



## 'Review' Section

In the last course we learned about the American Revolutionary War. We learned about the great sacrifices of George Washington and his Continental Army, including defeat at the Battle of Long Island, before a fight back starting with Washington crossing the Delaware and victories at Princeton and Saratoga. Then the French entered the war and, under the command of George Washington, helped the Continental Army achieve a decisive victory at the Battle of Yorktown, which effectively ended the Revolutionary War with victory for the Patriots.

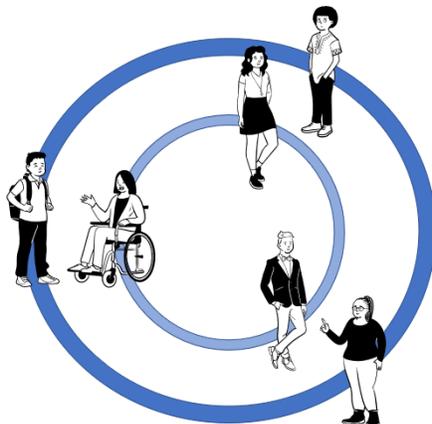
**[Objectives] Upon successful completion of this module, students will be able to:**

1. Understand the concept of the Constitution and its synonyms.
2. Understand what separating state and church means.
3. Understand the importance of separating state and church.
4. Understand the other freedoms and rights secured in the Bill of Rights.

## Summary & Application

In this course we are going to learn about the Constitution and how powers were separated across government; the legislative branch responsible for making laws, the executive branch for carrying out laws, and the judicial branch for upholding laws. The Constitution also established that there should be a separation between state and church, such that the government could not interfere with religious belief and practice. We will also learn about the Bill of Rights, which established other rights and freedoms.

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### The Pillars our Nation were Founded Upon:

- This course section is designed to help students review the foundational/pillar concepts Little Patriots was founded on. These concepts underpin the stories, facts, and information in the course, and each is presented for content understanding and application.
  - *\*Use the definitions offered below as a starting point for the discussion of each pillar.*
  - **Faith Defined:** In its most general sense, faith means much the same thing as trust. Faith is complete trust or confidence in someone or something. Faith helps you believe things you cannot see or touch.
  - **Community Defined:** Community is a feeling and a set of relationships among people with diverse characteristics linked by social ties, share common perspectives and engage in joint action in geographical locations or settings. Trust, safety, teamwork, togetherness, and belonging are essential parts of a community and a 'sense of community.'
  - **Life Defined:** *The word 'life' can refer to a lifetime -- the period between birth and death. It also means experiencing reality by interacting authentically with the environment and others. Giving something back to the world through creativity and self-expression. Changing your attitude when faced with a situation or circumstance you cannot change is a good approach to life. Life always includes the amazing characteristics that make you who you are. No matter our differences, we all matter.*
  - **Liberty Defined:** Liberty represents freedom or a state of being free. Liberty is acting in ways that help you take control of your life and follow a new and perhaps different path than others before you.
- Student backgrounds and experiences will impact how they receive this possibly new information. These are lofty concepts for some kids, so please have them reflect on the definitions of the words provided – *extend and contextualize them as needed.*
- Also, learning happens when students can connect the information they already know and the new information they are presented with. Reviewing the material helps students make those connections.
- Read each section of text to the students (*or have them read it themselves*). Upon reading, ask the students questions to extend their thinking.

#### **Focus Pillar: Why Faith Matters**

Faith is a spiritual concept as well as a fundamental way to help humans navigate the world. Faith means to have complete trust or confidence in someone or something. *Faith helps us believe things we cannot see or touch. When we demonstrate faith, we are also demonstrating conviction.*

Faith is the substance of things hoped for; and the evidence of things not seen. Faith is a broad term, used in many ways to express a range of different beliefs and attitudes. In its most general sense, though, faith means much the same thing as trust and confidence.

The first Americans were faced with threats to their faith, especially after they won their independence from the British in the American Revolution. It was now up to them to decide what



the rules were and how to make sure that these rules protected the God-given freedoms and liberties of every person.

Beginning in 1774, the Continental Congress served as the governing body for the colonies. Recall from our earlier lessons that the Continental Congress put forward the Declaration of Independence and was in charge of overseeing the war effort against the British. This was a huge step in enacting the first strong central government of the United States.

### Reflection Prompt:

*Have you ever broken something? What do you do if something is broken? And, if it can't be fixed, what should you do then?*

*Do you believe in a god? If so, how would you feel if someone from the government told you that you could not believe in or worship your god? What if they told you they believed and worshiped a different god to you and that you now needed to believe in and worship their god?*

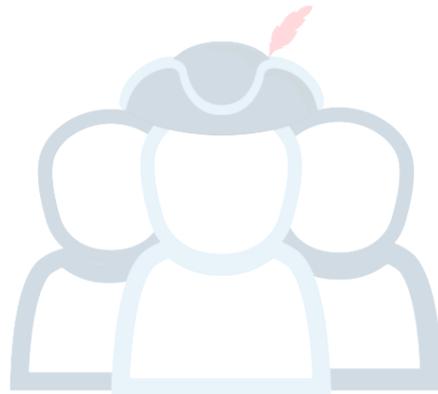
*Have you ever been accused of something you did not do? If so, how would you have felt if you were not given an opportunity to defend yourself or prove that you hadn't done the thing you were wrongly being accused of doing? And how would you feel if you were then punished for something you did not do?*

### Assessment Questions (answers in bold)

1. What did the Constitution create?
  - a. A new system of justice
  - b. A new system of law making
  - c. A new system of rights
  - d. A new system of government**
2. What of these freedoms were NOT protected in the first three amendments of the Bill of Rights – the safeguards of liberty?
  - a. Religious freedom
  - b. Freedom of speech
  - c. Freedom for slaves**
  - d. Freedom of the press
3. Which of these rights were NOT established in the first three amendments of the Bill of Rights – the safeguards of liberty?
  - a. The right to own property**
  - b. The right to peacefully come together and protest
  - c. The right to complain to and ask for help from the government
  - d. The right to keep and carry guns
4. Which of these protections or rights were NOT part of amendments four to eight of the Bill of Rights – the safeguards of justice?



- a. Protection from unreasonable searches of property and taking of evidence.
  - b. Protection from taxation
  - c. the right to due process of law
  - d. the right to not self-incriminate
5. According to the tenth amendment, who retains powers not granted to the federal central government by the Constitution?
- a. The Supreme Court
  - b. God
  - c. The British
  - d. The states or the people



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