

第六單元：地方政府及州政府	Unit 6: Local and State government
<p><b>6.1</b> 基本民主價值</p> <p><b>6.2</b> 美國民主的基本價值在於對以下的概念的瞭解：個人的生命權，自由權，財產權，追求幸福權，全民福利，正義，機會平等，多元，真理，及愛國。</p> <p><b>6.3</b> 在獨立宣言，憲法序文，人權宣言，效忠誓詞，演講辭，歌曲及故事裏所表現出的美國式民主的價值及原則</p> <p><b>6.4</b> 美國政府的目的</p> <p><b>6.5</b> 無政府的可能後果</p> <p><b>6.6</b> 紐約州政府及地方政府在行政，立法，及司法三個部門裏面的組織與功能是什麼</p> <p><b>6.7</b> 政府，民主，及公民的意義</p> <p><b>6.8</b> 美國憲法以及紐約州憲法是美國及紐約州政府的計劃書，人權宣言是個人自由的明文保障。</p> <p><b>6.9</b> 地方政府，州政府及全國政府的立法，司法，及行政部門的代表們是如何選</p>	<p><b>6.1</b> Basic democratic values</p> <p><b>6.2</b> The fundamental values of American democracy include an understanding of the following concepts: individual rights to life, liberty, property, and the pursuit of happiness; the public or common good; justice; equality of opportunity; diversity; truth; and patriotism.</p> <p><b>6.3</b> The fundamental values and principles of American democracy are expressed in the Declaration of Independence, Preamble to the United States Constitution, Bill of Rights, Pledge of Allegiance, and in speeches, songs and stories.</p> <p><b>6.4</b> The basic purposes of government in the United States</p> <p><b>6.5</b> The probable consequences of the absence of government</p> <p><b>6.6</b> The structure and function of the branches of government of New York State and local governments, including executive, legislative, and judicial branches</p> <p><b>6.7</b> The meaning of key terms and concepts related to government, including democracy, and citizenship</p> <p><b>6.8</b> The U.S. Constitution and the Constitution of the State of New York and their respective Bill of Rights were developed as written plans for organizing the functions of government and safeguarding individual liberties.</p> <p><b>6.9</b> Representatives in the legislative, executive, and judicial branches at the local, state, and national levels of government and</p>

<p>出或派定</p> <p><b>6.10</b> 人民選舉或派定立法，執法，及解釋法律的代表</p> <p><b>6.11</b> 公民在班級裏，學校裏，及在家中以及社區裏的責任</p> <p><b>6.12</b> 好公民會參與慶祝國家的假日，尊重國家的象徵，包括對國旗的適當懸掛及使用。</p> <p><b>6.13</b> 有效，明智的公民要履行公民的責任，如，選舉，當陪審員，及其他給地方政府的服務</p> <p><b>6.14</b> 公民可以在地方，州，及國家層面參與做政治上的決定，也可以解決問題</p>	<p>how they are elected or appointed to office</p> <p><b>6.10</b> People elect and/or appoint leaders who make, enforce, and interpret laws</p> <p><b>6.11</b> Citizenship and the rules and responsibilities of citizenship in the classroom, school, home, and local community</p> <p><b>6.12</b> Citizenship includes an awareness of the holidays, celebrations, and symbols of our nation, including the flag of the United States of America, its proper display, and use.</p> <p><b>6.13</b> Effective, informed citizenship involves duties such as voting, jury service, and other service to the local community</p> <p><b>6.14</b> Citizens can participate in political decision making and problem solving at the local, state, and national levels.</p>
<p><b>單元大綱</b></p> <p>美國民主的基本價值在於對以下的概念的瞭解：個人的生命權，自由權，財產權，追求幸福權，全民福利，正義，機會平等，多元，真理，及愛國。這些概念除了在獨立宣言，美國憲法及一些重要文件中表達出來以外，同時也在一些演說，歌曲，及故事中明白傳遞。</p> <p>美國政府的目的是保護個人權利，增進全體國民的利益。如果沒有一個強而有力的政府，政府的目的便無法達成。沒有政府，就好像生活在一個沒有法律的地方。</p> <p>美國憲法以及紐約州憲法是美國及紐約州</p>	<p><b>Unit Overview</b></p> <p>Individual rights to life, liberty, property, and the pursuit of happiness; the public or common good; justice; equality of opportunity; diversity; truth; and patriotism, are the most important key concepts for the basic democratic values. They are expressed in the Declaration of Independence, The American Constitution and other foundational documents of the United States. They are also expressed in speeches, songs, and stories.</p> <p>The basic purposes of government in the United States are to protect the rights of individuals, and to promote the common good.</p> <p>A government cannot fulfill its purposes</p>

政府的計劃書，政府的組織及功能。人權宣言是個人自由的明文保障。政府各部門的代表所必須符合的條件，人民如何選舉或派定立法，執法，及解釋法律的代表。

在民主社會裏，公民不只是社區裏的一員，只享受權利。公民需要參與社區裏的事務。每一個美國人都有權利與義務。我們這個民主的政府成功的因素在於每一個公民都履行他們的責任。

without a strong government. The consequences of the absence of government are like to be in a community with no laws to live by.

The structure and function of the branches of local, state, and federal government are stated in the United States Constitution and New York State Constitution. Their respective Bills of Rights were developed as for safeguarding individual liberties. The requirements that the government officials need to meet and how they are elected or appointed to office.

In a democracy, citizenship means more than just being a member of a community and having rights. A citizen is someone who is involved in his or her community. All Americans have responsibilities as well as rights. The success of our democratic form of government depends on citizens performing these responsibilities.

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<b>關鍵問題：</b> 政府與個人的關係是什麼？	<b>Essential Question:</b> What is the relationship between governments and individuals?
<b>6.1 基本民主價值</b>	<b>6.1 Basic democratic values</b>
<b>詞彙：</b> 1. 正直 2. 隨意, 專制 3. 逮捕 4. 主權 5. 福利	<b>Vocabulary &amp; Phrases:</b> 1. integrity 2. Arbitrary 3. seizure 4. sovereignty 5. welfare
<b>摘要：</b> 基本民主價值是什麼以及解說	<b>Summary:</b> A list of our basic democratic values and brief explanation.
<b>內容：</b> 基本民主價值的概念已經在獨立宣言，美國憲法及一些重要文件中表達清楚了。  以下是我們的基本民主價值：  <b>真實</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 誠實</li><li>• 正直</li><li>• 真誠</li></ul> <b>愛國</b> 就像在效忠誓詞裏所說，對美國民主的價值及原則忠心就是愛國 & 人權宣言  <b>正義</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 適當的法律程序（一個被政府控告有罪的人所應有的一套法律程序的權利。這套權</li></ul>	<b>Content:</b> The key concepts for the basic democratic values are expressed in the Declaration of Independence, The American Constitution and other foundational documents of the United States.  Some of our basic democratic values are as follows:  <b>Truth</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• honesty</li><li>• integrity</li><li>• sincerity</li></ul> <b>Patriotism</b> Loyalty to the values and principles of American democracy found in documents such as the Pledge of Allegiance and the Bill of Rights.  <b>Justice</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• due process (A set of procedural rights to which every person whom the government accused of a crime is</li></ul>

<p>利可以保護個人不讓政府採取專斷或隨意的措施。)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 保護人民不讓政府無理搜查或逮捕</li> <li>• 法制（人民及政府都遵守法律）</li> <li>• 有權接受陪審團迅速的公開審判</li> </ul> <p><b>人民的主權</b>（政府的權力來自人民。人民有最高權力。)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 政府的同意</li> <li>• 獨立</li> <li>• 政治由多數人決定</li> </ul> <p><b>憲政</b>（依據憲法建立的政府）</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 制衡（政府三部門的權力要平衡。不可一部獨大。每一部門都有權監督其他的部門。)</li> <li>• 分權（政府的三部門權力分散，所以權力不會集中在任何一個部門。)</li> <li>• 聯邦制（州與國家政府的權力在憲法中劃分清楚)</li> </ul> <p><b>平等</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 受到法律公平的保護</li> <li>• 社會平等</li> <li>• 有權投票也可任公職</li> <li>• 平等就業機會</li> </ul>	<p>entitled. It protects individuals against arbitrary actions, judgments and power of the government.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• protection against unreasonable search and seizure</li> <li>• rule of law (Both the people and the government must obey all laws.)</li> <li>• right to a speedy public trial by a jury</li> </ul> <p><b>Popular sovereignty</b> (The power of the government comes from the people. The people are the ultimate authority over the government.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• consent of the government</li> <li>• independence</li> <li>• majorities have right to make political decisions</li> </ul> <p><b>Constitutional government</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• checks and balances (The powers of the three branches of government should be balanced. No one branch should dominate. Each branch should have powers to check the actions of the other branches.)</li> <li>• separation of powers (The three branches of the government should be separate institutions so no one branch has all of the power.)</li> <li>• federalism (The state and the federal government share power as outlined by the Constitution.)</li> </ul> <p><b>Equality.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• equal protection of the law</li> <li>• social equality</li> <li>• right to vote and seek office</li> <li>• equal employment opportunity</li> </ul>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 平等住屋機會</li> </ul> <p><b>多元</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 個人權利</li> <li>• 尊重不同</li> </ul> <p><b>共同福利</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 供給安全</li> <li>• 提高一般福利</li> </ul> <p><b>個人權利</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 生命</li> <li>• 自由</li> <li>• 新聞自由</li> <li>• 言論自由</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• equal housing opportunity</li> </ul> <p><b>Diversity</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rights of individuals</li> <li>• respecting differences</li> </ul> <p><b>The Common Good</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provide for safety and security</li> <li>• promote the general welfare</li> </ul> <p><b>Individual rights</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• life</li> <li>• liberty</li> <li>• freedom of press</li> <li>• freedom of speech</li> </ul>
<p><b>複習:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 適當的法律程序對被控罪的人有什麼好處?</li> <li>2. 什麼叫做人民主權?</li> <li>3. 在民主社會裏，每個人都可以住在他想住的地方嗎?</li> </ol>	<p><b>Review:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What good is “due process” to a person whom the government accused of a crime?</li> <li>2. What is “popular sovereignty”?</li> <li>3. In a democratic society, can a person live in wherever he wants to live?</li> </ol>

