



Lessons and Activities

Grade 3 (Spanish)

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Management Guide
Grade 3

iCIVICS Readers



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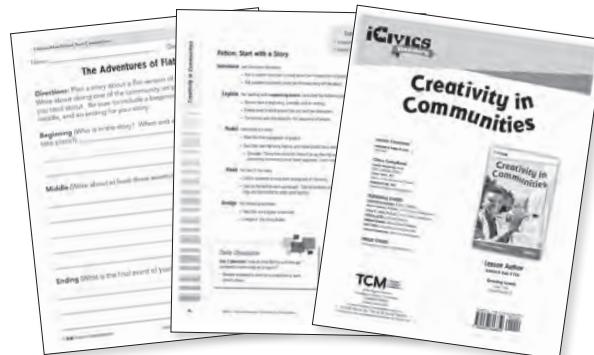
Kit Components

6 copies of 10 books

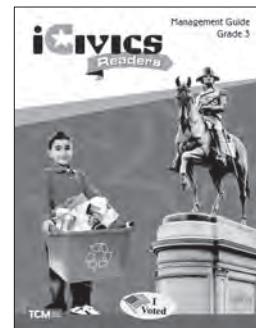


Full-color readers integrate civics with fiction and nonfiction.

Lesson Plans



Management Guide



Lesson plans include targeted instruction, essential questions, and numerous opportunities for civic discourse.

Management Guide provides program information and research-based teaching ideas.

Game Card Decks



Collaboration and continued civic discourse are encouraged through game play.

Digital Resources



Ebooks, videos, and audio recordings increase student engagement and enhance instruction.

About the Readers

iCivics Readers features hybrid readers, which contain both fiction and nonfiction on the same topic. An embedded fictional story in each nonfiction reader grabs students' interest, helps them make concrete connections, and launches them into learning about key civics topics.



Clear text features guide students into and out of the fiction and nonfiction.

Think and Talk graphics encourage students to discuss the text.



Presidents take office in the January after they have been elected. They give an important speech. They tell the country what they want to do as president. But one person can't change things alone. So, the president will need help. Many times, people from the campaign committee go with the president to the White House. They get to keep working to make the country strong.

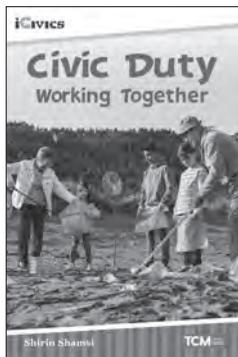
Two-Term Limit
Voters choose presidents every four years. If the president has done a good job, voters may elect the president to serve another four years. This is called a second **term**. No president can serve more than two terms.

Sidebars and meaningful photographs enhance informational text for students.

About the Readers (cont.)

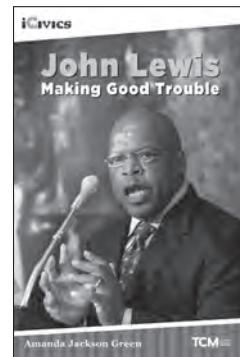
Book Summaries

These summaries are for your easy reference. Use the summaries to decide which books match the content you would like to cover, and employ the summaries as tools to begin group discussions about the books with students.



Civic Duty: Working Together

Everyone has a civic duty. It is a responsibility of all people in a community. Some people have taken that responsibility above and beyond and changed the lives of millions. Learn how you can be like these civic leaders and work together to change the world.



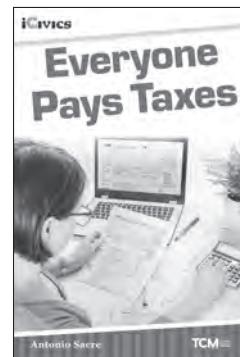
John Lewis: Making Good Trouble

John Lewis was born into hardship. He used the challenges in his young life to drive his passion for change. He led the way toward a more just future. And his passion for civic rights inspired countless others to join the fight with him.



Clean Air to Share

Every human, plant, and animal relies on clean air. But keeping air clean can be hard work. It has to be a global effort. Learn what small things people can do to make a worldwide impact.



Everyone Pays Taxes

Taxes are money the government collects from people to pay for things everybody uses. Taxes pay for roads, hospitals, schools, and libraries. Who pays taxes? Everyone pays taxes!



Creativity in Communities

All around the country, people are working to make their communities better. They are gardening, painting, writing, and more. And they are doing it together! Learn more about how people find ways to be creative in their communities.



What Is Media?

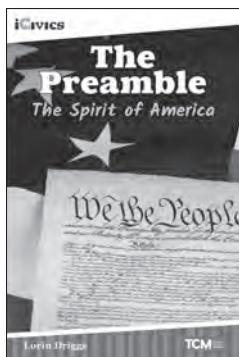
The media is a great tool to learn about all sorts of things. There are newspapers, magazines, online sources, and more. But not everything you read or hear is true. Learn how to be a truth detective and tell facts from opinions!



Will You Sign My Petition?

The United States is known as the “land of the free.” Americans can share their thoughts and ideas freely. That includes the right to petition. Every day, people petition for change in their communities. They hope the changes will make the world a better place to live.

Note: This title includes a supporting video.



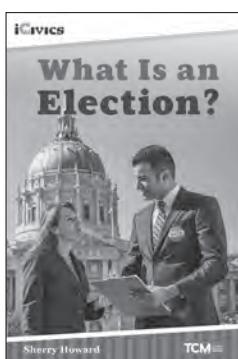
The Preamble: The Spirit of America

In 1787, the course of U.S. history changed forever. The nation’s leaders met to outline how the young nation would run. They called their work the Constitution. It starts with the Preamble. The first three words of the Preamble capture what mattered most to the writers: “We the People....” **Note:** This title includes a supporting video.



American Indian Leaders Today

American Indian traditions are a rich, important part of American culture. Preserving tradition and culture is not always easy. Great leaders work to keep the important parts of history alive. They help to maintain fairness. And they lead communities into a bright and just future.



What Is an Election?

In the United States, government leaders are elected. The nation’s highest leader is the president. Every four years, voters choose who the next president will be. But the road to the White House begins long before Election Day and involves lots of people. Learn more about the complex process of electing government leaders.

About the Readers (cont.)

Reading Levels

Teacher Created Materials takes great care to maintain the integrity of authentic nonfiction texts while leveling the texts to make them accessible for students. In this way, our content-area readers provide rich and robust nonfiction-reading experiences from which students can learn and be ready for the complexity of college- and career-level reading.

To preserve the authenticity of these nonfiction-reading experiences, it is crucial to maintain important academic and content vocabulary. To support leveled instruction, new and challenging terms are used repeatedly and defined in text to promote understanding and retention. **Note:** The Guided Reading levels are affected by the hybrid text (nonfiction and fiction) in the books, which alters overall readability according to Guided Reading standards.

Title of the Book	Lexile® Level	*Guided Reading	DRA Equivalent	Early Intervention
<i>Civic Duty: Working Together</i>	650L	S	38	27
<i>Clean Air to Share</i>	680L	S	38	27
<i>Creativity in Communities</i>	650L	Q	38	27
<i>Everyone Pays Taxes</i>	640L	T	40	27
<i>John Lewis: Making Good Trouble</i>	570L	U	40	27
<i>The Preamble: The Spirit of America</i>	550L	S	34	25
<i>American Indian Leaders Today</i>	660L	U	40	27
<i>What Is an Election?</i>	610L	R	34	25
<i>What Is Media?</i>	640L	V	40	27
<i>Will You Sign My Petition?</i>	560L	Q	34	25

Note: Reading levels vary from program to program and do not correlate exactly.

*These titles have been officially leveled using the F&P Text Level Gradient™ Leveling System.

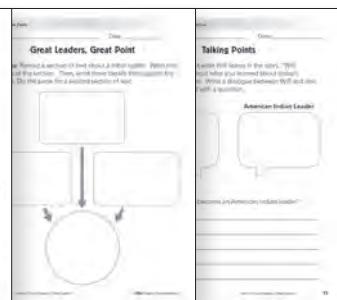
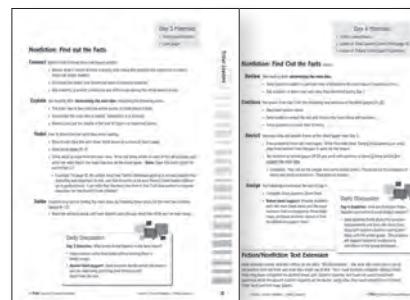
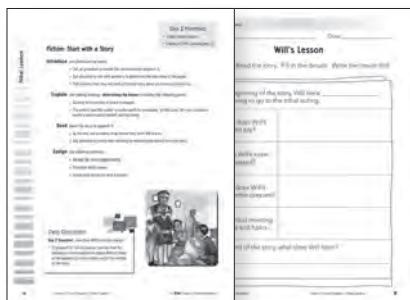
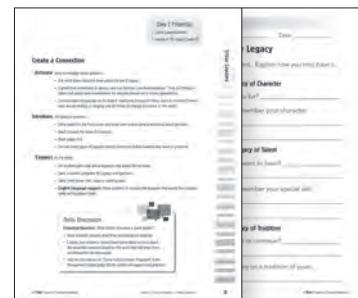
Lesson Plans

Each five-day lesson sequence is organized in a consistent format for ease of use.



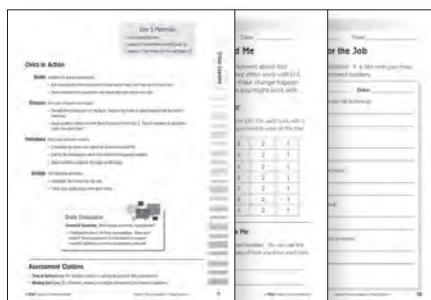
The overview page highlights standards-based learning objectives, the essential question of the lesson, English language development strategies, and a suggested timeline for the lesson.

