

Week of April 27 - May 1st, 2020

6th - 8th

Jeremy Hoenes

Hello Junior High students & parents! I hope you all are doing well, and making the best of our current situation. Let me start off by saying that I am here to help you as much as I can. If you have any questions about any of my assignments, materials, how to submit them, or anything else please feel free to contact me. You can email me at anytime @ jeremy.hoenes@oakland5.org or through teacherease. I will also have times through the week where I will specifically be watching for emails. Those times are as follows: Mondays & Tuesdays - 10 - Noon, and Wednesdays 2 - 4. For each subject there are 3 choices for you to choose from. You only need to do one choice for each subject that you have with me, and turn in or submit to me. There are different ways to do this based on the assignment. If it is a WS, questions out of the book, or something you created (timeline, outline etc) you can return those to the school, take a picture with your phone and email it to me, or you can put the answers on a google doc and share it with me. There might also be times you can do social studies (**7th & 8th only**) via Ed Your Friend in Learning. We have used this site several times throughout this year. You might have an option, and if you have the capability to do that on the site, and submit the assignment that way as well.

Class	Choice 1	Choice 2	Choice 3 (Enrichment)
6th Grade Language Arts	Common & Proper Nouns	Unit 4 Vowel + /t/ Sounds & Practice Test	Write a summary of a book you have read, a movie you have watched, or a video game you have played while we have been out.
6th Grade Social Studies	Use complete sentences to define 10 of the vocabulary words from Chapter 4 (pg. - pg.). Vocabulary words are highlighted yellow and bolded in the reading. They are also listed at the beginning of each lesson in the chapter.	Ch 4 Worksheet & Importance of Information WS.	Read <i>Treasures of Tutankhamen</i> on pages 164 & 165. Write a short essay describing what all would be in your tomb. You want to pick things that represent you individually, and represent our cultural society today.

7th Grade Language Arts	Like Meanings and Opposite Meanings Vocabulary - Lesson 4. Use a dictionary, or Google to help if needed.	Ch 2: The Noun WS	Write a poem, song, or rap that is at least 8 lines long. Be creative, and have fun. It can be about any subject you want. Like, maybe missing your favorite teacher!
7th Grade Social Studies	Use complete sentences to define 12 of the vocabulary words from Module 4 (pg. 128 - pg. 152). Vocabulary words are highlighted yellow and bolded in the reading.	Complete the Guided Reading WS for Module 4 Government & Citizenship - Lesson 2: World Governments.	Read Mod 21 The Eastern Mediterranean, Lesson 1: Physical Geography, found on page 699. Then, choose and answer 2 of the lesson assessment questions at the end of the lesson.
8th Grade Social Studies	Use complete sentences to define 14 of the vocabulary words from Module 4 (pg. 102 - pg. 145). A full list can be found on page 105.	Complete the Guided Reading WS for Module 4 The American Revolution - Lesson 5: Independence.	Make a timeline showing at least 12 events/battles of the American Revolution. Use your book using Mod 4. Make sure your timeline has a title, and make sure each entry has the correct date, and give a description of what happened. Make sure they are in the correct chronological order.

Government and Citizenship

Lesson 2



MAIN IDEAS

1. Limited governments of the world include democracies.
2. Unlimited governments of the world include totalitarian governments.
3. Most human rights abuses occur under unlimited governments of the world.

Key Terms and Places

- limited government** government that has legal limits on its power
- constitution** written plan of government that outlines its purposes, powers, and limitations
- democracy** form of government in which the people elect leaders and rule by majority
- direct democracy** government in which citizens meet in popular assembly to discuss issues and vote for leaders
- representative democracy** indirect democracy in which citizens vote for representatives who decide on issues and make laws on their behalf
- common good** welfare of the community
- unlimited government** government in which power is concentrated in the hands of a single leader or small group
- totalitarian government** government that controls all aspects of society

Lesson Summary

LIMITED GOVERNMENT

Governments make and enforce laws, regulate business and trade, and provide aid to people. A **limited government** has legal limits on its power, usually in the form of a constitution. A **constitution** is a written plan outlining the government's purposes, powers, and limitations. A **democracy** is a form of limited government in which the people elect leaders and rule by majority. In a **direct democracy**, citizens meet regularly in assembly to discuss issues and vote for leaders.