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<p><b>6.2</b> 美國民主的基本價值在於對以下的概念的瞭解：個人的生命權，自由權，財產權，追求幸福權，全民福利，正義，機會平等，多元，真理，及愛國。</p>	<p><b>6.2</b> The fundamental values of American democracy include an understanding of the following concepts: individual rights to life, liberty, property, and the pursuit of happiness; the public or common good; justice; equality of opportunity; diversity; truth; and patriotism.</p>
<p><b>詞彙：</b></p> <p>1. 干涉 2. 住屋 3. 利益 4. 義務 5. 社會階層 6. 優勢 7. 就業</p>	<p><b>Vocabulary &amp; Phrases:</b></p> <p>1. interfering 2. shelter 3. benefit 4. obligation 5. social hierarchy 6. strength 7. employment</p>
<p><b>摘要：</b>美國民主的主要概念的解說</p>	<p><b>Summary:</b> The explanation of key concepts of American democracy</p>
<p><b>內容：</b></p> <p><b>個人的生命權：</b></p> <p>個人有生存的基本權利，有不被他殺的權利。</p> <p><b>自由權：</b></p> <p>包括了個人自由，政治自由，及經濟自由。個人有集會的自由。個人有自己的信仰，想法及意見。個人還有公開表達意見的權利。</p> <p>*個人自由- 思想行動不受政府控制的權利</p>	<p><b>Content:</b></p> <p><b>Individual rights to life:</b> The belief a human being has an essential right to live, particularly that a human being has the right to not to be killed by another human being.</p> <p><b>Individual rights to liberty:</b></p> <p>This includes personal freedom, political freedom, and economic freedom. This is the freedom for people to gather in groups. They have their own beliefs, ideas and opinions. People also have the right to express their opinions in public.</p> <p>* Personal freedom – the right to think and act without government control.</p>

<p>* 政治自由- 參與政治活動的權利</p> <p>* 經濟自由 - 有權買賣交換私人產業，有權就業，不受政府干涉。</p> <p><b>財產權：</b></p> <p>個人取得財產房屋是自然權，財產房屋受到保護是社會權。 - 麥迪生 (James Madison)</p> <p>若無法保有財產，自由必不存在。 - 亞當斯 (John Adams)</p> <p>共和體制的政府的基礎在於每一個公民都有平等的權利保管自己的產業。 - 傑弗遜 (Thomas Jefferson)</p> <p>產業是勞動的成果...產業是每個人都想要的...是世上一個好的東西。一個人富有證明了另一個人也可以富有...一個沒有房子的人不可去毀壞別人的房子；而要辛苦努力去賺得自己的房子，這樣便可以保證他自己的房子不會被暴力毀壞。 - 林肯 (Abraham Lincoln)</p> <p><b>追求幸福權：</b></p> <p>只要不妨害別人，每個人都有權用自己的方法追求幸福。</p>	<p>* Political freedom – the right to participate in political process.</p> <p>* Economic freedom – the right to buy, sell and trade private property and the right to employment without the government interfering.</p> <p><b>Individual rights to property:</b></p> <p>The personal right to acquire property, which is a natural right, gives to property, when acquired, a right to protection, as a social right. - James Madison</p> <p>Property must be secured, or liberty cannot exist. - John Adams</p> <p>The true foundation of republican government is the equal right of every citizen in his person and property and in their management - Thomas Jefferson</p> <p>Property is the fruit of labor...property is desirable...is a positive good in the world. That some should be rich shows that others may become rich.... Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another; but let him labor diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built. - Abraham Lincoln</p> <p><b>The pursuit of happiness:</b></p> <p>As long as you don't interfere with others you have the right to seek happiness in your own way.</p>
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<p><b>全民福利:</b></p> <p>對整個社區內的人的利益。</p> <p>全民福利時常會改變，但是，一些基本維生的需求是不會改變的，例如，食物，飲水，及住屋。</p> <p>全民福利是民主政治的目標。</p> <p><b>正義:</b></p> <p>在社會裏的每個人都應公平享受權利及公平承擔義務。沒有一個個人或團體應受到優待。</p> <p><b>機會平等:</b></p> <p>競爭決定個人在社會階層裏的位置，在社會裏的每一人都可公平競爭。</p> <p><b>多元:</b></p> <p>在文化上，服飾上，言語上，傳統上，及宗教上的不同不但要容忍，更應把它們當成一個社會的優勢加以慶祝。</p> <p><b>真理:</b></p> <p>政府不應對人民說謊，政府對人民要公開。政府及人民雙方都不應說謊。</p> <p><b>愛國:</b> 是對一個人的國家的愛與忠心。愛國</p>	<p><b>The common good:</b></p> <p>A specific good that is shared and beneficial for all members of a given community.</p> <p>The common good can often change, although there are some things such as the basic requirements for staying alive: food, water, and shelter-that are always good for all people.</p> <p>Common good is the goal of democracy.</p> <p><b>Justice:</b></p> <p>All people should be treated fairly in both the benefits and the obligations of society. No individual or group should be favored over another person or group.</p> <p><b>Equality of opportunity:</b></p> <p>The assignment of individuals to places in the social hierarchy is determined by some form of competitive process, and all members of society are eligible to compete on equal terms.</p> <p><b>Diversity:</b> The differences in culture, dress, language, heritage and religion are not just tolerated, but celebrated as a strength.</p> <p><b>Truth:</b> They should expect and demand that the government not lie to them and the government should disclose information to the people. The government and its people should not lie.</p> <p><b>Patriotism:</b> It is a love of and loyalty to one's</p>
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<p>一字源於希臘字，意思是父親之地。愛父親的土地一向是對實質的土地的一種依戀。但是當民主思潮進入政治，愛國除了愛一個人的國家，土地，人民以外，還包括了它的習俗與傳統，以自己的歷史為榮，貢獻自己以謀求國家的福利。今天，多數人同意愛國也包括為國家服務。</p>	<p>country. The word patriotism comes from a Greek word meaning fatherland. For most of history, love of fatherland was an attachment to the physical features of the land. But that notion changed when the ideals of democracy emerged into political thought. Patriotism was still a love of one's country that included connections to the land and people, but then also included its customs and traditions, pride in its history, and devotion to its welfare. Today most people agree that patriotism also involves service to their country.</p>
<p><b>複習：</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 勞動的成果是什麼？</li> <li>2. 在今天的社會裏，一個人可以做什麼事來表示愛國？</li> <li>3. 在民主社會裏，一個人在社會階層裏的位置是經由什麼決定的？</li> <li>4. 個人可以自由買賣私人產業是什麼自由？</li> </ol>	<p><b>Review:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What is the fruit of labor?</li> <li>2. In today's society, what can a person do to show patriotism?</li> <li>3. In a democratic society, what determines an individual's place in the social hierarchy?</li> <li>4. What freedom allows an individual the right to buy, sell private property?</li> </ol>

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<b>關鍵問題：</b> 政府與個人的關係是什麼？	<b>Essential Question:</b> What is the relationship between governments and individuals?
<b>6.3</b> 在獨立宣言，憲法序文，人權宣言，效忠誓詞，演講辭，歌曲及故事裏所表現出的美國式民主的價值及原則	<b>6.3</b> The fundamental values and principles of American democracy are expressed in the Declaration of Independence, Preamble to the United States Constitution, Bill of Rights, Pledge of Allegiance, and in speeches, songs and stories
<b>詞彙：</b> 1.讚美詩（國歌） 2.旅者或寄居者	<b>Vocabulary &amp; Phrases:</b> 1.anthems(songs of praise) 2.sojourner( traveler)
<b>摘要：</b> 經由奴隸解放宣言，司丹頓（Elizabeth Cady Stanton）在仙奴卡的宣言，星條旗歌以及索玖娜楚史（Sojourner Truth）的故事，看到美國式民主。	<b>Summary:</b> A brief description of the Emancipation Proclamation, the resolution made by Elizabeth Cady Stanton at the Seneca Falls, The Star-Spangled Banner, and the story of Sojourner Truth, and the expression of American democracy in them.
<b>內容：</b> 獨立宣言：請參考 4.1 憲法序文：請參考 4.5 人權宣言：請參考 4.2 效忠誓詞：請參考 4.5 馬丁路得的“我有一個夢想”演講辭：請參考 4.5  奴隸解放宣言（1863），由美國總統林肯所發表：“我宣佈解放所有的奴隸。”他下令北方軍隊解放所有在南方的黑奴。	<b>Content:</b> Declaration of Independence: Please see 4.1 Preamble to the United States Constitution: Please see 4.5 Bill of Rights: Please see 4.2 Pledge of Allegiance: Please see 4.5 Martin Luther King Jr.’s “I Have a Dream” speech: Please see 4.5  <b>The Emancipation Proclamation</b> (1863) by Abraham Lincoln: “I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves...are, and

1848年司丹頓（Elizabeth Cady Stanton）女士及鼓吹女權運動的人士集在紐約州的仙奴卡瀑布（Seneca Falls）開會並發表宣言：“男女生而平等；上帝賦予他們這些基本權利。人類的歷史反覆出現男人傷害女人的事，例如：男人從未准許女人投票。男人強迫女人遵守她們無權制定的法律。男人奪取女人擁有財產，甚至她的工資，的權利。

#### 美國國歌- “星條旗歌”

哦，你可看見，透過一線曙光，  
我們對着什麼，發出歡呼的聲浪？  
誰的濶條明星，冒着一夜炮火，  
依然迎風招展，在我軍碉堡上？  
火炮閃閃發光，炸彈轟轟作響，  
它們都是見證，國旗安然無恙。  
你看星條旗不是還高高飄揚  
在這自由國家，勇士的家鄉？

henceforward shall be, free.” It was an order that promised that Northern armies would free slaves in the confederate states.