Day 1: Students create content- and literacy-based connections, activate and build background knowledge, and build bridges to the learning objectives in interactive ways. Students and teachers can refer back to Day 1 tasks during the rest of the lesson. **Note:** Daily discussions begin on Day 1 with suggested civic discourse mini-lessons to guide dialogue between students. See pages 50–54 of this guide for more information about these helpful activities.



Day 2: Students engage with the topic by reading the fictional story and completing literacy activities.

Days 3 and 4: Students deepen their understandings of the topic by reading the nonfiction and completing reading and writing activities. A fictional/nonfictional text extension activity helps students create concrete connections between fiction and nonfiction.



Day 5: Students apply what they have learned by completing the Civics in Action activity. This activity guides students to plan and implement ways of taking action in their lives.

Lesson Plans (cont.)

The clean and concise lesson plan format in *iCivics Readers* ensures that all teacher instructions are teacher friendly and easy to implement. The lesson plans allow teachers to successfully meet their students' needs:

- Quickly glance at lesson plans, read the major steps, and get a quick overview of the lesson.
- Easily find where you are in the lesson while teaching.
- Make notes on the lesson before, during, and after teaching to help support your unique teaching styles and needs.

Daily materials are listed to simplify lesson preparation.

Day 4 Materials

- What Is Media? books
- copies of *Media Cause and Effect* (page 10)
- copies of *Yol's Media* (page 11)

Nonfiction: Find Out the Facts (cont.)

Review Use the reading strategy—describing cause-effect connections.

- Ask students to explain what a cause-effect relationship is to partners.
- Have students share with their partners the cause-effect relationship they identified during Day 3.

Explain that students will now decide if their cause-effect relationship is between two sentences or two paragraphs.

- Have students reread the sections of text connected to the cause-effect relationships on their sticky notes.
- Tell student pairs to decide if the cause-effect relationships connect ideas between two sentences or between two different paragraphs.

Read aloud pages 20–29 as students follow along.

- Stop at the end of each section and have students identify one or more cause-effect relationship.
- Tell students to determine if the ideas are connected between sentences within one paragraph or between two different paragraphs.

Assign the following activities:

- Talk with a partner to share one idea from the book (*cause*) that led to something happening (*effect*). Then, explain how these ideas help answer the essential question: *How reliable is the media?*
- Complete *Media Cause and Effect*.
- Below-level support:** Guide students to choose between only two effects for each cause listed.

Daily Discussion

Day 4 Question: What are the advantages and disadvantages of the First Amendment?

- Have students share their thinking in small groups.
- Encourage students to ask each group member questions after they share their thinking.

Fiction/Nonfiction Text Extension

Have students connect ideas in the story to real-world media using *Yol's Media*. Tell students to first reread the fictional story with partners and then discuss and answer the questions on the activity sheet together.

122339—iCivics Readers—What Is Media? © TCM | Teacher Created Materials

Differentiation options are provided throughout the lesson.

Opportunities for student reflection and reading assessment options are provided at the end of each lesson.

Skill-focused daily discussions explicitly support the development of speaking and listening skills and augment civic discourse.

Assessments

Assessments guide instructional decisions and improve student learning. *iCivics Readers* offers balanced assessment opportunities. The assessments require students to demonstrate critical thinking, respond to text-dependent questions, and apply learning to real-world action civics.

Quizzes

Each lesson plan includes a quiz with multiple-choice questions and a short-answer question. These summative assessments provide opportunities for teachers to formally monitor students' summative progress in reading comprehension, writing, and mastery of social studies content. An answer key to each quiz is provided on page 16 of the corresponding lesson plan.

<input type="checkbox"/> Civic Duty Working Together	<input type="checkbox"/> Done
Civic Duty Working Together Quiz	
Directions: Read each question. Fill in the bubble for the best answer. Then, answer the last question.	
<p>1 How does Al drive civic responsibility? (a) He arrives to school on time. (b) He doesn't want to help. (c) He helps Mr. Green get out of the street. (d) He completes his school's tasks soon.</p>	
<p>2 What consequence might Al have if he doesn't help? (a) He might get kicked off the track team. (b) He might go unnoticed. (c) He might be ignored by Mr. Green. (d) He might get sent to the principal's office.</p>	
<p>3 What does civic responsibility mean to you?</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	

Civics in Action

Each lesson plan culminates with an engaging, collaborative Civics in Action activity. These activities act as project-based learning opportunities. Students reflect on an essential question each week and then apply their learning to a real-world issue, citizenship responsibility, and/or democratic process related to the topic. Students then reflect on what they have learned in writing.

Progress Monitoring

There are key points throughout each lesson when valuable formative evaluations can be made. These evaluations can be made during group, partnered, or individual activities. The Daily Discussion in the lesson plans and Think and Talk graphics in the readers offer additional opportunities to monitor student progress.

First Name _____	Last Name _____
In the News	
<p>Directions: Write an article for the opinion section of your school newspaper. Explain why your candidate should be elected. Will your candidate help the environment? Will your candidate help those in need? speech will help. Then, draw a picture of the candidate.</p> <hr/>	

<p>What did you learn?</p> <p>Name: _____ Date: _____</p> <p>Time to Reflect</p> <p>Directions: Write about what you have learned.</p> <p>1. Why are elections important to democracy?</p> <hr/> <hr/> <p>2. What did candidates need to think about if they ran for election?</p> <hr/> <hr/> <p>3. How do answers contribute to a candidate's campaign?</p> <hr/> <hr/> <p>4. What do voters need to know about candidates before they go to the polls?</p> <hr/> <hr/>	
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Blended Learning

Using Technology to Improve Literacy

The digital resources provided with *iCivics Readers* offer greater accessibility opportunities that go beyond print resources through the use of images, audio recordings, videos, and ebooks. These resources enhance student learning in a variety of instructional settings, support English language acquisition, and further content and literacy learning.

Instructional Settings for Digital Pathways

Whole Class

Whole-class instruction is best applied when introducing texts or for teaching during content-area instructional time. In this setting, every student engages with the same text at the same time. Projecting ebooks or lesson plan activities creates a large canvas for shared literacy and civics experiences.



Small Group

With small-group instruction, students access ebooks and digital activity sheets in more hands-on settings. This limits transition times and fosters engagement. By using built-in digital tools, teachers can help students focus on improving specific skills in language, fluency, and content-area knowledge.



Independent Practice

Students use the digital tools to navigate the ebooks independently. The interactive features can be used to increase rigor and support students in extending their own knowledge. Videos and audio recordings allow students to approach texts through diverse media.

Blended Learning (cont.)

Videos

Even before Schoolhouse Rock!® was teaching children how to multiply between Saturday morning cartoons, educators knew the value of incorporating images, videos, and songs into their teaching. Studies show that students retain information better when multimedia components are included in instruction (Mayer and Johnson 2008). Students today are accustomed to visual learning environments and gathering information from screens.



The multimedia components included in *iCivics Readers* give students an introduction to civics, government, civic engagement, communities, and taking action. They will inspire students to want to learn more about being global citizens and encourage them to use their voices to be heard. The need for civic education is significant, and incorporating fun, engaging methods of delivery for this instruction helps to ensure students will retain the information.

Meet the Experts

Experts from iCivics answer questions such as: What is civics? How can people get involved in their communities? What does it look like to be civic minded? Why is it important that people in our society think about things in different ways? and What is the meaning of global citizenship? Hearing directly from civics experts will have an impact on students and help them realize the importance of this topic.

- Use these videos to help reinforce concepts introduced in the Civics in Action activities.
- Review these videos while discussing with students the importance of civic education.
(Also reference the Ask the Experts section on pages 19–21 in this book.)

Book Highlight Videos

These videos are aligned with a couple different themes in *iCivics Readers* to provide an additional layer of content for students. Each video has its own engaging format making the videos a fun way to connect with the civics content and inspiring students to make their own videos. The videos can be accessed through the Digital Resources or by using the QR codes in the books and lesson plans.

- The **Making Changes Together** videos highlight key topics and ideas from the books. A variety of grade-appropriate visual styles helps to engage students.
- The **Words to Remember** text-based videos incorporate engaging thematic content. Students will be able to visualize the words that exemplify civic ideals.
- Use the videos to introduce the books they're associated with.
- Have students create their own book-based videos after watching these videos as examples.



Songs

Songs are another way to engage students when introducing complex topics. Researchers found positive correlations between music and its effect on attention and learning in classrooms (Geist and Geist 2012). Educational music and videos allow teachers to present information in ways students will respond to and remember. Songs play over and over in students' heads and can really make an impact on them.

"Civics in Action" Theme Song

The *iCivics Readers* theme song, "Civics in Action," gives students an introduction to civic engagement, government, communities, and taking action. The chorus of the song is included as part of all the videos to tie the series together and make it very familiar to students. The full song as well as the chorus alone are provided with and without vocals so you can use them in a variety of ways.

- Play the full theme song to motivate and engage students.
- Play the song and sing along with students using the lyrics provided in the Digital Resources.
- Have students make videos to illustrate the meaning of the chorus of the song.
- Encourage students to write their own verses to add to the song and provide time for them to perform.

Songs of America

Included in the Digital Resources are some patriotic songs so you and students can listen to and sing along with these familiar tunes. Tracks with and without the lyrics are provided when possible to allow you flexibility in how you use the songs with your students. Copies of the lyrics of the songs are also provided in the Digital Resources for your easy reference.

