

# Highland Oaks Middle School

Winter Packet 2017

Grade 7

For the 7<sup>th</sup> grade students, here is the winter packet information to be completed by Monday, January 8, 2018 worth two grades in reading, language arts, and mathematics. Other subject areas may give extra credit if these assignments are completed:

**Reading/Language Arts: Please complete i-Ready Reading Assignments as follows:**

- o Students who are at grade level: 90 minutes total (45 minutes per week)
- o Students who are one grade below: 120 minutes total (60 minutes per week)
- o Students who are two or more grades below: 150 minutes total (75 minutes per week)

**\*\*\*To get an "A" you must pass with a 70% or higher with the total amount of minutes completed (time on task)**

**Mathematics: Please complete i-Ready Mathematics Assignments as follows:**

- o Students who are at grade level: 90 minutes total (45 minutes per week)
- o Students who are one grade below: 120 minutes total (60 minutes per week)
- o Students who are two or more grades below: 150 minutes total (75 minutes per week)

**\*\*\*To get an "A" you must pass with a 70% or higher with the total amount of minutes completed (time on task)**

**\*\*\*\*Complete attached Civics Assignment which is due to your Civics teacher on 01/08/18**

**\*\*\*\*Students who take Algebra or Physical Science will have assignments to complete by 01/08/18 by their respective teachers.**

Name:-----

Period: \_\_ Date: -----

**Civics Topic Area: Federal Government**

**Directions:**

Login to Civics360.

Select benchmark: SS.7.C.3.8 and 3.9 **Structure, Powers, and Processes of Federal Government**

Watch the 4 videos and read the 4 benchmark clarifications. Then follow the instructions and answer the questions below.

**Reading: The Processes of the Three Branches of Government**

**Benchmark Clarification 1:** Students will examine the processes of the legislative (e.g., how a bill becomes a law, appointment confirmation, committee selection), executive (e.g., executive order, veto, appointments), and judicial (e.g., judicial review, court order, writ of certiorari, summary judgment) branches of government.

Reading Task	Response
What ideas are presented in the reading?	
What is the central idea of the reading?	
Select two words or phrases that support the central idea.	
How might this reading connect to your own experience or something you have seen, read, or learned before?	
Summarize the processes of ONE of the branches of government you read about, in your own words.	

## Reading: Comparing Local, State, and Federal Lawmakers

**Benchmark Clarification 2:** Students will compare local, state, and federal lawmakers (city/county commissioners/council members; state legislators [representatives and senators]; and U.S. congressmen/congresswomen [representatives and senators]).

Reading Task	Response
What ideas are presented in the reading?	
What is the central idea of the reading?	
Select two words or phrases that support the central idea.	
How might this reading connect to your own experience or something you have seen, read, or learned?	
How are lawmakers the same and different at the local, state, and federal level?	<p>Lawmakers are same at the local, state, and federal level because they:</p>          <p>Lawmakers are different at the local, state, and federal level because they:</p>

## Reading: Ordinances, Statutes, and Acts

**Benchmark Clarification 3:** Students will distinguish among ordinances, statutes, and acts on the local, state, and federal levels.

Reading Task	Response
What ideas are presented in the reading?	
What is the central idea of the reading?	
Select two words or phrases that support the central idea.	
How might this reading connect to your own experience or something you have seen, read, or learned before?	
Explain the difference between ordinances, statutes and acts.	Ordinances, statutes, and acts differ in that:

## Reading: Lawmaking Process in Local, State, and Federal Government

**Benchmark Clarification 4:** Students will compare and contrast the lawmaking process at the local, state, and federal levels.

Reading Task	Response
What ideas are presented in the reading?	
What is the central idea of the reading?	
Select two words or phrases that support the central idea.	
How might this reading connect to your own experience or something you have seen, read, or learned?	
Which lawmaking process you studied do you think has the most impact on your daily life, and why?	The lawmaking process I studied that has the most impact of my daily life is the lawmaking done at the ----- level. It has the most impact on me because:

# Video: Legislative Branch: Structure and Lawmaking

## Video Viewing Guide

<b>Video</b>	<b>Specific Evidence from the Video</b>	<b>Complete Sentence</b>
Where are the structure and power of the legislative branch described?		
According to the Constitution, what are the two houses of Congress?		
What are elected members of the House of Representatives called?		
What are elected members of the Senate called?		
What term is used to describe both Senators and Representatives?		
What is the main job of Congress?		
Describe the lawmaking process as you have learned it so far.		
Add to your description of the lawmaking process. What comes next?		