In 1848, **Elizabeth Cady Stanton** and reformers promoting women’s rights met at Seneca Falls, New York. They passed the following resolution at their meeting: “We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men and women are created equal; that they are endowed (given) by their Creator (God) with certain unalienable (basic) rights... The history of mankind is a history of repeated injuries on the part of man toward woman... To prove this, let the facts be given to the world: He has never permitted her to exercise her unalienable right to vote. He has forced her to submit (give in) to laws she had no voice in forming. He has taken from her all right to property, even the wages she earns.”

#### **National Anthem of the United States- “The Star-Spangled Banner”:**

*Oh say, can you see, by the dawn’s early light,  
What so proudly we hail’d at the twilight’s last gleaming,  
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,  
O’er the ramparts we watch’d, were so gallantly streaming?  
And the rockets’ red glare, the bombs bursting in air,  
Gave proof thru’ the night that our flag was still there.  
Oh say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave  
O’er the land of the free and the home of the brave?*

<p><b>索玖娜楚史 (Sojourner Truth) 的故事</b></p> <p>楚史 (Sojourner Truth) 女士 1797 年出生，是一個奴隸。她真實的名字是伊莎貝拉 (Isabella)。1828 年的時候，紐約州已不准許奴隸制度，她逃到紐約市當一個僕人。她大聲疾呼反對不正義的事情，並改名為索玖娜楚史 (Sojourner Truth)。她反奴隸，爭取女權。</p> <p>在一次會議中，有一個男子認為女人與男人本該不平等，她站起來反對他說，“我辛苦工作，我栽種，也收成。我不是一個女人嗎？”這番話使她大大有名。</p>	<p><b>Story of Sojourner Truth</b></p> <p>Sojourner Truth was born a slave in 1797. Her real name was Isabella. In 1828, slavery was outlawed in New York State. She ran away and went to New York City and worked as a servant. She wanted to speak out against injustice, she called herself Sojourner Truth. She spoke against slavery; she spoke for the rights of women.</p> <p>Once at a big meeting, Sojourner heard a man say that women weren't equal to men. She stood up and answered him. "I have labored, I have planted and harvested crops. And aren't I a woman?" This speech made her famous.</p>
<p><b>複習:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 誰發表解放奴隸宣言?</li> <li>2. 司丹頓(Elizabeth Cady Stanton)是替誰爭取權利?</li> <li>3. 索玖娜楚史 (Sojourner Truth) 大聲疾呼，反對的是什麼?</li> </ol>	<p><b>Review:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Who issued the Emancipation Proclamation?</li> <li>2. Who were the people that Stanton promoting the rights for?</li> <li>3. What did Sojourner Truth speak out against?</li> </ol>

<b>第六單元：地方政府及州政府</b>	<b>Unit 6: Local and State government</b>
<b>關鍵問題：</b> 政府與個人的關係是什麼？	<b>Essential Question:</b> What is the relationship between governments and individuals?
<b>6.4</b> 美國政府的目的	<b>6.4</b> The basic purposes of government in the United States
<b>詞彙：</b> 1. 聯邦條款（美國政府的第一套法令） 2. 辯論	<b>Vocabulary &amp; Phrases:</b> 1. Articles of Confederation (The first set of rules for the U.S. government.) 2. debate
<b>摘要：</b>  美國政府的目的是保護個人權利，增進全體國民的利益。如果沒有一個強而有力的政府，政府的目的便無法達成。	<b>Summary:</b>  The basic purposes of government in the United States are to protect the rights of individuals and to promote the common good. It cannot fulfill its purposes without a strong government.
<b>內容：</b>  你可以想像在學校裏，每一班有每一班不一樣的規矩，學校會變成怎麼樣嗎？學校裏若是沒有校長會是什麼情形呢？辦公室裏若是沒有人上班又會如何是好呢？  在 1783 年殖民地打敗了英國建立了美國。這個新國家的領袖們以 <u>聯邦條款</u> 建立起第一個政府系統。  在這個系統裏，每一個州就像一個小國家。每州都有自己的規矩，但是卻沒有一個給所有的州的規矩。每州都有自己的錢幣，但是這個錢幣卻不能在別州使用。每州都有自己的領袖，但是卻沒有一個領袖管理所有的州和所有的人。每州各管自己的事務。	<b>Content:</b>  Can you imagine what your school would be like if each class had rules that were different from the rules in other classes? What if the school had no principal, no people who worked in the office? Who would be in charge?  In 1783, the colonies in America won their freedom from England and became the United State of America. The new nation's leaders created the first system of government with the Articles of Confederation.  In this system, each state was like a small country. Each state had its own rules, but there were no rules for all of the states. Each state had its own type of money, but people couldn't spend the money in all of the states. Each state had its own leaders, but no one was the leader of all of the people of all of the states. States

<p>到了 1785 年，這個<u>聯邦條款</u>很明顯不能把國家團結在一起。許多領袖很快地意識到，若是沒有一個全國政府爲了全國的利益來做一些決定，這個新的國家就不能維持下去。他們需要一個給所有人都適用的規矩。他們需要給所有人都適用的錢幣。他們也需要在遭受敵人侵略時保護人民的士兵。</p> <p>因此他們決定要成立一個政府來做這所有的事。政府就像一個公司，但是這個公司是人民所擁有的，同時也爲人民服務。</p> <p>1787 年，新政府的領袖們集在費城想要修改聯邦條款，但是卻決定重新寫一個憲法。經過許多的辯論，最後終於寫出一部符合每個人的憲法。</p> <p>憲法要經過十三州裏九州的同意才可定案。在 1788 年的六月二十一日終於定案了。紐約州的人在憲法定案的事上扮演了重要的角色。漢彌爾頓（Alexander Hamilton）和傑伊（John Jay）為文大力倡導此部憲法的重要，若是不通過此部憲法，這個新的國家不會維持下去。他們的努力使得紐約人及其他美國人同意這部新憲法。</p> <p>人權法案在 1791 年成爲正式法律。人權法案的成立，使得人民的權利及自由更有保障。</p>	<p>had power over their own affairs.</p> <p>By 1785, it became clear that the Articles of Confederation were not enough to hold the nation together. Many leaders quickly realized that the new nation would not last without a national government that had the power to make decisions for the good of all the states. They needed the same rules for everyone. They needed money that everyone could spend. And they needed soldiers and sailors to protect them if people from not-so-friendly countries wanted to fight.</p> <p>So the people of the United States decided to form a government to do all of these things. A government is kind of like a business. But it is owned by the people to work for the people.</p> <p>In 1787, leaders met in Philadelphia to make changes in the Articles of Confederation. They decided that it would be better to write a new constitution. After many disagreements and debates, they finally agreed on a Constitution that satisfies everyone.</p> <p>Before the Constitution became law, it had to be approved by nine of the thirteen states. This happened on June 21, 1788. New Yorkers played an important role in getting the new constitution adopted. Alexander Hamilton and John Jay argued that the new nation would not last long if the proposed constitution were not adopted. They helped to convince New Yorkers and other Americans to approve the new constitution.</p> <p>In 1791, the Bill of Rights became law. It promises to guard people's right and freedom.</p>
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<p>開國的領袖們也意識到國家會繼續成長及改變，所以憲法也應跟著改變。他們確定憲法是可以改的。能夠改憲法使得憲法更強而有力，我們的國家也因為憲法可做更改而更堅固。</p>	<p>The leaders also realized that as the country grew and changed, there would need to be changes in the Constitution. They made sure that it would always be possible to make changes. The fact that we can change the Constitution when we need to has helped to make it strong. Our country is much stronger because the Constitution can grow and change with us.</p>
<p><b>複習：</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 為什麼聯邦條款不能使美國維持下去？</li><li>2. 美國政府的權力在聯邦條款時期是怎樣的？</li><li>3. 為什麼憲法要能夠做修正？</li></ol>	<p><b>Review:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Why couldn't the Articles of Confederation hold the new country together?</li><li>2. How was the power of the American government under the Articles of Confederation?</li><li>3. Why was it important to be possible to make changes in the Constitution?</li></ol>



<b>第六單元：地方政府及州政府</b>	<b>Unit 6: Local and State government</b>
<b>關鍵問題：</b> 政府與個人的關係是什麼？	<b>Essential Question:</b> What is the relationship between governments and individuals?
<b>6.5</b> 無政府的可能後果	<b>6.5</b> The probable consequences of the absence of government
<b>詞彙：</b> 1. 社會 2. 後果 3. 全民公投（一個讓全體人民投票的議案） 4. 多數	<b>Vocabulary &amp; Phrases:</b> 1. society 2. consequence 3. Referendum (a written proposal up for vote by the people) 4. majority
<b>摘要：</b> 我們為什麼需要法律？若是沒有政府，或沒有法律，我們的生活會是怎樣的？ 法律的精義在於公平。	<b>Summary:</b> The essence of law is its fairness. Laws are used to protect the rights of individuals and to govern its citizens.
<b>內容：</b> <b>法律之前人人平等</b> 法律不會因某個人或某個團體而不同。不論人種，宗教，年齡，或性別，貧富，法律保護每一個人。地方法律對每個在社區裏的人有好處。地方法律，州法，及國家法律要一致。  <b>一個社區需要法律</b> 法律保護個人的權利，也治理公民。法律是由大多數人民選出來的代表所制定的。有的時候法律可以經由全民公投的方式由所有人民投票決定。不論法律是怎樣制定的，最重要的是我一定要公平。這是政府的工作。若是法律不公	<b>Content:</b> <b>Laws apply to everyone equally.</b> Laws make things fair for all groups of people. Laws are not different or special for any one group. It does not matter what race, religion, age, or sex you are, or how much money you make. Laws protect everyone. Local laws are made for the good of all of the people in our community. Local and state laws must agree with each other, and our national laws.  <b>A community needs laws.</b> Laws are used to protect the rights of individuals and to govern its citizens. These laws may be made by representatives who have been elected, or chosen, by the majority of the people. Sometimes laws are voted on by all of the citizens of the state or community in