- Play the songs and discuss what the lyrics meant long ago and today.
- Ask students where they have heard the songs before.
- Have students write their own modern lyrics to update the songs.

Additional Digital Resources

The Digital Resources also includes additional files to support your use of this resource. See page 64 for more information.

- read-along ebooks
- PDF ebooks
- audio recordings of the books
- lesson plan PDFs
- student reproducibles
- links to online videos connected to civics
- primary source images to support content in the books

El Preámbulo

El espíritu de Estados Unidos



Lorin Driggs

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1787

La guerra con Inglaterra había terminado. Estados Unidos de América era una nación libre. Pero pronto el país comenzó a tener problemas. El gobierno era débil. Tenía muy poco dinero. La gente no era feliz. Había que hacer algo. De lo contrario, la nueva nación fracasaría.

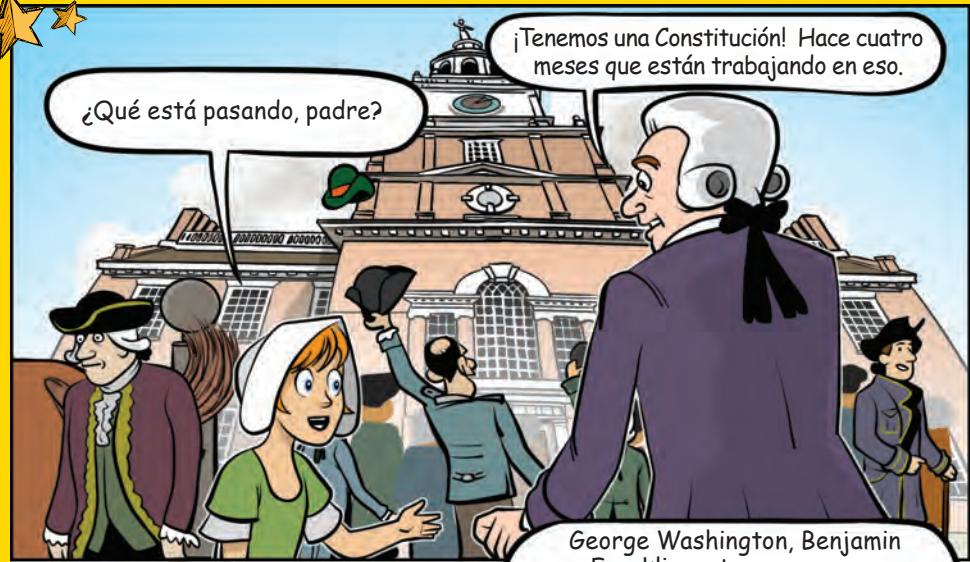
En mayo de 1787, George Washington viajó a Filadelfia, Pensilvania. Otros líderes se reunieron allí con él. Su trabajo era arreglar lo que no funcionaba. El futuro de la nación estaba en sus manos.

Se reunieron durante cuatro meses. Hablaron. Redactaron. Debatieron. Volvieron a redactar. Finalmente, se pusieron de acuerdo.



Un gran día para Filadelfia



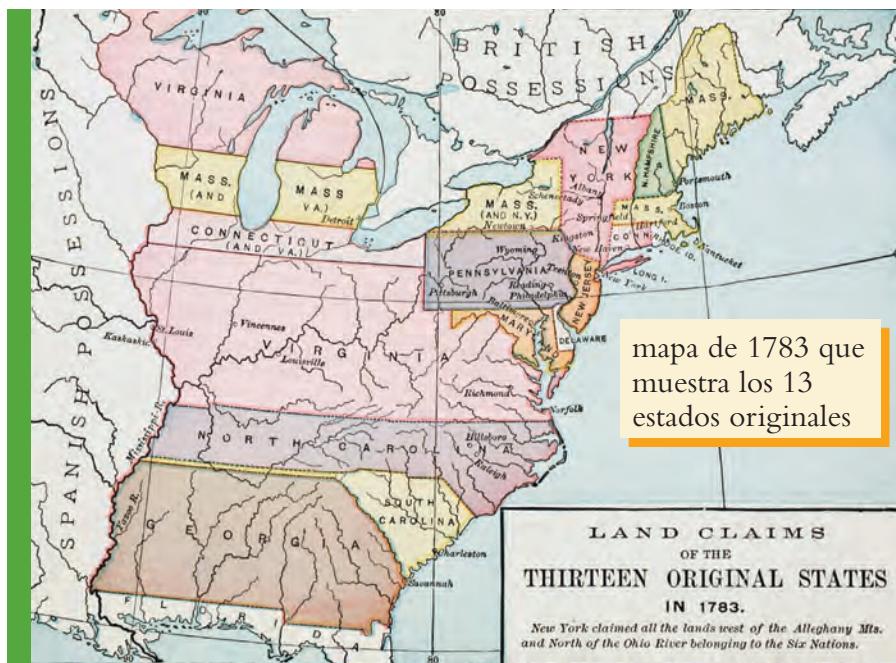


Vuelve
al texto de
no ficción

Palabras que guían

“Nosotros, el Pueblo de los Estados Unidos...”

Hoy en día hay 50 estados en Estados Unidos. En 1787, solo había 13. Doce de esos estados enviaron personas para que ayudaran a redactar la **Constitución**. Sí, esos escritores querían lo mejor para sus estados. Pero sobre todo querían lo mejor para el pueblo de Estados Unidos. Si no hacían un buen trabajo, todo el pueblo sufriría.



mapa de 1783 que muestra los 13 estados originales

Hoy en día llamamos “artífices” a los autores de la Constitución. Ellos crearon el **marco** para nuestro gobierno. Todas las leyes de Estados Unidos están basadas en ese marco. Allí dice qué significa ser **ciudadano**.

El **Preámbulo** es una introducción. Nos da pistas acerca de qué trata la Constitución. Nos muestra qué pensaban los artífices que era lo más importante.

El día que Franklin lloró

Benjamin Franklin fue la persona de más edad en firmar la Constitución. Tenía 81 años. No estaba bien de salud y necesitó ayuda para firmar. Por sus mejillas corrieron lágrimas de alegría mientras escribía su nombre.

Piensa y habla

¿Por qué lloró Ben Franklin?
¿Por qué otras razones lloramos, además de la tristeza?





Estados Unidos de América es un conjunto de estados que trabajan como un todo. El objetivo de esa unión es ayudar a todas las personas. Un mismo gobierno une a todos los estados. Ese gobierno se llama gobierno **federal**.

En 1787, los estados no parecían estar muy unidos. El dinero era un gran problema. Cada estado podía crear su propia moneda. Y el gobierno federal no podía recaudar **impuestos**. No podía pagar un ejército. No podía pagarle al presidente. No podía pagarles a otros trabajadores. No podía hacer mucho.

moneda específica de distintos estados en el siglo XVIII



George Washington fue presidente de 1789 a 1797.



A Estados Unidos le estaba yendo mal. La Constitución salvó al país. Logró mantener el gobierno federal. El gobierno federal crea la moneda del país. Recauda impuestos para pagar todo tipo de proyectos y servicios y, también, para pagarles a sus trabajadores.

¿Qué pueden hacer los estados? ¿Qué puede hacer el gobierno federal? ¿Qué derechos tienen las personas? La Constitución tiene las respuestas. Hace que la unión sea más fuerte.

El gasto, ayer y hoy

En 1792, el gobierno de Estados Unidos gastó poco más de \$5 millones (que serían unos \$136 millones en la actualidad). En 2020, gastó \$6.5 billones.

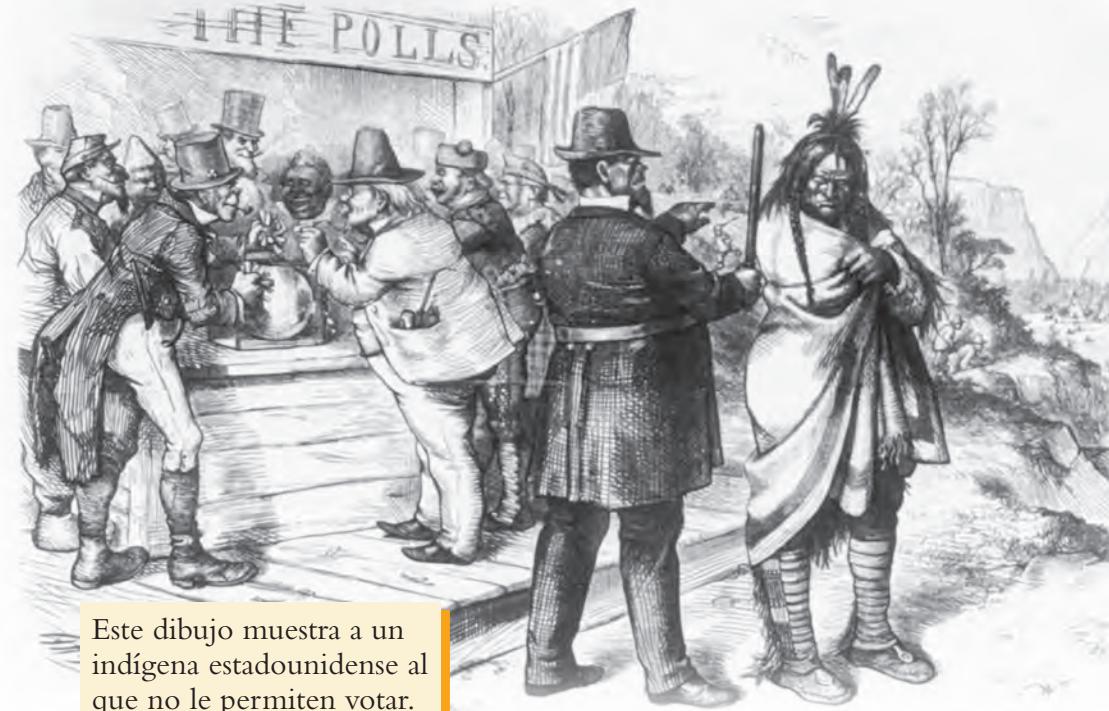




Los artífices de la Constitución pensaron mucho en la **justicia**. La justicia significa que todos son iguales ante la ley. Los estadounidenses no recibían un trato justo por parte de Inglaterra. Por eso lucharon para ser libres.

