



Emergent

Lesson



Emergent

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Chapter 1



The First Scare

Chapter 1: The First Scare

Many years ago the people who lived where we live today experienced what they viewed as a very serious scare...

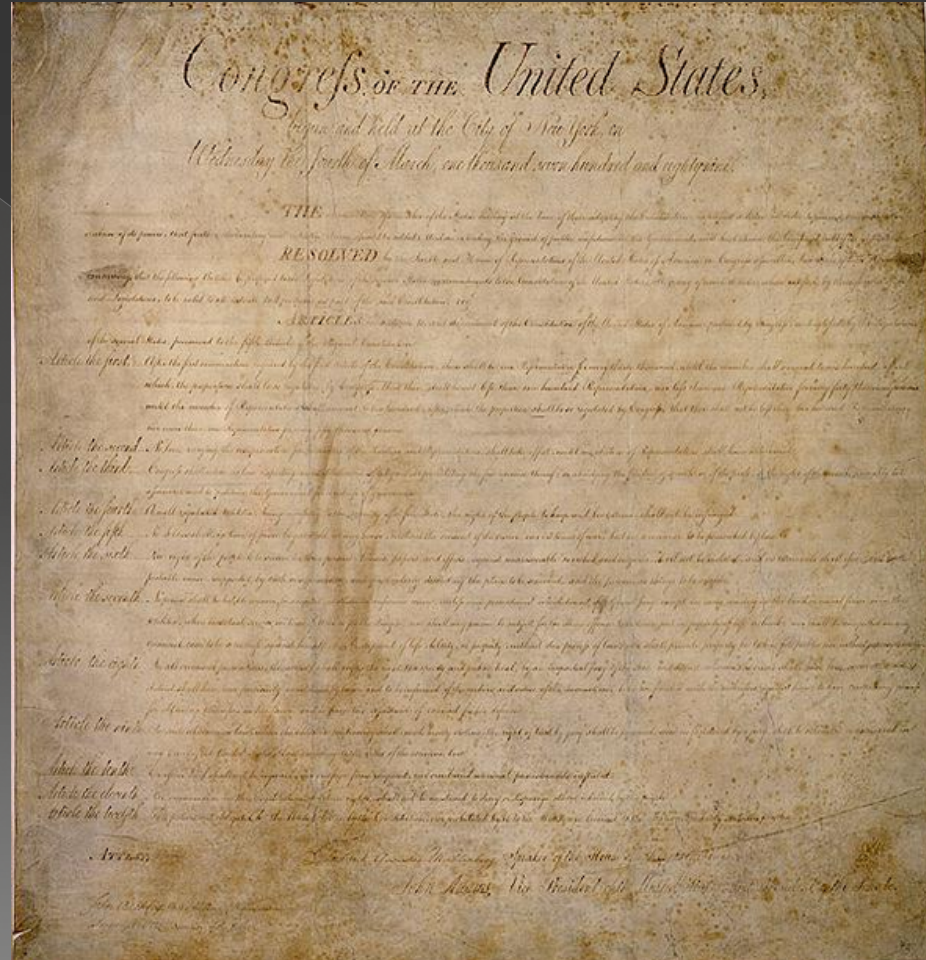


The Bill of Rights

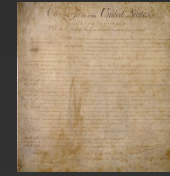
The first 10
Amendments
[or changes]



to the United
States
Constitution.



Amendment 1



Original Wording

- Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Student Friendly Wording

- Government cannot...
 - > ...try to get you to support a religion, or
 - > ...stop you from being a part of a religion that you choose, or
 - > ...keep you from expressing or publishing your ideas (like in a newspaper or a book). And Congress cannot
 - > ...stop you from meeting peacefully for a demonstration to ask the government to change something.

Amendment 2



Original Wording

- A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Student Friendly Wording

- Congress can't stop people from buying and owning weapons so that they can defend the country.

Amendment 3



Original Wording

- No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Student Friendly Wording

- The government cannot force people to keep soldiers in their houses, except if a war breaks out, and even then only if Congress has passes a special law to allow it.

Amendment 4



Original Wording

- The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Student Friendly Wording

- Government cannot search you or your private property (e.g. your house, papers) unless they can convince a judge that they have a reasonable amount of evidence linking you to a crime.
- In most situations, the search cannot take place unless the judge gives the officer a search warrant.