<p>平，可以改寫。</p> <p><b>如果沒有法律我們的生活會很不一樣</b></p> <p>沒有法律我們會生活在恐懼之中。那些最大，最強，或最有權力的人或團體就會控制我們的社會。好的法律使我們安全健康，也保護我們社區中的所有。</p> <p><b>違法的人會受到懲罰</b></p> <p>有了法律就要實施。如果一個人被控告違法或犯罪，這個人在被公平審判前有權受到保護。一個犯罪或違法的人一定會有後果。後果可能是被剝奪權利，罰款或坐監牢。</p>	<p>a referendum. No matter how the law was made, it is important to make sure the laws are fair and are applied fairly to everyone. That is the job of the government. If a law is not fair it may be changed.</p> <p><b>If there were no laws our lives would be very different.</b></p> <p>Without laws we would live in fear. The biggest, strongest, or most powerful person or group of people would be in control of our society. Good laws keep us safe and healthy. They protect all of the citizens in our community.</p> <p><b>People who break laws are punished.</b></p> <p>It is important that laws are enforced, or carried out. If a person is accused of breaking a law or committing a crime, that person has the right to be protected until there has been a fair hearing or trial. If a person has committed a crime or broken the law, there will be consequences. These may include having privileges taken away, paying a fine or being put into prison.</p>
<p><b>複習：</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 一個犯了罪的人會有什麼後果？</li> <li>2. 誰制定法律？</li> <li>3. 在什麼情形之下法律可以改寫？</li> </ol>	<p><b>Review:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What will happen to a person who has committed a crime?</li> <li>2. Who made laws?</li> <li>3. Under what conditions that the laws can be changed?</li> </ol>

<b>第六單元： 地方政府及州政府</b>	<b>Unit 6: Local and State government</b>
<b>關鍵問題：</b> 政府與個人的關係是什麼？	<b>Essential Question:</b> What is the relationship between governments and individuals?
<b>6.6</b> 紐約州政府及地方政府在行政，立法，及司法三個部門裏面的組織與功能是什麼？	<b>6.6</b> The structure and function of the branches of government of New York State and local governments, including executive, legislative, and judicial branches
<b>詞彙：</b> 1. 議會                      2. 區	<b>Vocabulary &amp; Phrases:</b> 1. council                  2. borough
<b>摘要：</b> 紐約州政府分成立法，司法，及行政三部門來制定，解釋，及執行法律。地方政府在州政府以下，有郡，市，鎮及村政府。它們的組織及功能。	<b>Summary:</b> New York’s state government has three separate branches (legislative, executive and judicial) to make, enforce and apply the laws. Under the state government there are several different types of local governments, including county, city, town, and village governments.
<b>內容：</b> 紐約州政府的組織是根據紐約州法而制定的。就像聯邦政府一樣，紐約州政府也有三個部門來制定法律，執行法律，以及解釋，應用法律。  <b>州：</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● 立法部門：制定州的法律。紐約州議會分成紐約州下議院及紐約州上議院。兩院的議員都是由紐約居民選出。</li><li>● 行政部門：紐約州長由紐約居民選出。</li></ul>	<b>Content:</b> Just as our federal government follows the plan of the U.S. Constitution, the organization of New York State’s government is spelled out in our state constitution. Like our national government, New York’s state government has three separate branches to make, enforce and apply the laws.  <b>State:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● <u>Legislative branch:</u> Makes the state laws. The New York State Legislature is made up of the Assembly and the N.Y. Senate. Both the Assembly and the N.Y. Senate are made up of government leaders elected by the people of the state.</li><li>● <u>Executive branch:</u> The governor is elected</li></ul>

<p>州長治理全州事務，是州的軍事總司令，訂定全州預算，對州議會所提出的法案有最後決定權。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 司法部門：由紐約上訴院及紐約最高法院組成。解釋及運用州的法律。</li> </ul> <p>在州政府以下，有郡，市，鎮及村政府。</p> <p><b>地方：</b></p> <p>立法部門：郡及市議會制定地方法。</p> <p>行政部門：郡長及市長執行地方法律。</p> <p>司法部門：地方法院解釋地方法。</p> <p><b>郡政府：</b> 紐約州分成 62 個郡。郡政府管理郡的選舉，選民登記，收州稅及郡稅，管理法庭，及提供健康服務。郡的首長是郡長。</p> <p>每一郡又分成市，鎮及村。</p> <p><b>市政府：</b> 市政府控制人口較多的區域。他們有權力定規矩，控制房地產及處理地方事務。</p> <p><b>鎮政府：</b> 紐約州的鎮超過 900 個。鎮政府</p>	<p>by the people of the New York State. The governor runs the state government, commands the state militia, proposes the state budget, and has the final say on laws made by New York State Legislature.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Judicial branch:</u> Is made up of the New York Court of Appeals and the State Supreme Courts. The justices interpret and apply state laws.</li> </ul> <p>Under our state government there are several different types of local governments, including county, city, town, and village governments.</p> <p><b>Local:</b></p> <p>Legislative branch: The county and City Councils make the laws for local areas.</p> <p>Executive branch: The County Commissioners and Mayors carry out local laws.</p> <p>Judicial branch: County and City Courts interpret the local laws.</p> <p><b>County governments:</b> New York State is divided into 62 counties. County governments conduct elections, register voters, collect state and county taxes, operate courts and provide some health care services. In most counties, the chief executive is called the county executive or county manager.</p> <p>Each county is divided into cities, town, and villages.</p> <p><b>City governments:</b> City governments usually control an area with a large population. Their power includes regulating and controlling property and managing local affairs.</p> <p><b>Town governments:</b> There are over 900</p>
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<p>通常處理用水，下水道的系統以及當地的道路。</p> <p><b>村政府：</b> 紐約州約有 600 個村。村政府執行法律，管理用水系統，下水道，公園，消防隊或街燈。</p> <p>紐約市是例外。紐約市的五個郡叫做區。五個區直屬紐約市，市長是行政首長。</p> <p>州政府及地方政府所做的事非常類似；例如，鎮政府修當地的馬路，州政府修州的公路。</p>	<p>towns in New York. Town governments usually handle such matters as water, sewage and drainage systems, and local roads.</p> <p><b>Village governments:</b> There are almost 600 villages in New York. Villages handle law enforcement and operate water systems, sewers, and parks, fire protection or street lights.</p> <p>New York City is one exception. The five counties of New York City, known as boroughs, are governed differently from other counties in the state. All five boroughs are governed as part of New York City. The mayor is the chief executive of New York City.</p> <p>State and local governments often have similar tasks; for example, town governments build local road, while state governments build state roads.</p>
<p><b>複習：</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 哪兩個人執行州法及市法？</li> <li>2. 誰制定紐約州法？</li> <li>3. 紐約州有幾個郡？</li> <li>4. 紐約市的行政首長是誰？</li> <li>5. 紐約市的郡叫做什麼？</li> </ol>	<p><b>Review:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Which two persons carry out the state laws and city laws?</li> <li>2. Who makes laws for New York State?</li> <li>3. How many counties does New York State have?</li> <li>4. Who is the chief executive of New York City?</li> <li>5. What is the county called in New York City?</li> </ol>

<b>第六單元：</b> 地方政府及州政府	<b>Unit 6:</b> Local and State Government
<b>關鍵問題：</b> 政府與個人的關係是什麼？	<b>Essential Question:</b> What is the relationship between governments and individuals?
<b>6.7</b> 政府，民主，及公民的意義	<b>6.7</b> The meaning of key terms and concepts related to government, including democracy, and citizenship
<b>詞彙：</b>  1. 社會動物	<b>Vocabulary &amp; Phrases:</b>  1. social beings
<b>摘要：</b>  簡述在美式的民主政府裏，政府，民主，及公民的意義	<b>Summary:</b>  Citizens have responsibilities as well as rights. The success of our democratic form of government depends on citizens performing these responsibilities.
<b>內容：</b>  <b>政府：</b> 人是社會動物，他們要與別人住在一起。他們住在同一個社區裏時便需要一些規矩讓大家都遵守。他們也需要當權的人來調解紛爭和執行這些規矩。這個人們所組織用來保護這個社區及執行規矩的機構就叫做政府。  <b>民主：</b> 一個直接或間接以人民當領導的政府。  <b>公民：</b> 一個國家或城鎮的公民就是再那裏居住的人，無論是出生在那裏或是選擇住在那裏。在民主政權裏，公民不僅是指住在社區裏的一分子並享有權利。公民是指一個在地方，州或國家層面參與政治活動，參與解決問題的人。每一個人都有權	<b>Content:</b>  <b>Government:</b> People are social beings: they need to live with others in groups or communities. As a result, communities make rules about how their members should behave. They also need some authority to settle disagreements and enforce community rules. The organization people set up to protect the community and enforce its rules is called a government.  <b>Democracy:</b> A system of government that is run, directly or indirectly, by the people it governs.  <b>Citizenship:</b> A citizen of a country or town is someone who lives in that country or town by birth or choice. But in a democracy, citizenship means more than just being a member of a community and having rights. He or she has responsibilities as well as rights. The success of our democratic form of government depends