# Video: Legislative Branch: Committees and Appointments

## Video Viewing Guide

<b>Video</b>	<b>Specific Evidence from the Video</b>	<b>Complete Sentence</b>
What is the role of committees in the lawmaking process?		
What are standing committees?		
What are conference committees?		
What are special committees?		
What is the role of the Senate in Presidential Appointments?		

**Video: Executive Branch**

Video Viewing Guide

<b>Video</b>	<b>Specific Evidence from the Video</b>	<b>Complete Sentence</b>
Where we will find information about the Executive Branch?		
What is the structure of the Executive Branch?		
According to the Constitution, what is the main job of the Executive Branch?		
What is an executive order?		
What options does Congress have if they don't like a president's executive order?		



<p>What are the 3 options a president has concerning a bill sent to him by Congress?</p>		
<p>What role does the president play in the lawmaking process?</p>		
<p>What are some of the government positions appointed by the President?</p>		
<p>Which house of Congress has the responsibility of approving appointments?</p>		
<p>What are three powers of the President discussed in this video?</p>		
<p>What are two ways that the power of the president can be checked by Congress?</p>		

**Video: Judicial Branch**

Video Viewing Guide

<b>Video</b>	<b>Specific Evidence from the Video</b>	<b>Complete Sentence</b>
Where we will find information about the Judicial Branch?		
What is meant by 'original jurisdiction'?		
What is meant by 'appellate jurisdiction'?		
What is a writ of certiorari?		
Why is Marbury vs. Madison (1803) an important case?		

What is judicial review?		
How is judicial review a check on the legislative and judicial branches?		
What is a court order?		
What is a summary judgment?		
Why might a judge issue a summary judgment?		

SS.7.C.3.8: Analyze the structure, functions, and processes of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches. E.O.C. Exam Benchmark  
SS.7.C.3.9: Illustrate the law making process at the local, state, and federal levels. End of Course Exam Benchmark

### SS.7.C.3.8

Analyze the structure, functions, and processes of the legislative, executive and judicial branches.

#### Also Assesses

SS. 7.C.3.9 - Illustrate the lawmaking process at the local, state, and federal levels.

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**SS.7.C.3.8 Benchmark Clarification 1:** Students will examine the processes of the legislative, executive and judicial branches of government.

The United States government is made up of three separate branches: the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. Each branch is organized very differently, has different jobs and responsibilities, and has its own unique set of powers.

### The Legislative Branch

The legislative branch includes the **House of Representatives** and the **Senate**. Together they are the lawmaking body of the United States called **Congress**. Article I of the Constitution discusses the powers and organization of Congress. The main job of **Congressmen/Congresswomen** is to make laws.

At the federal level, the process of how a **bill** becomes a law can be difficult. Each bill begins as an idea. An idea for a law can come from **U.S. Representatives, Senators, the president,** or even ordinary **citizens**.

An idea for a law is called a **bill**. Bills can be proposed in either chamber (house) of Congress (the House of Representatives or the Senate). Depending on which chamber of Congress proposes the bill, it will be sent to the appropriate **committee** that deals with the topic of the bill. That committee will do research on the bill. There are many committees in Congress, and every member of Congress serves on one or more committees.

After the committee does its research and discusses the bill, the committee decides if the bill should move to the next step in becoming a law. If the committee agrees to move the bill ahead, the bill moves to the full chamber of Congress where the bill was first introduced (either the House of Representatives or the Senate) so that it can be debated and then voted on. If that chamber of Congress votes for the bill (for example, the U.S. House of Representatives), the bill then moves to the other chamber of Congress (for example, the U.S. Senate) for more debate and discussion. Finally, the other chamber of Congress will vote on the bill. If members of that chamber vote for the bill, the president will then be asked to sign the bill and make it become a law.

If there are more than 10 days left in the congressional session, the president may take one of three actions: 1) The president may choose to sign the bill into law, 2) the president may choose to **veto** (reject) the bill, or 3) the president may choose to take no action on the bill. A bill becomes law if the president takes no action on the bill and there are at least 10 days left in the congressional session. When the president takes no action with fewer than 10 days left in the congressional session, this is called a pocket veto.

### The Executive Branch

The second branch of the United States government is the executive branch. The executive branch includes the President and Vice President. The main job of the executive branch is to enforce the laws. Article II of the Constitution discusses the powers of the president.

If the president does not agree with a particular bill that Congress has passed, the Constitution gives the president the power to veto the bill. This is an important part of the system of **checks and balances** to make sure that no branch of government has too much power over the others.