Amendment 5



Original Wording

- No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Student Friendly Wording

- Government cannot...
 - > ...put you on trial for a serious crime without a special jury concluding that there is enough evidence to justify a trial.
 - > ...try you again for the exact same crime if one jury has already found you to be not guilty;
 - > ...force you to testify against yourself if you have been accused of a crime.
 - > ...take away your life, freedom, or property in an unfair manner.
 - > ...take your private property unless the government pays you fairly for it.

Amendment 6



Student Friendly Wording

Original Wording

- In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed; which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

- People who are accused of committing crimes in the United States...
 - > must be tried within a reasonable amount of time so that they are not sitting in jail for a long time without ever having been found guilty.
 - > have a right to a trial that is open to the public so that they can make sure that the trial is fair.
 - > have the right to have a jury (not the government) decide whether they are guilty or not.
 - > have the right to know what crime or crimes they are accused of.
 - > have a right to see, hear, and challenge the people who are witnesses against them.
 - > have the right to have the government help them get witnesses who may help defend them,
 - > have the right to a lawyer who understands the law and can defend them effectively.

Amendment 7



Original Wording

- In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise reexamined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of common law.

Student Friendly Wording

- People who are not accused of crimes but are being sued also have the right to a trial by jury if the amount involved in the dispute is high (used to be \$20 but much higher now).

Amendment 8



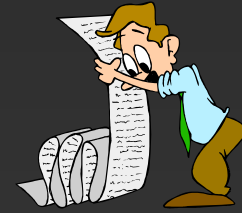
Original Wording

- Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Student Friendly Wording

- The government cannot make a person pay a ridiculous amount of money as a punishment (fines) or to get out of jail until their trial comes up (bail).

Amendment 9



Original Wording

- The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Student Friendly Wording

- The Bill of Rights lists what people considered to be our most important rights.
- This amendment emphasizes that you may have other rights as well.

Amendment 10



Original Wording

- The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Student Friendly Wording

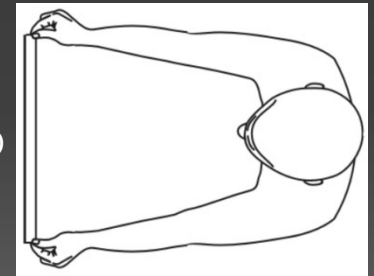
- Powers not granted to the national government belong to the states.

“Scope” of our Rights:

How far do our rights extend? There are limits!



Rights



Chapter 2



The “Zero Memorandum”

We Interrupt this Class



Dangerous Plot Uncovered!

Secret Committee Against Rights for Everyone (S.C.A.R.E.)



Executive
Zero

The "Zero Memorandum"



Executive
Zero

S.C.A.R.E.

Memorandum

Status: Highly Classified

To: S.C.A.R.E. Inner Circle
CC: Head of Government Enforcement Agency
From: Executive "Zero" Secret Committee (governing) Rights for Everyone (S.C.A.R.E.)
Re: Concerns over Excess Freedom

Please treat this document with utmost secrecy and destroy after reading. Our time has come. Our experiments have shown what we know all along. The people are largely unaware of their rights. We can ignore them for our own advantage, and they will do nothing.

The following policies are to go into effect immediately but quietly:

1. The police and military are to arrest anyone gathering in groups of 4 or more.
2. Individuals or groups who criticize the government or its leaders are to be arrested and held for an indefinite period of time.
3. Seize all weapons from those who are not members of the government's police or military.
4. Authorize the police to arrest anyone who they suspect might challenge government policies.
5. The police are hereby authorized to search the homes of anyone who appears to be resisting the policies listed in this memo.
6. Station one soldier in the homes of those who appear to be opposed to our policies. Homeowners are required to provide bedding and food.
7. Put any suspect who refuses to answer questions asked by police, soldiers or S.C.A.R.E. officers in jail indefinitely.
8. No person arrested for opposing these policies shall be put on trial for at least 2 years.
9. Those found guilty of opposing S.C.A.R.E. policies are to be whipped in public to serve as an example.
10. Judges appointed by S.C.A.R.E. are authorized to decide the guilt or innocence of those on trial.
11. Those found not guilty of violating S.C.A.R.E. policies may be put on trial additional times if there is a possibility that he or she may be found guilty at a later trial.
12. Only newspapers approved by S.C.A.R.E. may write articles about S.C.A.R.E. or its activities.
13. Individuals accused of violating S.C.A.R.E. policies will be put on trial in a courtroom no closer than 300 miles from the place where their crimes were committed.
14. Individuals under arrest & in jail are responsible for getting their own witnesses for trial.
15. Those attempting to get others to sign petitions against S.C.A.R.E. are to be fined no less than \$15,000.
16. Seize the homes of those resisting these policies so that they can be used to house our police.
17. All schools are to remain open year round to keep our nation's youth busy and discourage resistance.