<p>利和義務。大家要履行義務，民主政治才會成功。</p>	<p>on citizens performing these responsibilities. Citizens have many opportunities to participate in political decision-making and problem solving at the local, state, and national levels.</p>
<p><b>複習：</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 美國政府能夠成功的一個理由。</li><li>2. 一個人可以獨居嗎？</li><li>3. 人民組織一個團體來保護社區並執行規矩。這個團體叫什麼？</li></ol>	<p><b>Review:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Tell one reason why the United States government works.</li><li>2. Can a person live by himself or herself?</li><li>3. What is the organization people set up to protect the community and enforce its rules?</li></ol>

<b>第六單元： 地方政府及州政府</b>	<b>Unit 6: Local and State government</b>
<b>關鍵問題：</b> 政府與個人的關係是什麼？	<b>Essential Question:</b> What is the relationship between governments and individuals?
<b>6.8</b> 美國憲法以及紐約州憲法是美國及紐約州政府的計劃書，人權宣言是個人自由的明文保障。	<b>6.8</b> The U.S. Constitution and the Constitution of the State of New York and their respective Bill of Rights were developed as written plans for organizing the functions of government and safeguarding individual liberties.
<b>詞彙：</b>  1. 大憲章, 2. 奴役或苦役	<b>Vocabulary &amp; Phrases:</b>  1. Magna Carta(means Great Charter) , 2. servitude
<b>摘要：</b>  美國憲法為什麼很特別，美國憲法受到什麼影響，政府各部門的功能，以及人權宣言的重要性。	<b>Summary:</b>  What is so special of the Constitution, what helped the writing of the Constitution, the functions of the government branches, and the importance of the Bill of Rights
<b>內容：</b>  <b>全國：</b> 我們的憲法很特別，因為它容許所有的美國人對美國政府如何治理發表意見。  影響我們憲法的兩部古老的憲法：  1. <b>伊洛魁聯盟的憲法：</b> 六個北美原住民的部落都有權制定自己的法律，但是聯盟決定關於六個部落的大事。聯盟由議會管理，議會的成員是六個部落的領袖。領袖由人民選出，所作的決定要大家同意。我們的領袖要每一州決定他們自己的法律，每一州的領袖由人民選出，每	<b>Content:</b>  <b>National:</b> Our Constitution is special because it allows all American citizens to have a say in how the U.S. government is run.  Two old constitutions that helped our leaders write the new constitution:  1. <b>Constitution of the Iroquois Confederacy:</b> Each of the six Native American nations had the right to make laws for its own people, but the League made decisions on matters that concerned all the nations. The League was governed by a council made up of leaders from all the nations. Leaders were chosen by the people, and they had to work together to



<p>一州的法律要對所有的美國人都有好處。</p> <p>2. <b>大憲章：</b>英國在 1215 年所寫的憲法。規定所有的人，包括國王在內，都要遵守憲法。也規定國王不能獨攬大權，必須與其他政府的領袖們分享權力。我們的領袖們決定建立一個分成三部分的政府，三部分分享權力。</p> <p>美國的領袖們建立一個全國政府，政府分成三個部門。</p> <p>第一個部門是國會，制定全國法律。國會由眾議院及參議院組成。每州人民選出州的代表為議員。</p> <p>第二個部門是總統，由美國人民選出。總統治理全國，為三軍總司令，制定全國預算，對國會所定的法案有最後決定權。</p> <p>第三個部門是最高法院。最高法院的法官們確定各級政府遵守美國憲法。</p> <p>美國憲法在 1788 年通過。</p>	<p>make plans that everyone agreed on. American leaders wanted the different states to have a say in how they were ruled. Each state has leaders chosen by the people who help make laws for the good of all Americans.</p> <p>2. <b>Magna Carta:</b> A constitution written in England in 1215. It said that everyone, even the king, had to obey the law. It also said that the king would not have all the power. He had to share power with other government leaders. American leaders decided to make a government of three parts that would have to share power.</p> <p>The American leaders created a national government with three branches.</p> <p>The first branch, Congress, makes laws for the whole country. Congress is made up of the House of Representatives and the Senate. Both the House of Representatives and the Senate are made up of government leaders elected by the people of each state.</p> <p>The second branch- the president-is elected by the people of the U.S. The president runs the government, is the commander-in-chief of the nation’s armed forces, proposes the national budget, and has the final say on laws made by Congress.</p> <p>The third branch is the Supreme Court. The judges of the Supreme Court make sure that local, state, and national governments follow the laws of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <p>The Constitution became law in 1788.</p>
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<p>因為美國憲法並沒有明白陳述個人的權利，所以遭受到許多人的反對。美國的領袖們因此同意在憲法加上修正案。頭十條修正案，叫做人權宣言，在 1791 年成為正式法律。人權宣言是我們國家歷史上一個非常重要的宣言。若是憲法沒有這個保障人權及自由的承諾，整個國家現在會有一個完全不同的面貌。</p> <p>人權宣言第一，二，四，五，六，及八條修正案請參考 4.2。</p> <p><b>第三條修正案：</b> 士兵駐紮分配：保證士兵不可任意駐紮民宅。</p> <p><b>第七條修正案：</b> 民事訴訟：人民有權經由陪審團進行訴訟。</p> <p><b>第九條修正案：</b> 人民的權利：人民的權利多過憲法裏所列舉的權利。</p> <p><b>第十條修正案：</b> 為各州及人民所保留的權利。沒有賦予聯邦的權利屬於各州及人民。</p> <p><b>第 13 條修正案（1865）：</b> 終止奴隸制度。 “奴隸及非自願的苦役在美國是不存在的。”</p> <p><b>第 15 條修正案（1870）：</b> 美國所有男性都有投票權。“美國公民的投票權不因種族，膚色，或以前的奴役情況而被否</p>	<p>Many people did not want to approve the Constitution because it did not say anything about the rights of the people. The leaders agreed to write some amendments to add to the Constitution. The first ten amendments, called the <b>Bill of Rights</b>, became law in 1791. The Bill of Rights is one of the most important things ever written in our nation’s history. Our country would be very different today if the Constitution did not have this promise to guard people’s rights and freedom.</p> <p>See 4.2 for the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, and 8<sup>th</sup> amendments.</p> <p><b>The 3<sup>rd</sup> Amendment:</b> Quartering of soldiers. Protects people from having to give room and board to soldiers.</p> <p><b>The 7<sup>th</sup> Amendment:</b> Civil trials. Gives people involved in lawsuits the right to a jury trial.</p> <p><b>The 9<sup>th</sup> Amendment:</b> Rights to the people. People have more than just those rights listed in the Constitution.</p> <p><b>The 10<sup>th</sup> Amendment:</b> Rights reserved for the states and the people. All powers not given to the federal government belong to the states or the people themselves.</p> <p><b>The 13<sup>th</sup> amendment (1865):</b> Ends slavery. “Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist within the United States.”</p> <p><b>The 15<sup>th</sup> amendment (1870):</b> Gives voting rights to all American men. “The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied on account of race, color, or</p>
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<p>決。”</p> <p><b>第 19 條修正案 (1920)：</b> 美國所有女性都有投票權。 “美國公民的投票權不因性別而被否決。”</p> <p><b>州：</b></p> <p>1776 年還在打獨立戰爭的時候，有 106 個代表聚在一起想要建立紐約州的政府。他們選了 14 個人來寫這個計劃書。傑伊 (John Jay) 是寫獨立宣言的一分子，他要確定在宣言裏的精神也要在紐約州憲法裏面。</p> <p>就像聯邦政府一樣，州政府也有三個部門。(請參考 6.6) 制衡的概念也在州憲法裏，沒有一個部門的權力大過其他的部門，每個部門的權力都有限制。紐約州憲法在 1777 年完成。州憲法通過以後，在 1821 年加上人權法案以保證紐約公民的權利。人權法案讓個人有言論，新聞，及宗教的自由。</p> <p><b>地方：</b> 請參考 6.6</p>	<p>previous condition of servitude.”</p> <p><b>The 19<sup>th</sup> amendment (1920):</b> Gives voting rights to all American women. “The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied on account of sex.”</p> <p><b>State:</b></p> <p>In 1776 (during the Revolutionary War) a group of 106 representatives met to set up the New York State government. The convention chose a group of 14 members to actually do the writing of the plan. John Jay had helped to write the Declaration of Independence for the new nation, and he wanted to make sure that many of those ideas would be in our state Constitution.</p> <p>Like the Federal government, our state government is divided into three branches. (See 6.6) As in the federal government, the writers included the very important concept of Checks and Balances. To make sure that no one branch is more powerful than another branch. It limits the powers of each branch. The New York State Constitution was approved in 1777.</p> <p>After the Constitution was ratified, a Bill of Rights was added in 1821 to guarantee the rights of New York’s citizens. They gave individuals the freedom to say and write what they want and to worship as they please. These are known as the freedoms of “speech, press, and religion”.</p> <p><b>Local:</b> Please see 6.6</p>
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<p><b>複習:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 那兩部憲法影響了美國憲法?</li><li>2. 政府的書面計劃書是什麼?</li><li>3. 為什麼有人覺得需要一個人權法案?</li><li>4. 誰對國會所定的法律有最後決定權?</li><li>5. 美國女性在哪一年開始有投票權?</li></ol>	<p><b>Review:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Which two constitutions influenced the authors of the U.S. Constitution?</li><li>2. What is a written plan of a government?</li><li>3. Why did some people see there is a need to have the bill of rights?</li><li>4. Who has the final say on laws made by Congress?</li><li>5. In what year that all American women have the right to vote?</li></ol>
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<b>第六單元： 地方政府及州政府</b>	<b>Unit 6: Local and State government</b>
<b>關鍵問題：</b> 政府與個人的關係是什麼？	<b>Essential Question:</b> What is the relationship between governments and individuals?
<b>6.9</b> 地方政府， 州政府及全國政府的立法， 司法， 及行政部門的代表們是如何選出或派定	<b>6.9</b> Representatives in the legislative, executive, and judicial branches at the local, state, and national levels of government and how they are elected or appointed to office
<b>詞彙：</b> 1. 派定    2. 任期	<b>Vocabulary &amp; Phrases:</b> 1. appointed    2. term
<b>摘要：</b> 全國及州政府的各部門代表的人數及任期	<b>Summary:</b> The numbers and terms of the representatives in the three branches of government at the state and national levels are defined.
<b>內容：</b> <b>全國政府：</b> <b>立法部門（國會）：</b> 1. 美國眾議院： <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 議員被選出來，任期兩年</li> <li>• 每州根據人口選代表</li> </ul> 2. 美國參議院： <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 議員被選出來，任期六年</li> <li>• 每州有兩名參議員</li> </ul> <b>行政部門（總統）：</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 被選出來，任期四年</li> </ul>	<b>Content:</b> <b><u>The National Government:</u></b> <b>Legislative branch (Congress):</b> 1. House of Representatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Members are elected for 2-year terms</li> <li>• States are represented according to the size of their population</li> </ul> 2. Senate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Members are elected for 6-year terms</li> <li>• Each state has two Senators</li> </ul> <b>Executive branch (President):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elected for a 4-year term</li> </ul>

