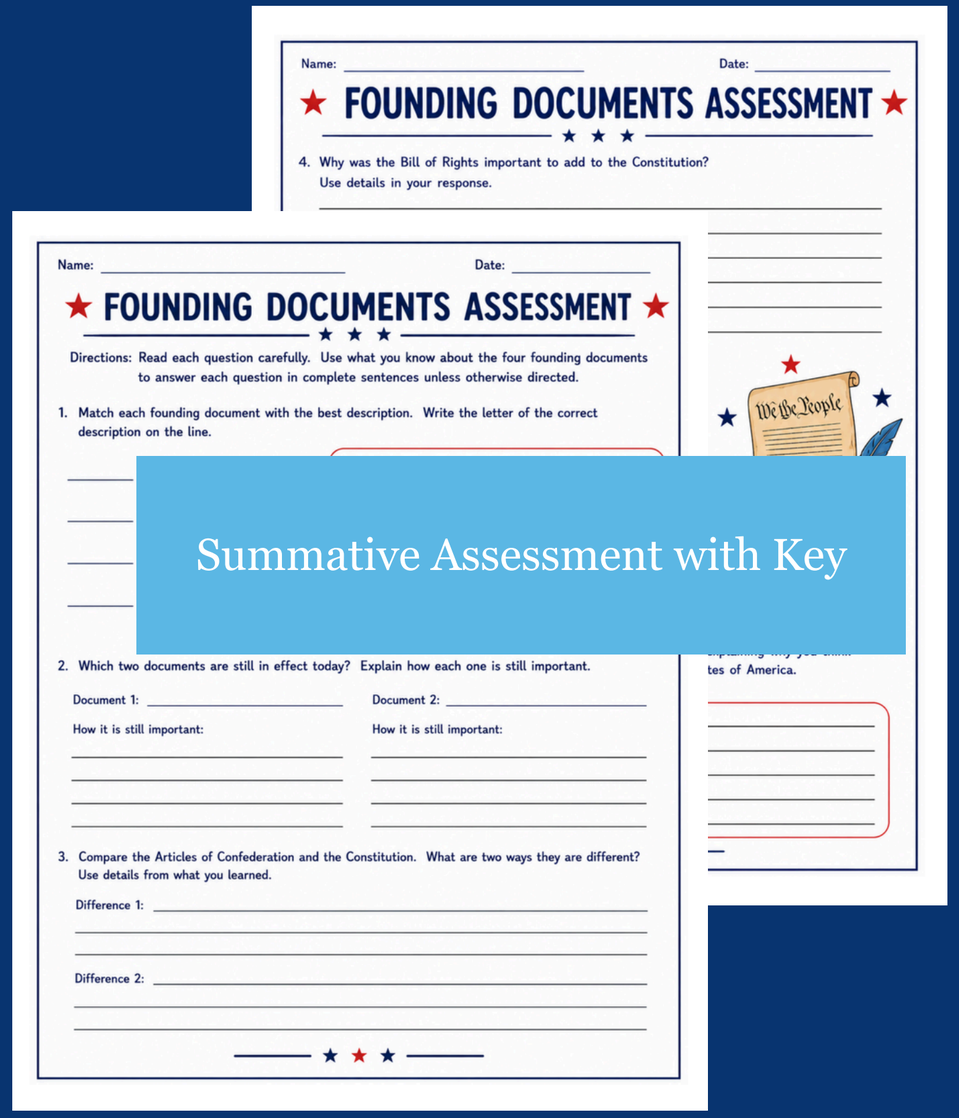
7 and secure the Blessings of Liberty
8 to ourselves and our Posterity,
9 do ordain and establish this Constitution
for the United States of America.

SHARE AND EXPLAIN!
When you are finished, share your flip book with a partner. Explain the meaning of each phrase.

Guided Practice Student Pages
Organizers



Exit Ticket Formative Assessments



Summative Assessment with Key