



U.S. Government

Based upon the premise that analyzing current information is essential to an effective citizenry, this course asks students to research, compare, contrast, and think critically about government-related issues. Students learn the ideals behind the American system of government and the mechanics of its operation in preparation for taking their places as independent thinking citizens of the nation.

Prerequisite: World History.

The following books are needed for this course:

Oak Meadow U.S. Government Syllabus
Democracy in Action (Glencoe)

Outline of U.S. Government syllabus

Unit 1:	Foundations of American Government	Lesson 11:	<i>Development of Congressional Powers</i>
Lesson 1:	<i>People and Government, Sections 1-2</i>	Lesson 12:	<i>Congress at Work, Sections 1-2</i>
Lesson 2:	<i>People and Government, Sections 3-4</i>	Lesson 13:	<i>Congress at Work, Sections 3-4</i>
Lesson 3:	<i>Origins of American Government, Sections 1-2</i>	Unit 3:	The Executive Branch
Lesson 4:	<i>Origins of American Government, Sections 3-4</i>	Lesson 14:	<i>The Presidency, Sections 1-2</i>
Lesson 5:	<i>The Constitution, Sections 1-2</i>	Lesson 15:	<i>The Presidency, Sections 3-4</i>
Lesson 6:	<i>The Constitution, Sections 3-4</i>	Lesson 16:	<i>Presidential Leadership</i>
Lesson 7:	<i>The Federal System, Sections 1-2</i>	Lesson 17:	<i>The Federal Bureaucracy</i>
Lesson 8:	<i>The Federal System, Sections 3-4</i>	Unit 4:	The Judicial Branch
Unit 2:	The Legislative Branch	Lesson 18:	<i>The Federal Court System</i>
Lesson 9:	<i>The Organization of Congress, Sections 1-3</i>	Lesson 19:	<i>Supreme Court Decision Making</i>
Lesson 10:	<i>The Organization of Congress, Sections 4-5</i>	Unit 5:	Liberty and Justice for All
		Lesson 20:	<i>Constitutional Freedoms, Sections 1-2</i>
		Lesson 21:	<i>Constitutional Freedoms, Sections 3-5</i>
		Lesson 22:	<i>Citizenship and Equal Justice, Sections 1-2</i>

Lesson 23: *Citizenship and Equal Justice, Sections 3-5*

Lesson 24: *Law in America*

Unit 6: Participating in Government

Lesson 25: *Political Parties*

Lesson 26: *Elections and Voting*

Lesson 27: *Interest Groups and Public Opinion*

Lesson 28: *The Mass Media*

Unit 7: Public Policies and Services

Lesson 29: *Taxing and Spending*

Lesson 30: *Social and Domestic Policy*

Lesson 31: *Foreign Policy and Defense*

Unit 8: State and Local Government

Lesson 32: *Structure and Function of State Government, Sections 1-2*

Lesson 33: *Structure and Function of State Government, Sections 3-4*

Lesson 34: *Structure and Function of Local Government*

Unit 9: Political and Economic Systems

Lesson 35: *Political Systems in Today's World*

Lesson 36: *Development of Economic Systems*

Lesson 24: Chapter 15, Sections 1-3 (pp. 422-449)

Chapter 15: Law in America

The hallmark of our democratic society is that decisions and actions are made according to established laws rather than by arbitrary actions and decrees. Chapter 15 focuses on how civil and criminal laws work to protect citizens and to resolve conflicts in everyday life.

Section 1 explains the different kinds of law in the United States. In addition to constitutional law, the United States has *statutory law*, *administrative law*, *common law*, and *equity*. The section also lists the principles of the American justice system: *equal justice under the law*, *due process of law*, the *adversary system* of justice, and the *presumption of innocence*. Civil law concerns disputes between two or more individuals or between individuals and the government.

Section 2 discusses the four important branches of civil law that deal with contracts, property, family relations, and *torts*. Then it discusses how civil cases, or lawsuits, are resolved.