<p><b>司法部門:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 美國最高法院:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 法官為派定, 是終身職</li></ul></li><li>2. 其他國家法院:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 法官為派定, 是終身職</li></ul></li></ol> <p><u>紐約州政府:</u></p> <p><b>立法部門 (紐約州議會):</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 紐約州下議院:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 議員被選出來, 任期兩年</li><li>• 共有 150 名議員</li></ul></li><li>2. 紐約州上議院:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 議員被選出來, 任期四年</li><li>• 共有 61 名議員</li></ul></li></ol> <p><b>行政部門 (紐約州長):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 被選出來, 任期四年</li></ul> <p><b>司法部門:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 紐約上訴法院:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 法官為派定, 任期 14 年</li></ul></li><li>2. 紐約最高法院:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 法官為派定, 任期 14 年</li></ul></li></ol>	<p><b>Judicial branch:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. U.S. Supreme Court:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Justices are appointed for life terms</li></ul></li><li>2. Other National Courts:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Justices are appointed for life terms</li></ul></li></ol> <p><u><b>New York State Government:</b></u></p> <p><b>Legislative branch(New York State Legislature):</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Assembly:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Members are elected for 2-year terms</li><li>• 150 members</li></ul></li><li>2. N.Y. Senate:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Members are elected for 4-year terms</li><li>• 61 Senators</li></ul></li></ol> <p><b>Executive branch( Governor of New York):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Elected for a 4-year term</li></ul> <p><b>Judicial branch:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. New York Court of Appeals:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Justices are appointed for 14-year terms</li></ul></li><li>2. State Supreme Courts:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Justices are appointed for 14-year terms</li></ul></li></ol>
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<p><b>複習:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 國會由哪兩院組成?</li><li>2. 哪些政府官員是派定而不是被選出來的?</li><li>3. 紐約州的司法部門由哪兩院組成?</li></ol>	<p><b>Review:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Which two departments make up the Congress?</li><li>2. Which officials are appointed rather than elected?</li><li>3. What make up the New York State Judicial Branch?</li></ol>
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<b>第六單元： 地方政府及州政府</b>	<b>Unit 6: Local and State government</b>
<b>關鍵問題：</b> 政府與個人的關係是什麼？	<b>Essential Question:</b> What is the relationship between governments and individuals?
<b>6.10</b> 人民選舉或派定立法，執法，及解釋法律的代表	<b>6.10</b> People elect and/or appoint leaders who make, enforce, and interpret laws
<b>詞彙：</b> 1. 候選人	<b>Vocabulary &amp; Phrases:</b> 1. candidates
<b>摘要：</b> 政府各部門的代表所必須符合的條件	<b>Summary:</b> The requirements that the government officials need to meet.
<b>內容：</b> <b>全國：</b> <b>立法部門：</b> <b>眾議院：</b> 誰可以被選為眾議員？ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 必須為美國公民七年或七年以上</li> <li>• 必須年滿 25 歲</li> <li>• 必須住在當選的州</li> <li>• 任期兩年，可競選連任</li> </ul> <b>參議院：</b> 誰可以被選為參議員？ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 必須年滿 30 歲</li> <li>• 必須為美國公民九年或九年以上</li> <li>• 必須住在當選的州</li> <li>• 任期六年，可競選連任</li> </ul>	<b>Content:</b> <b>National:</b> <b><u>Legislative branch:</u></b> <b>House of Representatives:</b> Who can be a representative? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to be U.S. citizens for seven years or more.</li> <li>• Must be at least 25 years old.</li> <li>• Must live in the state where they are elected.</li> <li>• Serve for two years. They can run for office again.</li> </ul> <b>U.S. Senate:</b> Who can be a senator? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Must be at least 30 years old.</li> <li>• Must be U.S. citizens for nine years or more.</li> <li>• Must live in the state where they are elected.</li> <li>• Serve for six years. They can run for office again.</li> </ul>



<p><b>行政部門：美國總統</b></p> <p>誰可以被選為總統？</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 當選就職時必須年滿 35 歲</li> <li>• 必須出生在為美國或是美國公民的子女</li> <li>• 必須至少住在美國 14 年</li> <li>• 任期最多為兩任共八年</li> </ul> <p><b>司法部門：美國最高法院</b></p> <p>最高法院有九位法官。大法官為首。法官為終身職。總統派定新任法官，但須參議院通過。</p> <p><b>州：立法部門</b></p> <p>每州劃分為區，每區人數相似。每區居民選舉議員。州議會議員任期為兩年或四年。</p> <p><b>行政部門：州長</b></p> <p>州長必須住在所服務的州。他們必須是美國公民，年滿 25 歲。有些州的州長必須年滿 30 歲。他們由當地居民選舉出來。任期為兩或四年。多數的州，州長可以連任。</p>	<p><b><u>Executive branch: The U.S. President</u></b></p> <p>Who can be president?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Must be at least 35 years old when they take office.</li> <li>• Must be born in the United States or born to U.S. citizens.</li> <li>• Must have lived in the United States for at least 14 years.</li> <li>• Serve only two terms for a total of eight years.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Judicial branch: The U.S. Supreme Court</u></b></p> <p>Nine justices serve on the Supreme Court. The chief justice leads the court. Justices serve on the court for life or until they retire. The president then chooses a new justice. The Senate votes on the president’s choice for a new justice.</p> <p><b>State: Legislative branch</b></p> <p>Every state is divided into districts. Each district has about the same number of people. People in each district vote for legislators. These leaders serve in the state legislature. State legislators serve terms that last two or four years.</p> <p><b>Executive branch: State governor</b></p> <p>Governors must live in the states they serve. They have to be U.S. citizens. They must be at least 25 years old. In some states, governors must be at least 30 years old. People vote for candidates on election day. Governors serve terms that last two or four years. In most states, governors can serve more than one term.</p>
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<p><b>司法部門：</b></p> <p>法官任職於州的最高法院，由州長及議員派定。任期為 14 年。</p>	<p><b>Judicial branch:</b></p> <p>Justices serve on each state’s highest court. In New York State, governor and lawmakers choose justices. They serve for 14 years.</p>
<p><b>複習：</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 哪一個政府部門的官員是派定的？</li><li>2. 美國總統的任期最多為幾年？</li><li>3. 哪個職位是終身職？</li></ol>	<p><b>Review:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Which branch’s officials are appointed?</li><li>2. What is the term for the U.S. president?</li><li>3. Which officials are appointed for life terms?</li></ol>

<b>第六單元： 地方政府及州政府</b>	<b>Unit 6: Local and State government</b>
<b>關鍵問題：</b> 政府與個人的關係是什麼？	<b>Essential Question:</b> What is the relationship between governments and individuals?
<b>6.11</b> 公民在班級裏，學校裏，及在家中以及社區裏的責任	<b>6.11</b> Citizenship and the rules and responsibilities of citizenship in the classroom, school, home, and local community
<b>詞彙：</b> 1. 公民                      2. 老人院	<b>Vocabulary &amp; Phrases:</b> 1. citizenship              2. nursing home
<b>摘要：</b>  班級，學校，家庭及街坊鄰里都是社區團體，兒女在家中，學生在學校，居民在社區中，都是所屬團體的公民。在民主社會裏，一個公民有許多的權利，但是也有相對的責任。簡述公民在班級裏，學校裏及家中，社區中應負的責任。	<b>Summary:</b>  Classroom, school, home, and local neighborhood are all communities. A person in his or her classroom, school, home and local neighborhood is a citizen of that community. Here is the brief description of a citizen's responsibilities in his or her classroom, school, home, and local community.
<b>內容：</b>  通常一個人在一個國家出生，他就是那個國家的公民。但是在民主政治中，公民不只是一個國家的一份子而已。  要當一個民主國家的好公民，個人一定要積極地參與社區的事情。  同樣，學生在班級裏，在學校裏，除了有學習，受教育的權利以外，也要遵守規矩，負起責任，建立一個好的學習環境。  在民主社會裏，教育是一個非常重要的要素。教育能讓我們在政治上作明智的決	<b>Content:</b>  Being born in a country usually makes a person a citizen. In a democracy, citizenship is more than just membership in the nation.  A citizen is someone who is involved in his or her community.  A student has responsibilities in the classroom and school while he or she has a right to receive education and learn.  Education is essential to a democracy.  Education teaches us to make intelligent