La Constitución toma con mucha seriedad el tema de la justicia. Tiene reglas sobre qué es legal y qué no. Explica cómo funcionan los **tribunales**. Enumera los derechos de los ciudadanos. Por ejemplo, los ciudadanos tienen derecho a decir lo que piensan. Eso se llama libertad de expresión. Los ciudadanos tienen derecho a practicar la religión que quieran. Y tienen derecho a no practicar ninguna religión. Eso se llama libertad de culto.

Estas personas usan su derecho a la libre expresión.



Este dibujo muestra a un indígena estadounidense al que no le permiten votar.

La Constitución dice que las leyes nacionales deben tener el mismo significado en todos los estados. Deben ser justas para todos los ciudadanos. No importa qué trabajo tengan. No importa dónde vivan. No importa cuánto dinero ganen. La justicia es para todos.

Los excluidos

El Preámbulo no habló de justicia para las personas esclavizadas ni para los indígenas. Ellos no tenían los mismos derechos que el resto. Uno de esos derechos era el voto. Hace mucho tiempo, en la mayoría de los estados solo podían votar los hombres blancos que tuvieran tierras. Ninguna mujer podía votar.

Los artífices de la Constitución querían asegurarse de que ninguna persona ni ningún sector del gobierno tuviera demasiado poder. Eso también era parte de ser justos.

La Constitución dividió al gobierno en tres partes. A esas partes se les llama *poderes*. Los tres poderes tienen distintas funciones, pero están en equilibrio. Ningún poder es más importante que el otro. Tienen que trabajar juntos. Uno de los poderes crea las leyes. Ese es el **Congreso**. Cada estado envía sus representantes al Congreso. Otro de los poderes se asegura de que las leyes se cumplan. El presidente está a cargo de ese poder. El tercer poder decide qué significan las leyes. Ese es el sistema de tribunales. Incluso hoy en día, las nuevas leyes no pueden ir en contra de la Constitución.

Legislativo
(Crea las leyes).



Ejecutivo
(Hace cumplir las leyes).



Judicial
(Interpreta las leyes).



¿Qué decir?

Uno de los temas que tuvo que resolver el nuevo **Senado** de Estados Unidos fue cómo llamar al presidente. Algunos sugirieron llamarlo “su Alteza Electa” e “Ilustre y Excelentísimo Presidente”. Ambos títulos avergonzaron al presidente Washington. Entonces, el Senado optó por “Sr. presidente”. Cuando se elija a una mujer, se le llamará “Sra. presidenta”.

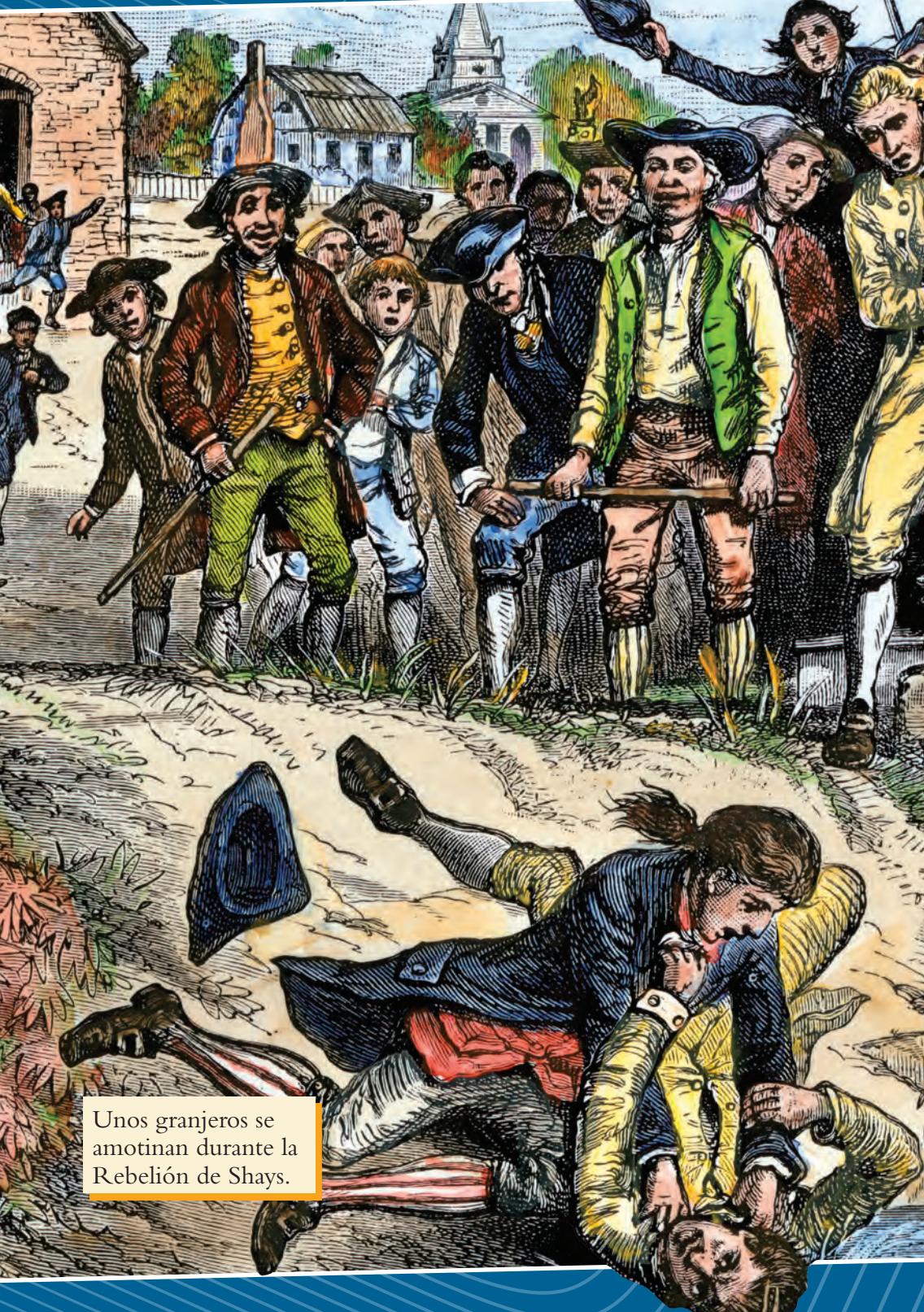
“afirmar la Tranquilidad interior...”

En 1787, Estados Unidos estaba en apuros. La guerra había sido costosa. Las personas tenían deudas. Luchaban por sobrevivir. Los granjeros tenían problemas. Muchos habían pedido dinero prestado para cultivar más alimentos durante la guerra. Tenían que devolverlo. La mayoría no podía pagar lo que debía. Varios perdieron sus tierras. Algunos fueron a prisión por sus deudas. Hubo **motines** y otros hechos de violencia. El débil gobierno no tenía poder para actuar. Los artífices de la Constitución querían que esos problemas pudieran resolverse.

La Constitución cambió la situación. El gobierno pudo pagar los costos de la guerra. Tuvo el poder que necesitaba para controlar los motines y la violencia en los estados. La tranquilidad **interior** que se menciona arriba significa paz en casa. La Constitución logró que eso fuera posible.

Piensa y habla

En la imagen de la página 19.
¿se muestra tranquilidad interior? Explícalo.



“proveer la defensa común...”

Los artífices de la Constitución también debatieron sobre la mejor forma de proteger a la nueva nación. ¿Qué pasaría si la atacaba otro país? Estados Unidos no tenía ejército. El gobierno federal estaba indefenso. No tenía dinero para comprar armas. Tampoco podía pagarles a los soldados ni comprarles uniformes. El dinero no era el único problema. Las reglas no dejaban en claro quién debía defender la nación. Hasta ese momento, cada estado se ocupaba de su propia defensa.

Los artífices de la Constitución tenían que encontrar la manera de proteger a toda la nación. Entonces, pusieron al presidente al mando de las fuerzas armadas. Ese cargo se llamó “comandante en jefe”. Pero los artífices no querían que el presidente tuviera demasiado poder. Por lo tanto, escribieron que el Congreso debía compartir ese poder. Indicaron que solamente el Congreso podía declarar la guerra.



El presidente Franklin Roosevelt firma una declaración de guerra enviada por el Congreso.



miembros de las fuerzas armadas

“promover el Bienestar general...”

¿Qué debe hacer el gobierno por su pueblo? ¿Cómo debe cuidarlo? Los artífices de la Constitución pensaron en esos temas. Usaron las palabras “bienestar general” en el Preámbulo. Eso quiere decir la salud, la comodidad y la felicidad de las personas.

Las personas necesitan aire puro y agua limpia.

Necesitan caminos y puentes seguros. Necesitan leyes que las protejan y las traten de manera justa. Necesitan un gobierno que trabaje para todos. Esos son solo algunos ejemplos. El gobierno puede hacer esas cosas porque puede aprobar leyes. Puede gastar dinero para que las cosas se hagan. Tiene dinero para gastar porque puede recaudar impuestos. Esas funciones aparecen en la Constitución.