Emergent



Emergent Factio



- ◉ **Contego Faction** – is most interested in defense...defending the nation from enemies both inside, and outside, of the country.
- ◉ **Justitia Faction** – is most interested in justice...making sure that those who are accused of crimes are treated fairly.
- ◉ **Libertas Faction** – is most interested in freedom...protecting your fellow citizens' freedoms.
- ◉ **Substantia Faction** – is most interested in property...protecting your fellow citizens' private property.

Emergent Factions



Libertas
freedom.



Emergent Factions



Libertas
freedom.



Contego
defense.

Emergent Factions



Libertas
freedom.



Contego
defense.



Justicia
justice.

Emergent Factions



Libertas
freedom.



Contego
defense.



Justicia
justice.



Substantia
property.

Chapter 3



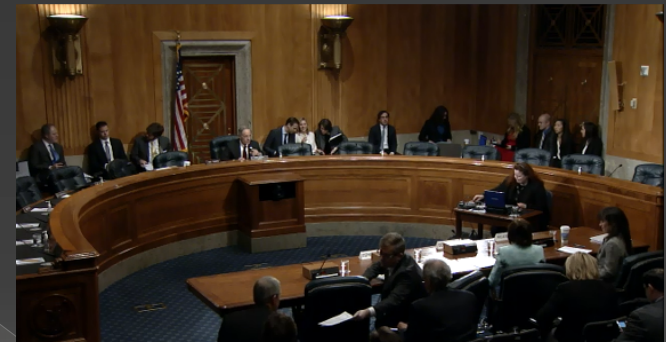
The Factions take Actions!

Factions Take Actions

- S.C.A.R.E. is a covert group inside the executive branch of our government. No one knows how many people are involved or how high up their activities go.
- Some members of Congress – our legislative branch – have gotten wind of S.C.A.R.E. and they know that the responsibilities of the legislative branch in which they work include investigating national threats and checking the actions of the executive and judicial branches. So, Congress has formed a Special Committee on Individual Rights and has scheduled a committee hearing to investigate S.C.A.R.E. and its alleged plot. Emergent factions have been subpoenaed to testify.

Your Assignment

- **Prepare a presentation** to a Special Committee of Congress investigating S.C.A.R.E. and the executive branch. Focus your presentations on the following questions:
 - > What do you know about S.C.A.R.E. and how do you know it?
 - > What specifically is SCARE doing that is against the laws of this country? The committee wants to know specific policies and which specific rights S.C.A.R.E. is threatening.
 - > What should Congress do?



Time Limit: 3 minutes.

Chapter 4



S.C.A.R.E.
Strikes Back!

S.C.A.R.E. Strikes Back!



Transcript [excerpts]

Executive Branch Testimony Before the Senate Special Committee on Individual Rights
Subject: The Zero Memorandum

Representative of Executive Branch: It is our understanding that an extremely radical group called Emergent and its four factions are spreading misinformation about the work of the Executive Branch. We would like to thank the Committee for giving us this time to clear things up and suggest that the work of Emergent must be stopped because they really do not understand the Bill of Rights and how dangerous they really are.

Senator: OK, please get to the point.

Representative of Executive Branch: I will. The most important point we want to make today is that the Bill of Rights is the real threat to our country, not some group in the Executive Branch that is looking out for the people's interests. What Emergent is not telling you is that the first ten amendments create real opportunities to damage our way of life. For this reason, groups like SCARE are trying to correct the mistakes made by those who wrote the Bill of Rights.

Senator: Are you serious? Are you really suggesting that the Bill of Rights is bad for this country? That's a first! How? Give us some examples. And they better be good.

Representative of Executive Branch: We offer the following as examples of how the rights listed under the Bill of Rights are problems:

1. The ~~Libertas~~ faction demands free speech. The First Amendment grants people the right to free speech. **Should people be allowed to say really bad things about our President? Why?** If this is a right and people keep saying bad things, the people will stop respecting the President and he or she will lose all respect and authority.
2. The ~~Contego~~ faction says that it wants to protect Americans from our enemies. The Second Amendment gives people, including our enemies, the right to bear arms. **Does everyone have the right to own and carry weapons? Why?**
3. The ~~Justicia~~ faction is obsessed with treating people who are accused of crimes fairly. **Should every person accused of committing very serious crime like murder or terrorism be guaranteed a trial, a jury, a lawyer etc. that our tax dollars have to pay for? Why?**
4. ~~Substantia~~ argues that the 5th Amendment states that people's property cannot be taken away without compensation. ~~Slavocracy~~ used to consider slaves to be their property. **Do we now have to compensate the relatives of former ~~slavocracy~~ because their "property" was taken away?**

The big question here is – how far do these rights listed in the Bill of Rights go?