<p>定。公民受了教育才能夠跟著時代的改變來更新法律。</p> <p>一個居民在他所住的街坊鄰里除了應享的權利，也有規矩要遵守，更有責任要擔當，這樣，社區的生活才會更美好。</p> <p><b>公民在家裏的責任：</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 遵守家規</li> <li>• 幫忙父母及照顧的人</li> <li>• 與兄弟姐妹合作</li> <li>• 尊重家裏每一個人</li> <li>•</li> </ul> <p><b>公民在班級裏的責任：</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 遵守班級規矩</li> <li>• 學習要積極</li> <li>• 每天完成家庭作業</li> </ul> <p><b>公民在學校裏的責任：</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 遵守校規</li> <li>• 準時上學並做好上課準備</li> <li>• 和平解決衝突</li> <li>• 穿著整潔，安全</li> <li>• 保管好自己的物品並尊重他人的財物</li> </ul> <p><b>公民在地方上的責任：</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 尊重他人的權利，保持社區的清潔與安靜</li> <li>• 遵守交通規則以及其它保障個人健</li> </ul>	<p>decisions about how we are governed. In this way, we can help change laws to keep up with current issues.</p> <p>In the local community, a person has many rights. In the meantime, he or she needs to carry out responsibilities to improve life in their community.</p> <p><b>Responsibilities of citizenship at home:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Follow the family's rules</li> <li>• Helping parents or care-givers</li> <li>• Cooperating with brothers and sisters</li> <li>• To be honest and fair to each other</li> <li>• Work together while respecting each member of the family as an individual</li> </ul> <p><b>Responsibilities of citizenship in the classroom:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Follow classroom rules</li> <li>• Participation in class</li> <li>• complete homework every day</li> </ul> <p><b>Responsibilities of citizenship in the school:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Follow school rules</li> <li>• Come to school on time, prepared to work</li> <li>• Resolve conflicts peacefully</li> <li>• Dress in clean, neat and safe manner</li> <li>• Take care of personal belongings and respect other people's belongings</li> </ul> <p><b>Responsibilities of citizenship in the local community:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Respect the rights of others to have a clean and quiet neighborhood.</li> <li>• Obey traffic laws and other laws that</li> </ul>
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<p>康及安全的法令</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 在醫院，老人院，及社區中心當義工</li><li>• 參與社區事務</li></ul>	<p>protect the health and safety of the community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Volunteer as an aide in a hospital, nursing home, or recreation center.</li><li>• Get involved in the local community.</li></ul>
<p><b>複習:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 說出兩樣能夠改善社區生活，好公民能做的事情。</li><li>2. 說出兩樣使學校變得更好，好學生能做的事情。</li><li>3. 為什麼受教育對民主政治很重要？</li></ol>	<p><b>Review:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>2. Identify two things good citizens can do to improve life in their local community.</li><li>3. Identify two things good students can do to make school a better community.</li><li>4. Why is education essential to democracy?</li></ol>

<b>第六單元：地方政府及州政府</b>	<b>Unit 6: Local and State government</b>
<b>關鍵問題：</b> 政府與個人的關係是什麼？	<b>Essential Question:</b> What is the relationship between governments and individuals?
<b>6.12</b> 好公民會參與慶祝國家的假日，尊重國家的象徵，包括對國旗的適當懸掛及使用。	<b>6.12</b> Citizenship includes an awareness of the holidays, celebrations, and symbols of our nation, including the flag of the United States of America, its proper display, and use
<b>詞彙：</b> 1. 象徵      2. 座臺      3. 羅馬數字	<b>Vocabulary &amp; Phrases:</b> 1. symbols   2. pedestal   3. Roman numerals
<b>摘要：</b> 我們國家最重要的假期是什麼，我們國家的幾個重要象徵是什麼。對我們國旗及自由女神像的簡短敘述。	<b>Summary:</b> What are the public holidays and the symbols of our nation?  Brief descriptions and facts of our flag and the Statue of Liberty.
<b>內容：</b> <b>國定假日：</b> 一月十五日，馬丁路得日：被刺殺的民權領袖馬丁路得的生日。  二月十二日，林肯生日：解放黑奴的美國總統林肯的生日。  二月二十二日，華盛頓生日：帶領軍隊打獨立戰爭的將軍、日後的美國總統華盛頓的生日。  五月，陣亡將士紀念日：在五月的最後一	<b>Contents:</b> <b>Public Holidays:</b> <b>January 15, Martin Luther King Day:</b> The birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., the slain civil rights leader.  <b>February 12, Lincoln’s Birthday:</b> The birthday of President Abraham Lincoln, who was responsible for ending slavery in the United States  <b>February 22, Washington’s Birthday:</b> Birthday of the general who led our forces in the American Revolution and later became the first President.  <b>May, Memorial Day:</b> A holiday developed after

<p>個星期一，是在南北戰爭以後才有的假日。</p> <p>七月四日，<b>美國國慶</b>：殖民者向英國宣告獨立的日子。</p> <p>九月，<b>勞工節</b>：九月的第一個星期一，向勞工致敬。</p> <p>十一月十一日，<b>退伍軍人節</b>：慶祝第一次世界大戰結束，向曾經為美國作戰的軍人致敬。</p> <p>十一月，<b>感恩節</b>：慶祝清教徒平安渡過在新大陸的第一年所作的感恩。</p> <p><b>象徵：</b></p> <p><b>美國國旗</b>：第一面國旗有 13 顆星-每一顆星代表最初的 13 州。現在美國有 50 個州，所以國旗上有 50 顆星。國旗上的紅白條紋代表原先的十三個州。</p> <p><b>禿鷹</b>：是我們的國鳥。我們國家還在打獨立戰爭的時候，禿鷹就已經是我們的國鳥了。領袖們覺得需要一個能代表美國人剛強及勇敢的象徵。</p> <p><b>自由女神像</b>：她代表了希望與自由。她所傳達的信息是：你在這裏會有自由，也有機會過一個更好的生活。她迎接了成千上萬前來美國的移民。</p> <p><b>自由鐘</b>：是自由的象徵。1776 年的時候，鐘聲呼籲民衆前去聆聽獨立宣言的第一次朗</p>	<p>the Civil War to honor the nation's war dead. Celebrated on the last Monday in May.</p> <p><b>July 4, Independence Day</b>: The date the colonists declared independence from Great Britain.</p> <p><b>September, Labor Day</b>: Celebrated on the first Monday in September, it honors working people.</p> <p><b>November 11, Veteran's Day</b>: Anniversary making the end of the World War I. A day when America honors those who fought in past wars.</p> <p><b>Fourth Thursday in November, Thanksgiving</b>: Marks the thanks the Pilgrims gave after surviving their first year in the New World.</p> <p><b>Symbols:</b></p> <p><b>The American Flag</b>: The first flag had 13 stars-one for each of the first 13 states. Today there are 50 states, so there are 50 stars on the flag. Its thirteen alternating red and white stripes symbolize the original thirteen states.</p> <p><b>The Bald Eagle</b>: Our national bird. The bald eagle became our national bird while we were still fighting for our freedom. Our leaders wanted a symbol that said Americans were strong and brave.</p> <p><b>The Statue of Liberty</b>: She is a symbol of hope and freedom. Her message is: Here you will be free and have a chance for a better life. She has welcomed millions of immigrants to America.</p> <p><b>The Liberty Bell</b>: A symbol of freedom. In 1776, it rang out to call people to come and hear</p>
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<p>讀。</p> <p><b>*美國國旗的適當懸掛及使用：</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 在上學的日子應掛在學校內或靠近學校的地方。</li> <li>● 颶風下雨時不應掛在戶外。</li> <li>● 不可作為廣告用途。</li> <li>● 不可接觸地面</li> <li>● 在選舉日應掛在選舉的場所。</li> </ul> <p><b>*有關美國國旗的故事：</b></p> <p>到底是誰設計了美國國旗有不同的說法。據說在 1776 年，華盛頓（Washington）及莫裏斯（Morris），羅斯（Ross）前去拜訪羅斯（Ross）太太。他們給她看了國旗的簡圖，並請她縫製一面。現在的國旗是在 1818 年決定的，13 條紅白相間的條紋代表原先的十三個州。50 顆星代表 50 個州。</p> <p><b>*有關自由女神像的故事：</b></p> <p>她常被稱為自由女士，豎立在紐約市的港口。是法國人民贈送給美國人民的禮物，代表友誼及自由。巴托爾迪（Bartholdi）繪圖並監工建造。雕像本身在法國製作，是用銅作的。有 151 呎高。雕像完成以後，再將它拆開裝箱運到紐約市，一共裝了 214 箱。雕像運到紐約市以後有了新的問題。</p>	<p>the first reading of the Declaration of Independence.</p> <p><b>* Proper display and use of the United States Flag:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● On school days it should be flown in or near each school.</li> <li>● It should not be flown outside in bad weather.</li> <li>● It should not be used for advertising.</li> <li>● It should not touch the ground.</li> <li>● It should be flown at voting places on election days.</li> </ul> <p><b>* About the American Flag:</b></p> <p>It is uncertain who designed the American flag. Legend has it that in 1776, George Washington, Robert Morris and George Ross visited Betsy Ross. They showed her a rough draft of a flag and asked her to sew one. The present flag was adopted in 1818. There are 50 stars on the flag. Its thirteen alternating red and white stripes symbolize the original thirteen states.</p> <p><b>* About the Statue of Liberty:</b></p> <p>She is often called Lady Liberty. She stands in the harbor of New York City. The French people gave the statue to the American people as a sign of friendship and a symbol of liberty. Liberty means freedom. Frederic Bartholdi created the drawing and directed the building of the statue. The statue was built in France. It was made of copper. Its height is 151 feet. When the statue was finished, it was taken apart. Each part was packed in a box and shipped to New York City. The statue filled 214 boxes.</p>
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爲了要讓人從遠處就能看到，雕像必須站在一個座臺上。普利茲（Joseph Pulitzer）先生在報上寫了一篇文章，呼籲美國人捐錢建造這個臺子。許多人，包括兒童，都捐錢響應這個呼籲。在 1886 年自由女神像在紐約市揭幕了。

\*自由女神像上的象徵：

- **火把**，在右手上，照亮了通往自由的路。
- **書**，在左手上，以羅馬數字寫上 1776 年 7 月 4 日，是美國完成獨立宣言的日子。
- **斷掉的鎖鏈**，在雕像的腳上，是美國自由的象徵，也是美國粉碎奴隸制度的象徵。
- **一首詩**，1903 年加上的，在雕像的底部。詩人菴撒路絲（Emma Lazarus）所作：

“把你，那勞苦貧賤的流民  
那嚮往自由，又被無情拋棄  
那擁擠於岸邊悲傷哀吟  
那狂雨暴風中翻覆的驚魂全都給我  
我高舉明燈傍立金門！”

這首詩歡迎了所有來到美國的人

The statue needed a pedestal to stand on so people could see her from far away. Joseph Pulitzer wrote a newspaper story about the problem and asked Americans for money to pay for the pedestal. Many people, even children, sent money to build the pedestal. The statue opens to the public in New York City in 1886.