“y asegurar para nosotros mismos y para nuestros Descendientes los Beneficios de la Libertad, estatuyimos y sancionamos esta Constitución para los Estados Unidos de América”.

La **libertad** fue uno de los principales motivos por los que la gente vino a lo que hoy es Estados Unidos. Más tarde, esas personas pelearon una guerra para liberarse del dominio inglés. Los artífices de la Constitución pensaron mucho en lo que significaría la libertad para la nueva nación.

La Constitución tiene más de 230 años. Sus artífices no podrían haberse imaginado el mundo de hoy. Pero el sistema de gobierno que diseñaron sigue usándose. Funciona para el mundo como lo conocemos hoy. Estados Unidos sigue siendo una nación de leyes.

Los estadounidenses siguen siendo libres.



Cuando alguien no cumple con las leyes de la Constitución, es posible que tenga que presentarse ante un tribunal.

Las personas y los países cambian. La Constitución fue una guía en el pasado. Es una guía ahora y lo será también en el futuro. Siempre y cuando el pueblo siga la Constitución, Estados Unidos sobrevivirá. Siempre y cuando se respete la Constitución, los estadounidenses seguirán siendo libres.

A la vista

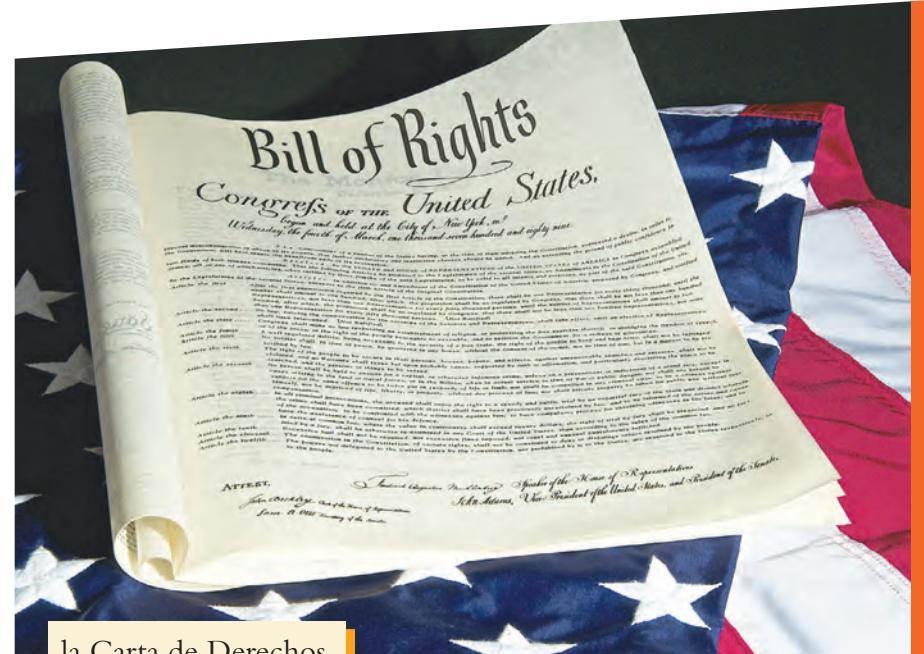
Cualquier persona puede ver la Constitución original. Está en Washington D. C. Es la constitución más antigua que haya sido redactada por un gobierno importante.



Cambiar la Constitución

La Constitución original era corta: solo tenía cuatro páginas. Estaba escrita a mano. Ahora es mucho más larga. ¿Por qué? Sus artífices fueron muy inteligentes. Pensaron en el futuro. Incluyeron una forma de cambiar la Constitución.

Cambiar la Constitución no es fácil. Puede llevar mucho tiempo. Primero, el Congreso debe aprobar el cambio. Luego, tres cuartos de los estados tienen que votar para aprobarlo. Hay 50 estados en la actualidad. Eso quiere decir que 38 estados deben estar de acuerdo con el cambio.



la Carta de Derechos

Los cambios a la Constitución se llaman **enmiendas**.

Hasta el momento, ha habido 27 enmiendas. Las primeras 10 enmiendas se agregaron en 1791. Aparecen en una sección llamada Carta de Derechos.



Una mujer vota para presidente en 1920.

Libertad y derechos

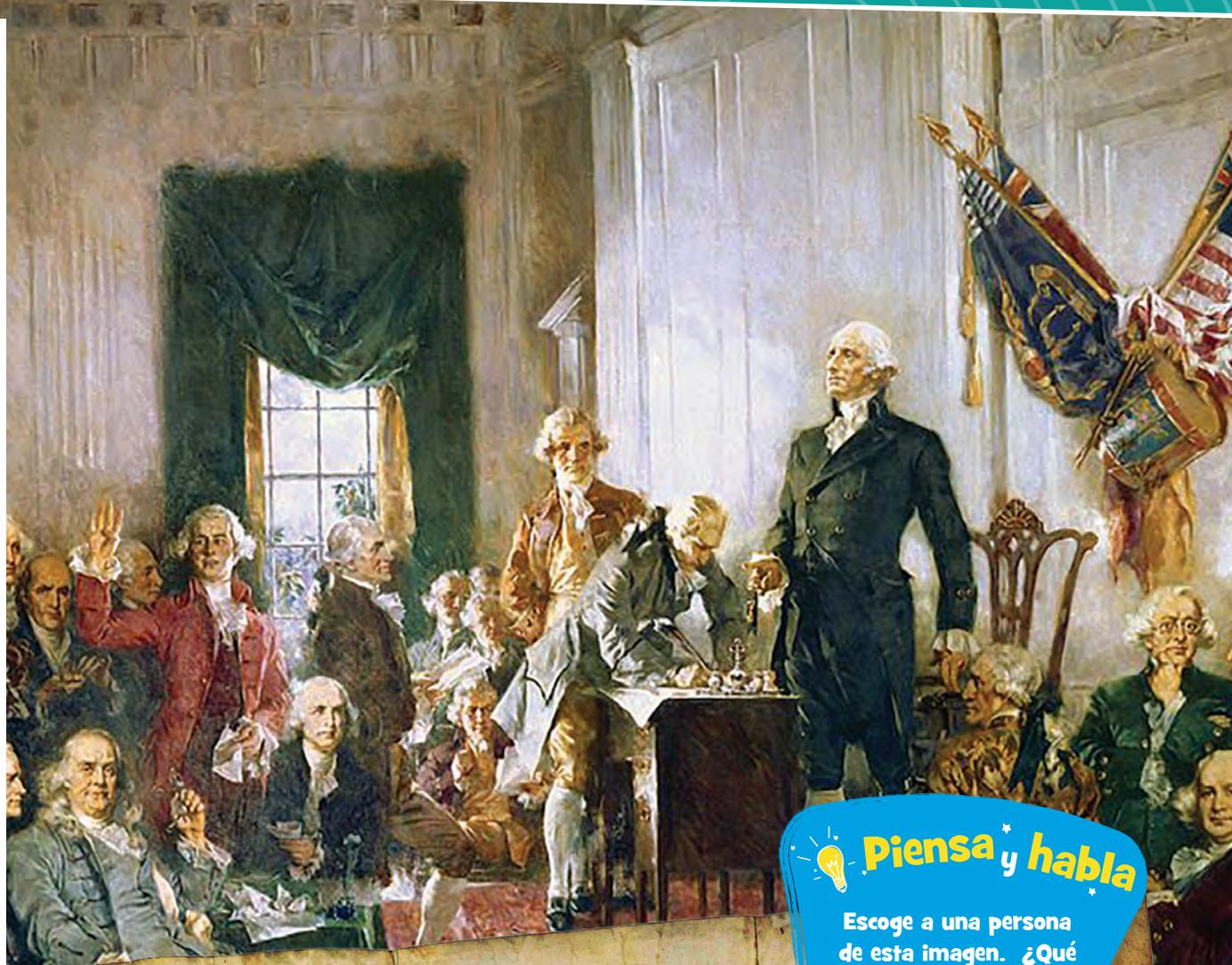
¡Se han sugerido más de 11,000 enmiendas! Se aprobaron solo 27. Por ejemplo, la Decimotercera Enmienda se aprobó en 1865. Esa enmienda puso fin a la esclavitud. En 1920 se aprobó la Decimonovena Enmienda, que les dio a las mujeres el derecho legal de votar.

El espíritu de una nación

¿Qué esperaban los artífices de la Constitución? El Preámbulo nos lo dice. En solo 54 palabras, los artífices presentaron el resto del documento. Escribieron sobre lo que era importante. Escribieron de qué manera funcionaría el país.

El Preámbulo nos dice los valores que Estados Unidos defendía en 1787. Los estadounidenses siguen creyendo en esos **ideales**. Creen que las personas deben ser libres. Creen que los estados deben estar unidos. Creen en la justicia para todos. Quieren que haya paz en el país. Quieren que a todos los ciudadanos les vaya bien. También quieren libertad, ahora y en el futuro.

El Preámbulo es la única parte de la Constitución que no se puede cambiar. Es el espíritu de la Constitución. Es el espíritu de los Estados Unidos de América.



Piensa y habla

Escoge a una persona de esta imagen. ¿Qué crees que podría estar pensando o diciendo?