If a bill does become law, the president as chief executive of the nation must make sure that laws passed by Congress are enforced.

The president also has the power to issue **executive orders**, which are decisions that have the force of law. For example, an executive order signed by President Franklin Roosevelt in 1942 allowed the **forced internment** of U.S. citizens of Japanese descent during **World War II**. Executive orders do not have to be approved by Congress, although the **U.S. Supreme Court** may find them to be **unconstitutional** and strike them down. This is another example of checks and balances.

The president has the power to nominate (choose) people to serve in different government positions. These are known as **presidential appointments**. Examples of presidential appointments include the president's **cabinet**, U.S. Supreme Court **justices**, and **ambassadors** to different countries. As a part of the checks and balances system, the Senate must approve presidential appointments. This is a check on the president's power to nominate people who may not be qualified for a certain position or who may have problems that would keep them from being effective in their position.

### **The Judicial Branch**

The third branch is the judicial branch. The judicial branch includes the Supreme Court, **federal courts**, and **state courts**. Article III of the Constitution outlines the U.S. court structure.

The U.S. Supreme Court is the highest court in the nation. In most cases, the Supreme Court has **appellate jurisdiction**, which means it has the power to review cases that have already been decided in lower courts. Sometimes the U.S. Supreme court has **original jurisdiction**, which means the Court has the power to hear a case first. For example, cases involving disagreements between two states would be first heard by the U.S. Supreme Court.

There are thousands of requests for appeals to be heard by the Supreme Court each year. Fewer than 100 are likely to be accepted. Once the Supreme Court reviews an appeal, the Court decides whether or not to hear the case. The Court will issue a **writ of certiorari** if the Court decides to accept the case on appeal.

Because most cases that are accepted by the Supreme Court on appeal deal with constitutional questions, the Supreme Court uses its power of **judicial review**. Judicial review means that the Supreme Court can decide whether or not a law is constitutional. This power was not originally written into the US Constitution. Instead, the Supreme Court interpreted the Constitution to mean that it does have this power in the **Marbury v. Madison** case (see SS.7.C.3.12).

Courts use different processes to conduct their work. For example, courts issue **court orders**, which are documents requiring that someone do or not do something. Sometimes, the two opponents in a case may try to speed up the court process by requesting a **summary judgment**. A summary judgment is decided on the basis of evidence given to the court and keeps the case from going to trial.

**ambassador** - a person sent as the chief representative of his or her own government to another country

**appellate jurisdiction** - the power to hear appeals of cases that have been tried in lower courts

**bill** - a proposal for a law

**cabinet** - people appointed by the president to head executive departments of government and act as official advisers to the president

**checks and balances** - a principle of the federal government, according to the U.S. Constitution, that allows each branch of government to limit the power of the other branches

**citizen** - a legal member of a state and/or country

**committee** - a group of House or Senate (or both) members that discusses and debates proposed bills; they may also discuss issues of interest to the country

**Congress** - the national legislative body of the U.S., consisting of the Senate, or upper house, and the House of Representatives, or lower house

**Congressman/Congresswoman** - a member of the U.S. Congress, typically used to address members of the U.S. House of Representatives

**court order** - a formal statement from a court that orders someone to do or stop doing something

**executive branch** - the branch of government that enforces the laws made by the legislative branch

**executive order** - an order that comes from the U.S. President or a government agency and must be obeyed like a law

**federal courts** - courts that decide on cases involving interpretations of the Constitution and laws passed by Congress; the U.S. Supreme Court is the highest court in the land and is at the top of the federal court system

**forced internment** - the confinement of a group of people, especially during a war

**judicial branch** - the branch of government that interprets the laws made by the legislative branch

**judicial review** - the power of the judicial branch to review the actions of the executive and legislative branches and determine whether or not they are unconstitutional (this includes laws passed by Congress); the U.S. Supreme Court case *Marbury v. Madison* established this power

**justice** - the title given to judges of the U.S. Supreme Court

**legislative branch** - the branch of government that creates laws

**Marbury v. Madison** - U.S. Supreme Court case that established judicial review

**original jurisdiction** - the power of a court to be the first to hear a case on a specific topic

**president** - the head of the executive branch

**presidential appointments** - the power of the U.S. President to choose members of his or her cabinet, ambassadors to other nations, and other officials in his or her administration

**state courts** - courts that deal with issues of law relating to those matters that the U.S. Constitution did not give to the federal government and are included in a state's constitution