Most democratic governments today are **representative democracies**. The citizens vote for representatives to decide on issues and make laws

What is a constitution?

Lesson 2, *continued*

on their behalf. Two major forms of representative democratic governments today are presidential and parliamentary democracies. In a presidential democracy, the president is elected by the people and is directly accountable to them. Power is shared among three branches of government. In a parliamentary democracy, the head of government is directly accountable to the legislature, or parliament. The legislative branch also holds executive functions. Most of the world's democratic governments today are parliamentary democracies. A few nations are also constitutional monarchies.

In a limited government, both the government and individuals must obey the laws. These governments balance the welfare of the community, or the **common good**, with individual welfare. Democracies have social welfare systems that seek to improve the quality of their citizens' lives, and they protect their citizens' rights and freedoms.

UNLIMITED GOVERNMENTS

In a limited government, everyone, including leaders, must obey the law. In an **unlimited government**, there are no limits on a ruler's power. Power in an authoritarian government is concentrated in the hands of a single leader or group. A **totalitarian government** is authoritarian rule at its most extreme. Totalitarian governments exercise control over all aspects of society—the government, economy, and even people's beliefs and actions. In these societies, citizens have no way to change the government. Examples of totalitarian governments include China under Mao Zedong and North Korea under Kim Jong-un.

In unlimited governments, the rights of citizens are rarely recognized or protected, and citizens may not be able to take part in government or

Underline the two forms of representative democracies most common today.

What two things do limited governments balance?

List two examples of totalitarian governments.

Lesson 2, continued

openly express their views. Rulers often use force to put down opposition movements. They ignore or change constitutions or laws intended to restrict their power.

Shortly after World War II, the Chinese government created an authoritarian Communist system, imprisoning or killing those who spoke out against its policies. Although plans for industrial development were instituted, widespread food shortages led to the deaths of tens of millions by the early 1960s.

A gradual retreat from many of these early policies began in the late 1970s, but there were limits to what officials would allow. In 1989 the government violently crushed a peaceful pro-democracy student demonstration in China's capital, Beijing. This became known as the Tiananmen Square Massacre.

China's government today is balancing authoritarian rule, economic growth, and slow political reform.

What was the name given to the 1989 pro-democracy demonstration in Beijing?

HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES

People today believe that everyone has human rights, or rights that all people deserve. These rights include equality, justice, political rights, and social and economic rights. Human rights abuses are most common in countries that are not free or are only partially free. These abuses include torture, slavery, and murder. Abuses in democratic countries often occur as a result of inaction.

The United Nations (UN) is an international organization committed to guaranteeing human rights for all people. The United States recognizes that respect for human rights promotes peace and deters aggression.

What are some examples of human rights abuses?

Hornes

Name 7th grade SS Class Choice #2 Date 4/27-5/1

Lesson 2, continued

CHALLENGE ACTIVITY

~~Critical Thinking: Compare and Contrast~~ Write a paragraph that compares and contrasts limited and unlimited governments.

common good	constitution	democracy
direct democracy	unlimited government	representative democracy
totalitarian government		

DIRECTIONS On the line provided before each statement, write T if a statement is true and F if a statement is false. If the statement is false, write a term from the word bank that would make the statement correct on the line after each sentence.

- _____ 1. Korea under Kim Jong-un is an example of a direct democracy.

- _____ 2. Democracy is a form of government in which one person or a few people hold power.

- _____ 3. A government in which the state has control over all aspects of society is called a totalitarian government.

- _____ 4. In unlimited governments, people elect leaders and rule by majorities.

- _____ 5. A constitution enforces the legal limits of a government's power.

- _____ 6. A constitutional monarchy is an example of a totalitarian government.

- _____ 7. The welfare of a whole community is known as the common good.