Glosario

ciudadano: alguien que tiene derechos legales en un país

Congreso: la parte del gobierno que está compuesta por el Senado y la Cámara de Representantes, y que se encarga de hacer las leyes

Constitución: el marco básico del gobierno de Estados Unidos

enmiendas: cambios que se hacen a las leyes o a los documentos legales

federal: relativo al gobierno principal o central de una nación

ideales: ideas o normas que buscan la excelencia o la perfección

impuestos: dinero que pagan las personas y las empresas para sostener al gobierno

interior: dentro del propio país

justicia: un trato justo e igualitario ante la ley

libertad: la condición de ser libre, de poder escoger la manera de actuar

marco: la estructura o las ideas básicas de algo

motines: manifestaciones violentas contra la autoridad, realizadas por personas que están enojadas por algo

Preámbulo: la introducción de la Constitución de Estados Unidos, que resume los objetivos de la Constitución

Senado: el más pequeño de los dos grupos que forman el Congreso de Estados Unidos

tribunales: organismos del Poder Judicial donde se interpretan las leyes

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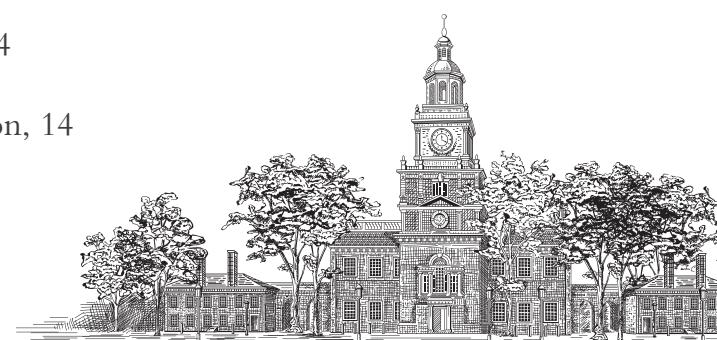
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Civismo en acción

El Preámbulo nos dice qué ideas defiende Estados Unidos. Nos permite saber qué valores son importantes para el país. Puedes escribir un preámbulo para tu clase. Así, otros estudiantes sabrán qué valores son importantes para tu clase.

1. Haz una lista de lo que es importante en el Preámbulo de la Constitución de Estados Unidos.
2. Haz una lista de lo que es importante en tu clase.
3. Haz un borrador del preámbulo de tu clase. Para redactarlo, imita la estructura del Preámbulo de la Constitución de Estados Unidos.
4. Haz un cartel con tu preámbulo. Incluye imágenes que expliquen lo que escribiste.





Readers

El Preámbulo

El espíritu de Estados Unidos

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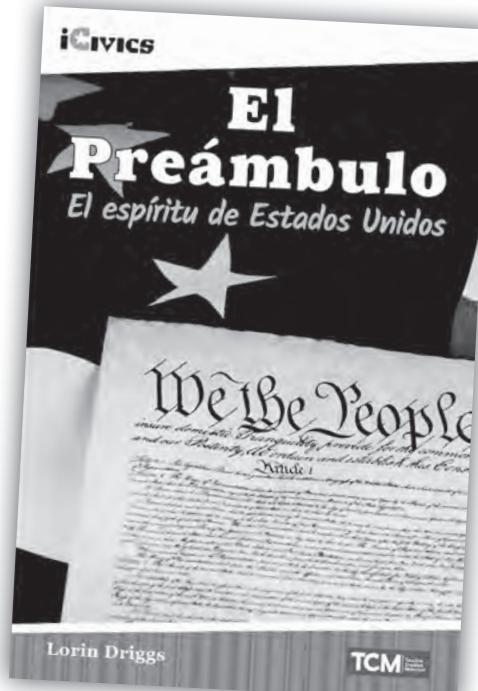
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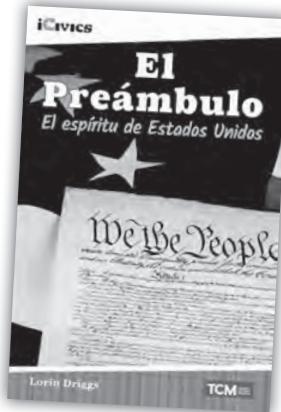
Standards

Content

- ★ Knows how fundamental values, principles, and beliefs of American democracy came to be and are expressed in founding documents, American songs, stories, and speeches.

Literacy

- ★ Asks and answers questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers.
- ★ Uses information gained from illustrations and the words in a text to demonstrate understanding of the text.
- ★ Explains their own ideas and understanding in light of the discussion.
- ★ Writes informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and conveys ideas and information clearly. Includes illustrations when useful to aid comprehension.



Essential Question

In what ways is the Preamble the “Spirit of America”?

Language Proficiency Support

Use these strategies throughout the lesson.

Level 1

- Encourage students to express ideas by asking and answering yes/no and wh-questions.

Level 2

- Have students contribute to group and partner discussions by following turn-taking rules and asking relevant questions.

Level 3

- Have students contribute to group and partner discussions by following turn-taking rules and building on other students' responses.

Timeline

Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Create a Connection (page 3)	Fiction: Start with a Story (page 4)	Nonfiction: Find Out the Facts (pages 5 and 6)	Civics in Action (page 7)	
Learn about the historical context around the Preamble of the Constitution.	Read a fictional story, and ask and answer questions about it.	Begin reading the book, and explain the ideals upon which the Preamble was based in words and pictures.	Finish reading the book, and explain the ideals upon which the Preamble was based in words and pictures.	Write preambles for a classroom constitution.



tcmpub.digital/thepreamble

Day 1 Materials

- *The Preamble: The Spirit of America* books
- copies of *A Great Meeting* (page 8)

Create a Connection

Activate students' interest in how the government works.

- Invite three students to represent three different states.
- Discuss what might happen if each state had its own money and its own laws.
- Ask students if they think the states would get along well or if there would be disagreements.

Explain a brief history of the Preamble to the U.S. Constitution.

- Tell students that at first, each state was more independent and could make its own rules. This did not work well for an entire country. So, the Founders made new laws, which we call the Constitution.
- The Preamble is an introduction to the Constitution.

Connect to the book.

- Show students the front cover. Read the table of contents.
- Have students look at the image on pages 4–5 and discuss what they think is happening.
- Read aloud pages 4–5 to students.

Instruct students to complete *A Great Meeting*.

- Point out the speech bubbles on the bottom of the page.
- Invite volunteers to share some ideas of what the leaders might be saying.



Daily Discussion

Essential Question: *In what ways is the Preamble the “Spirit of America”?*

- First, decide what is meant by America's spirit.
- Have students turn and talk with partners to explain their own ideas.
- Ask students to share whether their ideas or thoughts have changed based on what others have said.
- Use the mini-lesson “Explain Ideas” in the Management Guide (page 52) for additional support and practice.

Day 2 Materials

- *The Preamble: The Spirit of America* books
- copies of *Asked and Answered* (page 9)

Fiction: Start with a Story

Introduce and distribute the books.

- Have students look at the images in the story and predict what the story is about.

Explain the reading strategy—*asking and answering questions*—including the following points:

- Readers who ask questions before reading can more successfully stay focused on texts.
- Asking questions helps readers be sure they understand what they have read.
- Questions can help readers think more deeply about fiction and nonfiction.

Model how to ask questions while reading.

- Read aloud pages 6–7.
- Share questions you have about the story, and invite students to try to answer them.
 - Example: “If all the answers to the boy’s questions are in Philadelphia, why do they need a time machine? Why couldn’t they just take a bus there?”

Read aloud the rest of the story (pages 8–9).

- Call on a student to ask a question about the story. Have that student call on another student to try to answer their question.

Assign the following activities:

- Reread the story, “A Big Day in Philadelphia.”
- Answer the questions on *Asked and Answered*.
- Write an additional question. Trade papers with a partner. Answer each other’s questions.
- **Above-level support:** Have each student ask a *why* and *how* question about the story.

Daily Discussion

Day 2 Question: How is the Constitution related to the title of the fictional story?

- Remind students to listen carefully to what others say so that they may respond clearly and explain their own ideas.



Day 3 Materials

- *The Preamble: The Spirit of America* books
- copies of *Explain It! Part 1* (page 10)

Nonfiction: Find Out the Facts

Connect back to the fictional story and activity from Day 1.

- Ask students to share what they believe to be the importance of the Constitution and the Preamble.

Introduce the next section of the book, which is nonfiction.

- Distribute the books, and look through the reader once.
- Ask students to predict how the images and parchment scrolls relate to the text.

Explain the reading strategy—*using images*—including the following points:

- Images, such as maps, photographs, and diagrams, give information to readers.
- Images can help explain information in the text and/or present new information.

Model how to use illustrations to better understand text.

- Read aloud pages 10–11.
- Share your thinking about how the map and the document support the text.
 - Example: “I see the map showing the original 13 states. Some of the states’ boundaries look very different from today’s maps. The magnifying lens is focusing on the words ‘We the People.’ I suppose these words are very important to the Preamble.”
- Read aloud pages 12–19.
- Point out how the headings are identified on scrolls. Have students predict why these headings are highlighted in this manner.

Discuss and assign *Explain It! Part 1*.

- Revisit the second “scroll” heading, “in Order to form a more perfect Union,” on page 12.
- As a group, decide on the meaning of the phrase in the scroll, and have students draw pictures to represent the phrase on their activity pages.
- Provide time for students to complete the activity in small groups. (**Note:** Save the completed activity pages for use on Day 4.)

Daily Discussion

Day 3 Question: *How do the images in books help us learn more about the text?*

- Remind students that their ideas may change as they listen carefully to what others say.



Day 4 Materials

- *The Preamble: The Spirit of America* books
- *Explain It!* Part 1 activity pages from Day 3
- copies of *Explain It!* Part 2 (page 11)
- copies of *The Constitution Today* (page 12); optional

Nonfiction: Find Out the Facts (cont.)

