

The Unit Organizer

4 BIGGER PICTURE

NAME

DATE

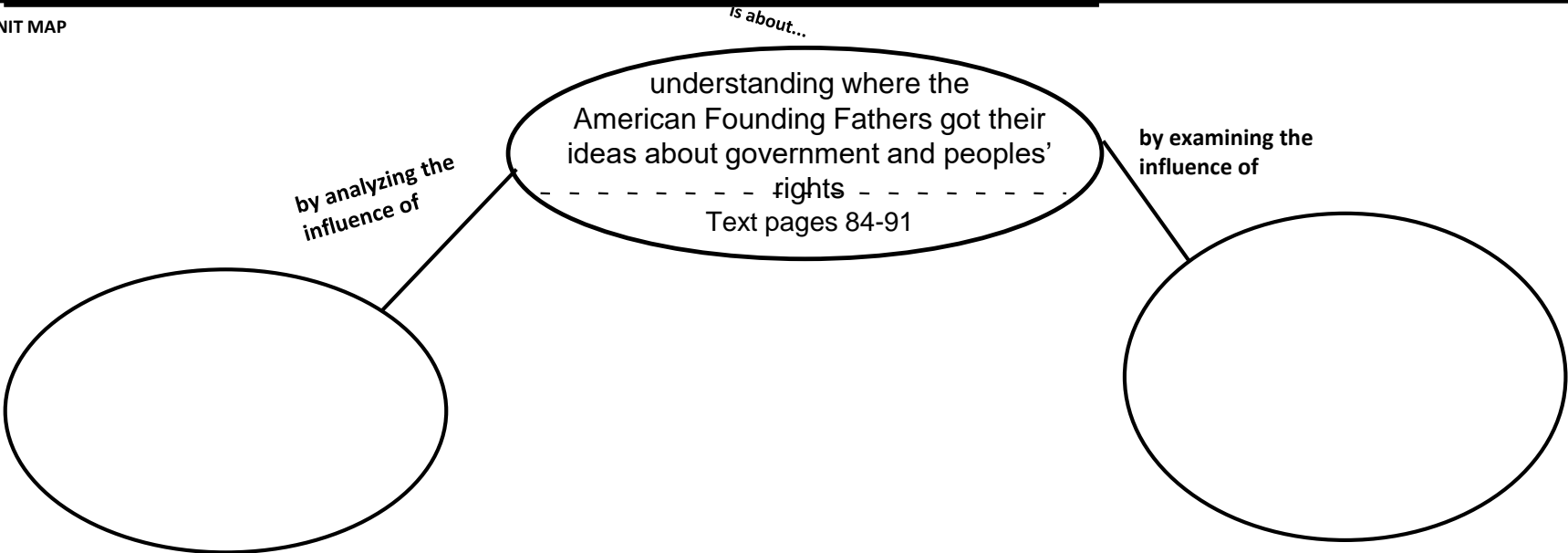
2 LAST UNIT /Experience

1 CURRENT UNITS
Unit 3 Historic Documents and Influential People

3 NEXT UNIT /Experience

8 UNIT SCHEDULE

5 UNIT MAP

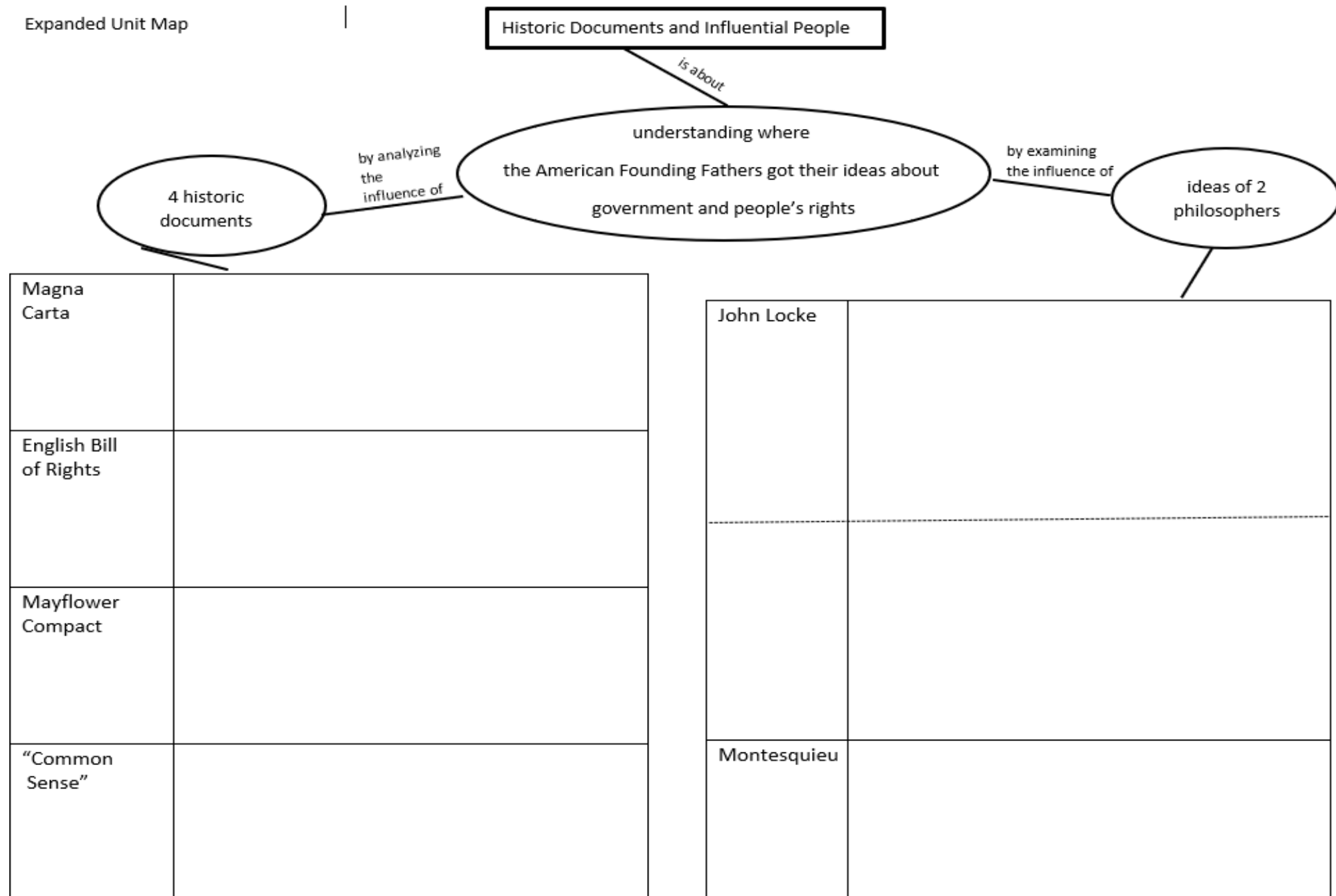


UNIT SELF-TEST
QUESTIONS

7

Cause/effect

6 UNIT
RELATIONSHIPS



2LAST UNIT /Experience

1CURRENT UNITS
Unit 3 Historic Documents and Influential People

3NEXT UNIT /Experience

8UNIT SCHEDULE

5UNIT MAP

1. Unit Organizer

2. Principles of American Democracy sort & FRAME

3. Living in a State of Nature DBQ

4. Documents and Philosophers FRAME and "cartoons"

5. Flash cards

6. ? iCivics John Locke activity "Why Government" comic strip

7. Unit Organizer back/ self-test questions

8. Review game

9. Unit Assessment

4 Historic Documents

Is about...
understanding where the American Founding Fathers got their ideas about government and Peoples' rights
Text pages 84-91

by analyzing the influence of

by examining the influence of

the ideas of 2 Enlightenment philosophers

UNIT SELF-TEST QUESTIONS

7

1. How did each of the 4 historic documents influence the Founding Fathers' ideas about government?

a. Magna Carta