Section 3 defines crime as an act that breaks a criminal law and causes injury and harm to people or to society in general. It also classifies crimes as *petty offenses*, *misdemeanors*, or *felonies* and then explains the steps in a criminal case.

Read Chapter 15, Sections 1-3, pages 422-449

Answer the following questions:

1. *Substantive due process* has to do with what a law says, while *procedural due process* has to do with how a law is enforced. Give an example of a law that might violate substantive due process, and explain why it does so.
2. Describe the alternatives to a jury trial that exist for deciding a lawsuit.
3. What benefits and drawbacks does the practice of plea bargaining have for society?
4. How do mediation and arbitration help to relieve an overcrowded court system?
5. Why do citizens in a democracy need to know about the legal system?
6. Explain whether a preliminary hearing or a grand jury proceeding better balances the rights of society and the rights of the accused person.
7. Explain how procedural due process helps to assure Americans of equal justice under law.
8. What role do small claims courts play in the legal system?

Choose one of the following projects:

- a) Collect and study newspaper or magazine clippings that show the American legal system at work. For example, one day's newspaper might run a front-page article about a lawsuit being brought by a well-known person or against a well-known business; another day might find letters to the editor praising or protesting a proposed change in a local law; an interview with a criminal attorney might appear in a regional or national magazine; and so on. (Alternatively, you can tape such pieces from radio or television broadcasts or obtain them from the Internet.) Select one clipping, summarize its content, and indicate how that content relates to the legal issues discussed in this chapter.
- b) Study these quotations about the nature and purpose of laws, expressed by famous Americans of the past:
- “The law is not an end in itself, nor does it provide ends. It is preeminently a means to serve what we think is right.” — *William J. Brennan*
 - “One with the law is a majority.” — *Calvin Coolidge*
 - “Our defense is not in armaments, nor in science, nor in going underground. Our defense is in law and order.” — *Albert Einstein*

In a short essay, discuss the meaning of each quotation, relating it to the power of laws and the extent to which laws govern various aspects of American life.

- c) Create a board game that illustrates the procedures followed in a criminal trial, with the goal of the defendant's acquittal. Include such factors as the severity of the crime, methods of examining and cross-examining witnesses, and ways in which a player could be ejected from the game (for example, by a plea bargain or a mistrial).
- d) Arrange to tour a city precinct station or police headquarters, giving special attention to how an arrested person is booked and prepared to be brought before a judge. Share and comment upon your observations.
- e) Increased media attention to high-profile cases has turned some criminal lawyers into heroes (or villains) of the popular culture. Read a memoir by an attorney connected with the O.J. Simpson case, or another high-profile case. Share insights that the memoir gave you into the system of criminal law in the United States. A few suggested titles are:
- *Without a Doubt* by Marcia Clark and Teresa Carpenter (New York: Viking Press, 1997)
 - *Journey to Justice* by Johnnie L. Cochran and Tim Rutten (New York: Ballantine Books, 1996)
 - *In Contempt* by Christopher A. Darden and Jess Walter (New York: HarperCollins, 1996)
 - *The Search for Justice: A Defense Attorney's Brief on the O.J. Simpson Case* by Robert L. Shapiro and Larkin Warren (New York: Warner Books, 1996)

- f) Research and report on the history of the death penalty in the United States. Trace the development of capital punishment from colonial times to today. Present your findings in the form of a presentation that takes a stand for or against capital punishment. Be persuasive and creative when building your presentation. For example, you may wish to create an illustrated timeline of capital punishment or create signs with slogans supporting your opinion.
- g) Find out how jury duty is handled in your community. These questions may guide your research:
- Who is eligible to serve on a jury, and how are eligible people located?
 - Who can be excused from jury duty?
 - Under what circumstances can service be postponed?
 - How are jury members summoned, and for how long must they serve?
 - What cases might they hear? Might they be sequestered?
 - How much are jury members paid?

Present your findings in a brief report.