**summary judgment** - a judgment decided by a trial court without the case going to trial; a summary judgment is an attempt to stop a case from going to trial

**unconstitutional** - not in agreement with the U.S. Constitution

**U.S. House of Representatives** - the lower house of the U.S. Congress

**U.S. Representative** - a member of the U.S. House of Representatives; representatives are elected in districts throughout each state

**U.S. Senate** - the upper house of the U.S. Congress

**U.S. Senator** - a member of the U.S. Senate elected to represent an entire state, there are two senators per state

**U.S. Supreme Court** - the highest court of the United States; it sits at the top of the federal court system

**veto** - a decision by an executive authority such as a president or governor to reject a law passed by the legislative branch

**World War II** - a war that began in 1937 in Asia, in 1939 in Europe, and in 1941 in the U.S.; it lasted until 1945 and involved most of the world's countries

**writ of certiorari** - the procedure to see if the U.S. Supreme Court will hear a case; a writ of certiorari is issued when a higher level court agrees to hear an appeal of a lower court's decision



**SS.7.C.3.8**

Analyze the structure, functions, and processes of the legislative, executive and judicial branches.

**Also Assesses**

SS. 7.C.3.9 - Illustrate the lawmaking process at the local, state, and federal levels.

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SS. 7.C.3.8 **Benchmark Clarification 2** Students will compare local, state, and federal lawmakers.

The U.S. **federal system (federalism)** allows the national and state governments to share powers and responsibilities. Lawmaking is a power that is shared at each level of government - local, state, and federal.

At the local level, depending on how the local government is organized, lawmakers could be called **city commissioners, city council** members, **county commissioners, or mayors**. The number of commissioners and/or council members depends on how the city or county government is organized. These local government officials pass **ordinances** that govern the people who live in villages, towns, cities, and counties.

Florida state government is organized like the federal government. There is a state house of representatives and a state senate made up of **state representatives** and **state senators**. They are all called **state legislators**. State representatives are elected for two-year terms, and state senators are elected for four-year terms. State legislators create state laws (**statutes**) that govern the people who live in the state.

At the federal level, each state has a certain number of U.S. Representatives based on the state's population. Each state also has two U.S. Senators. **U.S. Representatives** serve two-year terms and have no term limits. **U.S. Senators** serve six-year terms and have no term limits. Together, U.S. Representatives and U.S. Senators make up the Congress. Congress enacts federal laws, called **acts**, which govern the people of the entire nation.

**act** - legislation that has passed both houses of Congress, has been signed into law by the president or passed despite his veto, and therefore becomes a law

**city commissioner/council member** - a member of the governing body of a city

**county commissioner** - a member of the governing body of a county

**federalism** - a system of government in which power is divided and shared between national, state, and local government

**mayor** - the head of government for a city or town

**ordinance** - a law passed by a city or county that affects local affairs such as traffic, noise, and animal control

**state legislator** - a member of the Florida House of Representatives (state representative) or Florida Senate (state senator)

**state representative** - a member of the lower house of a state legislature (Florida House of Representatives)

**state senator** - a member of the upper house of a state legislature (Florida Senate)

**statute** - a law passed at the state level

**U.S. Representative** - a member of the U.S House of Representatives; representatives are elected in districts throughout each state

**U.S. Senator** - a member of the U.S. Senate elected to represent an entire state, there are two senators per state

**SS.7.C.3.8**

Analyze the structure, functions, and processes of the legislative, executive and judicial branches.

**Also Assesses**

**SS.7.C.3.9** - Illustrate the lawmaking process at the local, state, and federal levels.

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**SS.7.C.3.8 Benchmark Clarification 3:** Students will distinguish among ordinances, statutes and acts on the local, state and federal levels.

Local governments pass laws that govern the people living in their villages, towns, cities, or counties. Local laws are called **ordinances**.

State governments pass laws that govern the people living in the state. State laws are called **statutes**.

The federal government passes laws that govern the entire nation. Federal laws are called **acts**.

**act** - legislation that has passed both houses of Congress, has been signed into law by the president or passed over his veto, and therefore becomes a law

**ordinance** - a law passed by a city or county affecting local affairs such as traffic, noise, and animal control

**statute** - a law passed at the state level



### SS.7.C.3.8

Analyze the structure, functions, and processes of the legislative, executive and judicial branches.

#### Also Assesses

**SS. 7.C.3.9** - Illustrate the lawmaking process at the local, state, and federal levels.

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**SS.7.C.3.8 Benchmark Clarification 4:** Students will compare and contrast the lawmaking process at the local, state, and federal levels.