b. English Bill of Rights

c. Mayflower Compact

d. Thomas Paine's "Common Sense"

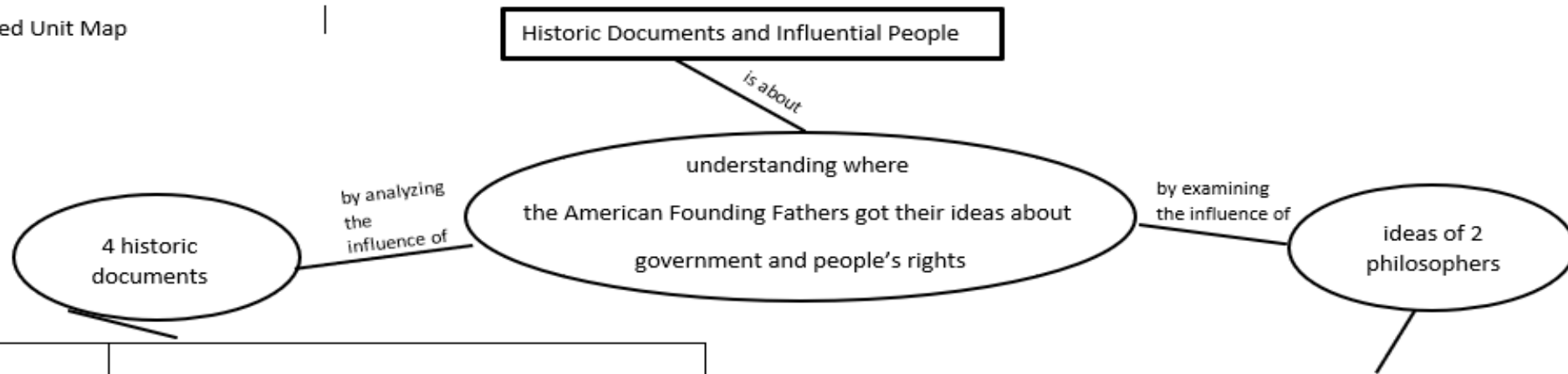
2. How did the ideas of Enlightenment philosophers influence the Founding Fathers?

a. John Locke (2 ideas)

b. Baron de Montesquieu

Cause/effect

6UNIT
RELATIONSHIPS



Magna Carta	Limited the power of the government, established rule of law and due process
English Bill of Rights	Written laws give individuals guaranteed rights
Mayflower Compact	A social contract created by the men aboard the Mayflower, established rule by the people
"Common Sense"	Giving a king who lives across the ocean unlimited power is NOT common sense! Declare independence and create a democratic republic.

John Locke	<u>Natural Rights</u> people have rights the government cannot take away: life, liberty, property
	<u>Social Contract</u> citizens give up some freedoms in exchange for government protection; if government fails to protect the people and their rights, the people have the right to rebel and replace that government
Montesquieu	<u>Separation of Power</u> Divide power among separate branches and divide responsibilities to complete a task so no one group of people gets too much power