Response Task for the Factions

(see Resource #5)

Directions: S.C.A.R.E. argues that the Emergent factions really do not understand either the Bill of Rights or the dangers that they represent. The Special Committee on Individual Rights has asked for your responses in writing.

Work cooperatively with those in your factions to develop written responses to the following questions. Put your answers in writing so that they can be submitted to the Special Committee for review.

Note that each faction has been asked to address 1-2 questions based on your expertise on the Bill of Rights. You only have to write responses for the questions listed under your faction's name.

Libertas Faction's Assignment [Amendment 1]



The first Amendment states that people have a right to free speech. Should people be allowed to say really bad things about our President? Why? If this is a right and people keep saying bad things, the people will stop respecting the President and he or she will lose all respect and authority.

Contego Faction's Assignment [Amendment 2]



The first Amendment states that people have a right to "bear arms." Does everyone have the right to own and carry weapons? Even our enemies or other dangerous people? Why?

Justicia Faction's Assignment [Amendments 6 & 7]



Amendments 6 & 7 describe rights of people accused of committing crimes. Should our government have to use our tax dollars to provide every person accused of committing very serious crime like murder or terrorism with a trial, a jury, a lawyer, witnesses etc.? Why?

Substantia Faction's Assignment [Amendments 5]



Amendment 5 states that a person's property cannot be taken away without "just compensation." The Slaveowners used to consider slaves to be their property. Do we now have to compensate the relatives of former slaveowners because their "property" was taken away? Do we have to pay armed robbers for their guns if police officers take them away? Why?

Chapter 5



A Victory for Freedom

This Just in!

Special Committee Reaches its Decision



For Immediate Release:

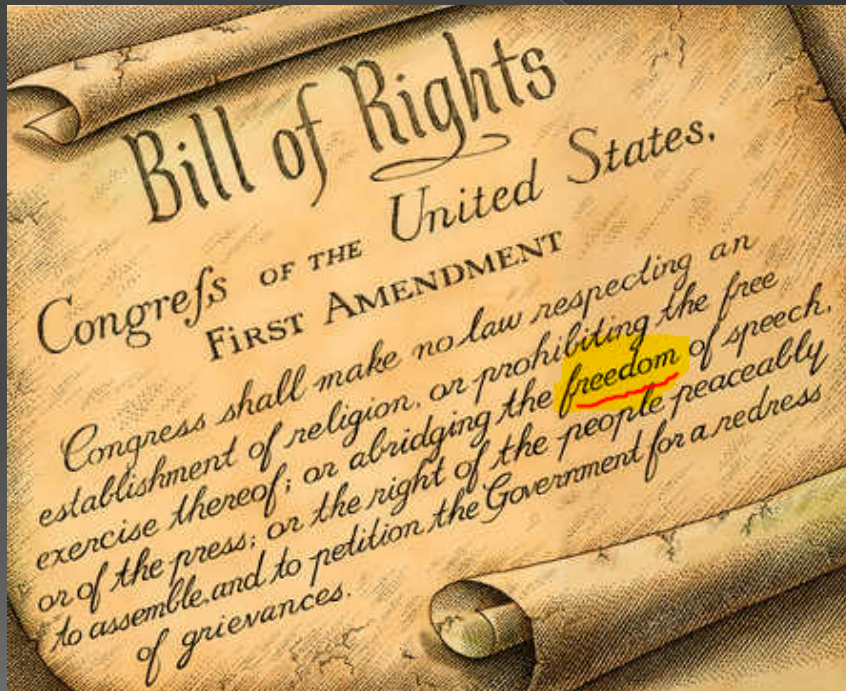
The Special Committee on Individual Rights has reviewed and weighed the information presented by S.C.A.R.E. and the Emergent factions and now calls for the immediate end to S.C.A.R.E. and its policies. Furthermore, we call for the immediate resignations of Executive Zero and members of S.C.A.R.E.

The Committee expresses its deepest gratitude to those of you who have taken time to understand and defend the Bill of Rights. In doing so, you have helped preserve the freedoms that this country enjoys.

Epilogue



Crack the Code! (if you can)



- 1 – 20.
- 2 – 24.
- 3 – 8.
- 4 – 8.
- 5 – 39.
- 6 – 5.
- 7 – 46.
- 8 – 13.
- 9 – 8.
- 10 – 19 [p]20.

Can you crack the code that is written into the Bill of Rights?