### Lawmaking at the Local Level

It is the job of local governments to make communities better places to live. To do this job, local lawmakers have the power to pass ordinances. **Ordinances** are laws that govern a local community. Ordinances must not conflict with state laws, called **statutes**, or with federal laws, called **acts**. Local law enforcement groups (like the police force or sheriff's department) are in charge of enforcing both ordinances and state statutes.

### Lawmaking at the State Level

An idea for a law can come from **state legislators**, the **governor**, or even ordinary **citizens**. The process for a bill becoming a law can be as difficult as it is at the federal level.

An idea for a law that is proposed in the state legislature is called a bill. Bills can be proposed in either the **Florida House of Representatives** or the **Florida Senate**. The Florida House or Senate **committee** that the bill is assigned to does research on the bill. There are many different committees that have specific issues they deal with. Every state legislator serves on one or more committees.

After the committee completes its research and discusses the bill, the committee decides if the bill should move forward. If the committee goes ahead with the bill, the bill moves to the full chamber of the legislature where the bill was first introduced (the Florida House or Senate). The members of that chamber debate and vote. If that chamber votes for the bill (for example, the Florida House of Representatives), it then moves to the other legislative chamber (for example, the Florida Senate) for more debate and discussion. Finally, the other legislative chamber will vote on the bill. If members of that chamber vote for the bill, the governor will then be asked to sign the bill into law.

If the Florida process of how a bill becomes a law sounds familiar, that is because it is almost identical to the way a bill becomes a law at the federal level. The state legislature has various committees like Congress does. Also like Congress, the state legislature committees study bills, hold hearings, and revise bills if necessary. Finally, just as in the federal government, both legislative chambers (the Florida House of Representatives and the Senate) must approve a bill, and the governor must sign it before it becomes law.

### Lawmaking at the Federal Level

At the federal level, an idea for a law can come from **U.S. Representatives**, **Senators**, the **President**, or even ordinary citizens.

An idea for a law is called a **bill**. Bills can be proposed in either chamber (house) of **Congress** (the **U.S. House of Representatives** or the **U.S. Senate**). Depending on which chamber of Congress proposes the bill, it will be sent to the appropriate committee that deals with the topic

of the bill. That committee will do research on the bill. There are many committees in Congress, and every member of Congress serves on one or more committees.

After the committee does its research and discusses the bill, the committee decides if the bill should move to the next step of becoming a law. If the committee agrees to move the bill ahead, the bill moves to the full chamber of Congress where the bill was first introduced (either the U.S. House of Representatives or the U.S. Senate) so that it can be debated and then voted on. If that chamber of Congress votes for the bill (for example, the U.S. House of Representatives), the bill then moves to the other chamber of Congress (for example, the U.S. Senate) for more debate and discussion. Finally, the other chamber of Congress will vote on the bill. If members of that chamber vote for the bill, the president will then be asked to sign the bill and make it become a law.

If there are more than 10 days left in the congressional session, the president may take one of three actions: 1) The president may choose to sign the bill into law, 2) the president may choose to **veto** (reject) the bill, or 3) the president may choose to take no action on the bill. A bill becomes law if the president takes no action on the bill and there are at least 10 days left in the congressional session. When the president takes no action with fewer than 10 days left in the congressional session, this is called a pocket veto.

**act** - legislation that has passed both houses of Congress, has been signed into law by the president or passed over his veto, and therefore becomes a law

**bill** - a proposal for a law

**citizen** - a legal member of a state and/or country

**committee** - a group of House or Senate (or both) members that discusses and debates proposed bills; they may also discuss issues of interest to the country

**Congress** - the national legislative body of the U.S., made up of the Senate, or upper house, and the House of Representatives, or lower house

**Florida House of Representatives** - the lower house of the Florida legislature

**Florida Senate** - the upper house of the Florida legislature

**governor** - the head of a state government

**ordinance** - a law passed by a city or county affecting local affairs such as traffic, noise, and animal control

**president** - the head of the executive branch

**state legislator** - a member of the Florida House of Representatives (state representative) or Florida Senate (state senator)

**statute** - a law passed at the state level

**U.S. House of Representatives** - the lower house of the U.S. Congress

**U.S. Representative** - a member of the U.S. House of Representatives; representatives are elected in districts throughout each state

**U.S. Senate** - the upper house of the U.S. Congress

**U.S. Senator** - a member of the U.S. Senate elected to represent an entire state, there are two senators per state

**veto** - to a decision by an executive authority such as a president or governor to reject a proposed law or statute