Review the reading strategy—*using images*.

- Distribute the books and the *Explain It!* activity pages, both Part 1 and Part 2.
- Review how the images support the text on pages 12–13.
- Ask students what other images would be helpful on those pages.

Explain that students will continue to practice using information from the images and the text to learn more about the Preamble.

- Ask students how text features such as photographs, illustrations, captions, and sidebars can be helpful as they read.
- Invite volunteers to share their answers to *Explain It!* Part 1.

Assign students the following activities:

- Read pages 20–25 in small groups.
- Stop after each page spread. Discuss how the images support the text.
- Complete *Explain It!* Part 2 with your group.
- **Below-level support:** Preteach the meaning of *liberty*. Guide students to define it in their own words and give examples.

Daily Discussion



Day 4 Question: *What is the most surprising information about the Preamble?*

- Remind students to listen carefully to what others say so that they may fully explain their own ideas.

Fiction/Nonfiction Text Extension

In the story, a boy from today's time goes back to 1787 to learn about the creation of the Constitution and Preamble. What if the story were reversed? Ask students to think about how the girl and her father from 1787 would view the importance of the Constitution in today's time. Tell students to use *The Constitution Today* to rewrite the story.

Day 5 Materials

- *The Preamble: The Spirit of America* books
- copies of *We the Students...* (page 13)
- sticky notes
- chart paper

Civics in Action

Check student understanding of the Preamble.

- Discuss why the Constitution was written and the purpose of the Preamble.
- Ask students to share their favorite phrases in the Preamble.

Read the remaining pages of the book.

- Distribute the books. Read the headings on pages 26 and 28 together.
- Have student pairs read pages 26–29. Have each student pair write on sticky notes in their own words why the Preamble is the “Spirit of America.”
- Have student pairs share their ideas. Post their notes to a sheet of chart paper titled “The Spirit of America.”

Introduce the Civics in Action activity.

- Explain that students will use *We the Students...* to write their own preambles for a classroom constitution.
- Review the headings in the scrolls throughout the book.
- Clarify what the headings mean as needed.

Assign the following activities:

- Work with your group. Fill in the blanks to describe what our classroom stands for.
- Make a poster to illustrate the ideas in the “Classroom Constitution.”
- Share your poster with other groups.
- **Language support:** Allow students to draw their ideas instead of writing them. Then, students may include more detailed drawings on their posters.

Choose one of the preamble posters to be the official Classroom Preamble.

- Have students discuss similarities between the Preamble and the preambles they created.
- Vote as needed to choose one.
- Display the Classroom Preamble, and have students read it each morning.

Daily Discussion

Essential Question: *In what ways is the Preamble the “Spirit of America”?*

- Ask students to explain if and how their thinking about the essential question has changed.

Assessment Options

- **Time to Reflect** (page 14)—Students reflect in writing about what they have learned.
- **Reading Quiz** (page 15)—Students respond to multiple-choice and short-answer questions.

Nombre: _____ Fecha: _____

Una reunión importante

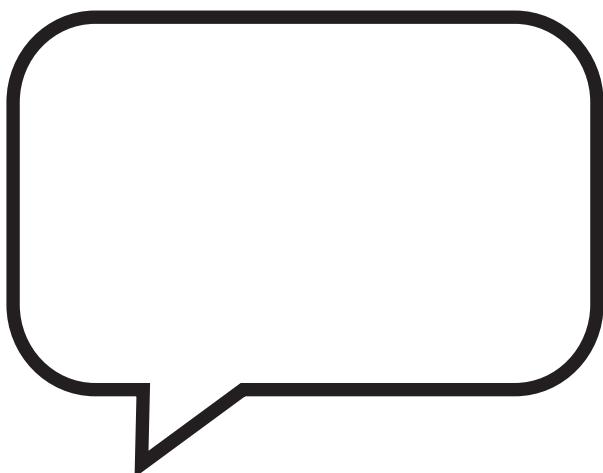
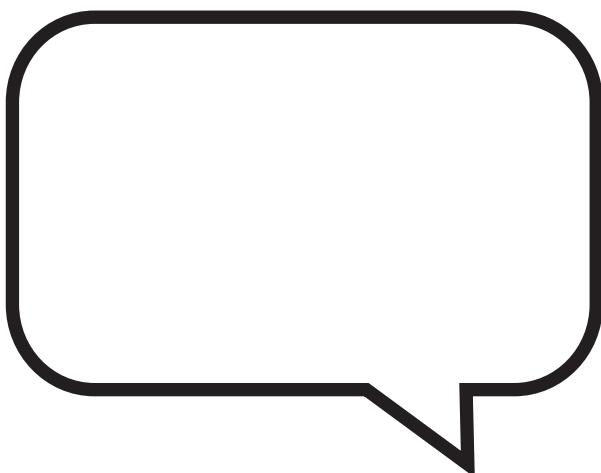
Instrucciones: Piensa en el nuevo gobierno de 1787. Responde las preguntas. Luego, completa los globos de diálogo con lo que piensas que dijeron los líderes.



1. ¿Por qué se formó un gobierno nuevo?

2. ¿Cuáles eran algunos de los problemas que había entonces?

3. ¿Qué era importante para los líderes reunidos en Filadelfia?



Nombre: _____ Fecha: _____

Preguntar y responder

Instrucciones: Lee el cuento y responde las preguntas.
Luego, escribe una pregunta sobre el cuento.



1. ¿Por qué la mamá de Rudy lo lleva al pasado?

2. ¿Qué sucede en el pasado de Filadelfia que no está sucediendo en el presente?

3. ¿Por qué el padre del pasado está tan entusiasmado con la Constitución?

4. Si el Preámbulo está al comienzo de la Constitución, ¿por qué fue lo último que se redactó?

5. Mi pregunta: _____

Nombre: _____ Fecha: _____

¡Explícalo! Parte 1

Instrucciones: Usando la información del libro, explica qué significa cada frase del Preámbulo. Dibuja lo que significa cada frase para ti.

Frase	Mis propias palabras	Ilustración
“a fin de formar una Unión más perfecta”		
“establecer Justicia”		
“afirmar la Tranquilidad interior”		

Busca la información

Nombre: _____ Fecha: _____

¡Explícalo! Parte 2

Instrucciones: Usando la información del libro, explica qué significa cada frase del Preámbulo. Dibuja lo que significa cada frase para ti.

Frase	Mis propias palabras	Ilustración
“proveer la defensa común”		
“promover el Bienestar general”		
“asegurar los Beneficios de la Libertad”		

Texto de ficción/no ficción: ampliación

Nombre: _____ Fecha: _____

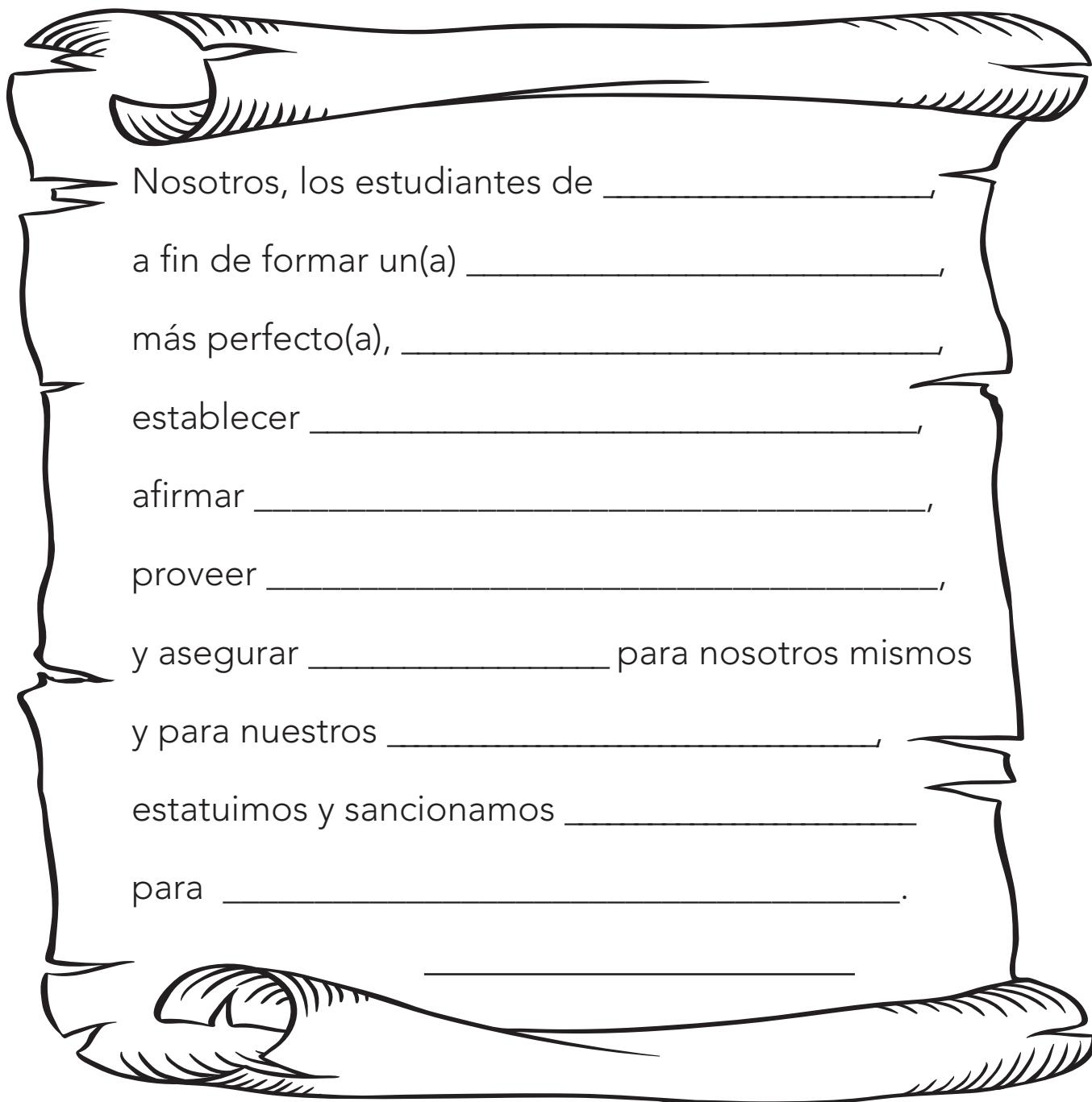
La Constitución hoy

Instrucciones: Piensa en la Constitución. ¿Por qué era importante en 1787 y por qué sigue siendo importante hoy? Vuelve a escribir "Un gran día para Filadelfia". En tu versión del cuento, una niña y su padre del pasado visitan Filadelfia en el presente. Muestra cómo ven ellos que se usa la Constitución en el presente.

Nombre: _____ Fecha: _____

Nosotros, los estudiantes...

Instrucciones: Escribe un preámbulo para tu clase completando los espacios en blanco. Luego, haz un cartel acerca de tu preámbulo. Incluye dibujos para explicar tus ideas. Pídeles a todos en tu grupo que lo firmen.



Nombre: _____ Fecha: _____

Hora de reflexionar

Instrucciones: Escribe sobre lo que has aprendido.

1. ¿Qué relación hay entre el Preámbulo y la Constitución de Estados Unidos?

2. ¿Por qué la autora se refiere a la Constitución como “el espíritu de Estados Unidos”?

3. ¿Cómo habría sido Estados Unidos si no se hubiera redactado la Constitución?

4. ¿Cómo fue redactar un preámbulo para tu clase?



Nombre: _____

Fecha: _____

Prueba: *El Preámbulo*

Instrucciones: Lee cada pregunta. Rellena la burbuja de la mejor respuesta. Luego, responde la última pregunta.

1 ¿Para qué se escribió el Preámbulo?

- A para explicar por qué se había redactado la Constitución
- B para darles a las personas derechos y libertades
- C para enseñarles a las personas acerca del gobierno
- D para convencer a las personas de que aceptaran el plan

3 ¿Por qué el cuento de ficción sucede en Filadelfia?

- A Es la ciudad más grande de Estados Unidos.
- B Allí se escribió la Constitución.
- C Fue el primer estado en aceptar la Constitución.
- D Allí vivían los Fundadores.

2 ¿Cómo se llaman los cambios que se hacen a la Constitución?

- A congresos
- B preámbulos
- C fundadores
- D enmiendas

4 ¿Qué significa *tranquilidad interior*?

- A el derecho a protestar
- B paz en casa
- C comandante en jefe
- D aire puro y agua limpia

5 ¿Cómo ayudó la Constitución a que Estados Unidos fuera un país más fuerte?

Answer Key

Una reunión importante (page 8)

1. El gobierno era débil.
2. El gobierno era muy débil y tenía poco dinero.
3. Los líderes querían hacer un gobierno mejor que funcionara para todos.

Speech bubbles should be related to the forming of the Constitution.

Preguntar y responder (page 9)

1. Quiere responder sus preguntas sobre la Constitución y la importancia de votar mostrándole en persona cómo fueron los sucesos.
2. Se acaba de redactar la Constitución y las personas están entusiasmadas.
3. Está entusiasmado porque han pasado cuatro meses y por fin tienen un plan nuevo para el gobierno.
4. Tenían que conocer las leyes antes de presentarlas.
5. Example: *En su viaje al pasado, ¿qué aprende Rudy sobre la Constitución y la importancia de votar?*

¡Explícalo! Partes 1 y 2 (pages 10-11)

Students' explanations and pictures should reflect the meaning behind each phrase. Sample responses include the following:

- “**a fin de formar una Unión más perfecta**”: para unir a todos los estados
- “**establecer Justicia**”: ser justos
- “**afirmar la Tranquilidad interior**”: tener paz y seguridad

- “**proveer la defensa común**”: crear un ejército y proteger a las personas
- “**promover el Bienestar general**”: darles seguridad, felicidad y salud a todos
- “**asegurar los Beneficios de la Libertad**”: asegurarse de que las personas sean libres

La Constitución hoy (page 12)

Short stories should focus on the girl and her father from 1787 in today's time period, with a reference to the importance of the Constitution today.

Nosotros, los estudiantes... (page 13)

Example responses include:

Nosotros, los estudiantes de la clase del maestro Emory, a fin de formar una clase más perfecta, establecer un lugar de cuidado, afirmar la paz entre todos, proveer un salón seguro, promover estudiantes responsables y asegurar nuestra felicidad y la de nuestra escuela, estatuirnos y sancionamos este conjunto de reglas para los estudiantes.

Hora de reflexionar (page 14)

Reflections should be complete and thoughtful.

Prueba: *El Preambulo* (page 15)

- | | |
|------|---|
| 1. A | 5. La Constitución permitió |
| 2. D | organizar el gobierno, crear un ejército y comenzar a recaudar impuestos. |
| 3. B | |
| 4. B | |

Songs

Songs are another way to engage students when introducing complex topics. Researchers found positive correlations between music and its effect on attention and learning in classrooms (Geist and Geist 2012). Educational music and videos allow teachers to present information in ways students will respond to and remember. Songs play over and over in students' heads and can really make an impact on them.

"Civics in Action" Theme Song

The *iCivics Readers* theme song, "Civics in Action," gives students an introduction to civic engagement, government, communities, and taking action. The chorus of the song is included as part of all the videos to tie the series together and make it very familiar to students. The full song as well as the chorus alone are provided with and without vocals so you can use them in a variety of ways.

- Play the full theme song to motivate and engage students.
- Play the song and sing along with students using the lyrics provided in the Digital Resources.
- Have students make videos to illustrate the meaning of the chorus of the song.
- Encourage students to write their own verses to add to the song and provide time for them to perform.

Songs of America

Included in the Digital Resources are some patriotic songs so you and students can listen to and sing along with these familiar tunes. Tracks with and without the lyrics are provided when possible to allow you flexibility in how you use the songs with your students. Copies of the lyrics of the songs are also provided in the Digital Resources for your easy reference.

- Play the songs and discuss what the lyrics meant long ago and today.
- Ask students where they have heard the songs before.
- Have students write their own modern lyrics to update the songs.

Additional Digital Resources

The Digital Resources also includes additional files to support your use of this resource. See page 64 for more information.

- read-along ebooks
- PDF ebooks
- audio recordings of the books
- lesson plan PDFs
- student reproducibles
- links to online videos connected to civics
- primary source images to support content in the books

Civic Discourse Mini-Lessons (cont.)

Skill 3: Explain Ideas

Materials

- discussion topics written on index cards

Introduce the skill to students.

- Poll students to see who would rather work silently and alone, who would rather talk about an assignment with others and work together, and who would like to do a little of both. Discuss the reasons for students' preferences.
- Explain that working independently is often helpful, but when students talk to one another about topics, they can learn different things, including ideas they may not have thought of on their own.

Teach the skill to the group.

- Write a discussion topic on the board.
 - Example discussion topics: the value of space exploration; changing school starting times; lengthening school days; saving money; increasing or decreasing homework; taking multiday field trips
- Have students turn and talk with a partner to respond to the topic. Tell students to listen and think about what their partners are saying.
- Help students explain their ideas further by modeling clarifying questions, such as "Could you tell me more about ____?" and "What did you mean by ____?"

Practice the skill by having students explain ideas in their own words.

- Place students into small groups. Distribute an index card with a different topic to each group.
- Check in with students to ensure they are listening and responding to one another.

¡Vótalo!

Cómo jugar

1. Cada jugador recibe las tarjetas de votación *A* y *B*. Mezcla las tarjetas de situaciones. Colócalas en el centro.
2. Con tu grupo, decide quién empezará. Ese jugador es el *líder de la ronda*.
3. El líder de la ronda toma una tarjeta de la pila y lee la situación en voz alta.
4. Luego, lee en voz alta las opciones del dorso de la tarjeta.
5. Todos los jugadores votan colocando una tarjeta de votación boca abajo frente a ellos.
6. Luego, los jugadores dan vuelta sus tarjetas al mismo tiempo.
7. Calcula los puntajes.

¡Vótalo!

Cómo calcular el puntaje

- Ganas 2 puntos si votas lo mismo que la mayoría.
- Si hay empate, no hay mayoría. ¡Todos ganan 1 punto!
- Si todos votan lo mismo, ¡cada jugador gana 3 puntos!

Después de calcular el puntaje, el jugador que está a la izquierda del líder es el nuevo líder.

Cómo ganar

Jueguen hasta que cada uno haya sido líder de la ronda dos veces. ¡Gana el que tiene el puntaje más alto!



Hay basura en la playa.





- A.** Haces carteles para recordarles a las personas que deben arrojar la basura en los cestos.
- B.** La limpias con un adulto.
- C.** Le avisas a un guardavidas.



Tu amigo siente que
lo dejan de lado en el
almuerzo.





- A. Invitas a un cuarto amigo para que todos tengan un compañero.
- B. Le pides perdón a tu amigo y tratas de incluirlo más.
- C. Le preguntas a tu amigo de qué quiere hablar.