\***Symbols on Lady Liberty:**

- **The torch** in her right hand lights the path to freedom.
- **The book** in her left hand has the date July 4, 1776, in Roman numerals. That is the date the U.S. Declaration of Independence was adopted.
- **Broken chains** around the statue’s feet are a symbol of America’s freedom. They also stand for liberty crushing slavery in the United States.
- **The poem** at the base of the statue was added in 1903. A poet named Emma Lazarus wrote about the United States taking in people from other countries.

“Give me your tired, your poor,  
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,  
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.  
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed to me,  
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!”

This poem has welcomed people from all over the world.

<p><b>複習:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 美國國旗上的星星代表什麼？條紋又代表什麼？</li><li>2. 美國人七月四日慶祝什麼節日？</li><li>3. 哪一個象徵是法國人送的禮物？</li><li>4. 哪一個象徵曾經歡迎了成千上萬來美國的的移民？</li></ol>	<p><b>Review:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. What do the stars on the American flag represent? And the stripes?</li><li>2. What do Americans celebrate on the Fourth of July?</li><li>3. Which symbol is a gift from the French people?</li><li>4. Which symbol has welcomed millions of immigrants to America?</li></ol>
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<b>第六單元： 地方政府及州政府</b>	<b>Unit 6: Local and State government</b>
<b>關鍵問題：</b> 政府與個人的關係是什麼？	<b>Essential Question:</b> What is the relationship between governments and individuals?
<b>6.13</b> 有用， 有水準的公民要履行公民的責任， 如， 選舉， 當陪審員， 及其他給地方政府的服務	<b>6.13</b> Effective, informed citizenship involves duties such as voting, jury service, and other service to the local community
<b>詞彙：</b> 1. 作證      2. 政黨      3. 執行	<b>Vocabulary &amp; Phrases:</b> 1. testify    2. political party    3. enforce
<b>摘要：</b> 在地方政府履行公民責任的重要性， 以及當一個公民的義務。	<b>Summary:</b> The importance of performing duties in the local community and some important responsibilities of a citizen.
<b>內容：</b> 在民主社會裏， 公民不只是社區裏的一員， 只享受權利。 公民需要參與社區裏的事務。 每一個美國人都有權利與義務。 我們這個民主的政府成功的因素在於每一個公民都履行他們的責任。  <b>公民的責任與義務：</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 付稅以承擔政府的開支</li> <li>• 法院傳呼時需到法院作證</li> <li>• 地方選舉時去投票</li> <li>• 去上學接受教育</li> <li>• 遵守地方政府的法律</li> </ul>	<b>Content:</b> In a democracy, citizenship means more than just being a member of a community and having rights. A citizen is someone who is involved in his or her community. All Americans have responsibilities as well as rights. The success of our democratic form of government depends on citizens performing these responsibilities.  <b>The duties and responsibilities of a citizen:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pay taxes to help support the costs of government.</li> <li>• Testify in court if called upon to present evidence.</li> <li>• Vote in local elections.</li> <li>• Attend school to receive an education.</li> <li>• Obey the laws of local government.</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 法院傳呼時要去當陪審員</li> <li>• 服兵役以保衛國家</li> <li>• 告知地方代表你所關心的事</li> <li>• 要知道政府的活動</li> <li>• 參加政黨或當一個獨立投票者</li> <li>• 與警察合作以輔助執行法律</li> </ul> <p>每一項權利都有一個相關的義務。每個公民都享有被公平審判的權利，但隨著這項權利而來的義務就是，法院傳呼時要去當陪審員。有選舉權，表示公民有責任了解候選人的背景而做出明智的選擇。公民有言論自由並不代表一個人可以在戲院亂喊“著火了”。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Serve on a jury if called upon.</li> <li>• Help to defend the nation by serving in the armed forces if called upon.</li> <li>• Inform your local representatives about issues that concern you.</li> <li>• Stay informed about the activities of local government.</li> <li>• Join a political party or work as an independent voter.</li> <li>• Help enforce laws by cooperating with the police.</li> </ul> <p>For every right there is a related duty or responsibility. The right to have a jury trial carries with it the duty of the citizen to serve on a jury when asked. The right to vote carries with it the citizen's responsibility to know about the candidates for office and to vote wisely. A citizen may speak freely yet a person should not abuse this right by falsely shouting "Fire" in a theatre.</p>
<p><b>複習：</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 說出兩項公民的權利以及隨著而來的義務。</li> <li>2. 你或你的家人實行了那些公民的義務？</li> <li>3. 為什麼上學是公民的責任？</li> <li>4. 公民如何輔助執行法律？</li> </ol>	<p><b>Review:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Select any two rights that citizens have, and list the duty or responsibility that goes along with each right.</li> <li>2. Which responsibilities have you or other members of your family carried?</li> <li>3. Why is attending school a citizen's responsibility?</li> <li>4. How can a citizen help enforce laws?</li> </ol>

<b>第六單元： 地方政府及州政府</b>	<b>Unit 6: Local and State government</b>
<b>關鍵問題：</b> 政府與個人的關係是什麼？	<b>Essential Question:</b> What is the relationship between governments and individuals?
<b>6.14</b> 公民可以在地方，州，及國家層面參與做政治上的決定，也可以解決問題	<b>6.14</b> Citizens can participate in political decision making and problem solving at the local, state, and national levels.
<b>詞彙：</b> 1. 活動（為某種目的而活動） 2. 商會 3. 工會 4. 義工	<b>Vocabulary &amp; Phrases:</b> 1. campaign 2. Chamber of Commerce 3. union 4. volunteer
<b>摘要：</b> 列舉一些公民在地方，州，及國家層面能夠參與的事情	<b>Summary:</b> A list of different ways that citizens can participate in government
<b>內容：</b> 公民要積極參與，民主政治才會成功。公民在不同方面的參與能夠改善生活。  <b>公民在地方政治的參與：</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 當陪審員</li> <li>● 在學校或社區組織裏競選</li> <li>● 參與解決地方的問題</li> <li>● 幫助社區裏有需要的人</li> <li>● 在社區會議裏發表意見</li> <li>● 參與學校服務的活動</li> <li>● 參與家長會或商會</li> </ul>	<b>Content:</b> It is important that citizens participate actively for democracy to work. There are various actions citizens can take to improve life in their community.  <b>Civic participation in the local government:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Serve on a jury</li> <li>● Run for office in a school club or community organization</li> <li>● Act directly to solve some local community problem</li> <li>● Help people in your community who are in trouble</li> <li>● Speak at community meetings on public issues</li> <li>● Participate in a school service project</li> <li>● Join a community association: P.T.A., Chamber of Commerce</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 在學區委員會或地方政府裏競選</li> <li>• 寫信到報社說出社區的問題</li> <li>• 貢獻時間或金錢給地方慈善事業</li> <li>• 在消防隊或醫院當義工</li> </ul> <p><b>公民在州政府及聯邦政府的參與:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 付稅</li> <li>• 參與政黨</li> <li>• 在競選活動裏幫忙</li> <li>• 寫信給議員，總統，或任何作決策的人</li> <li>• 競選公共事務的職位</li> <li>• 參加軍隊或國民兵</li> <li>• 去投票</li> <li>• 參加積極政治活動的商會或協會</li> <li>• 要發表意見</li> <li>• 參加公共會議來改變決策</li> <li>• 參加能改變紐約法律的活動</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Run for election to the School Board or local government office</li> <li>• Write a letter to a local newspaper about community issues</li> <li>• Contribute time or money to a local charity</li> <li>• Serve as a volunteer fireman, or hospital volunteer</li> </ul> <p><b>Civic participation in state and national government</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pay taxes</li> <li>• Join a political party</li> <li>• Help in an election campaign</li> <li>• Send letters to a Congressperson, the President, or other policy-maker</li> <li>• Run for election to public office</li> <li>• Serve in the armed forces or the National Guard</li> <li>• Vote in statewide and national elections</li> <li>• Join a trade union, or professional association that is politically active</li> <li>• Speak out on issues of state or national importance</li> <li>• Attend public meetings to change statewide or national policies</li> <li>• Participate in a campaign to change New York's laws</li> </ul>
<p><b>複習:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 列舉三種好公民可以在社區裏參與的活動。</li> <li>2. 公民如何幫助民主政治的成功?</li> <li>3. 公民可以使政府改變法律嗎?</li> </ol>	<p><b>Review:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. List three things good citizens can do to take an active part in their community.</li> <li>3. What can a citizen do to help democracy to work?</li> <li>4. Can citizens make the government to change laws?</li> </ol>

<p><b>答案:</b></p> <p><b>6.1</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 一個被政府控告有罪的人依法有權享有這個適當的法律程序。這套權利可以保護個人不讓政府採取專斷或隨意的措施。</li> <li>2. 人民的主權的意思是，政府的權力來自人民。人民有最高權力。</li> <li>3. 可以，因為每個人都有平等住屋機會。</li> </ol> <p><b>6.2</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 產業是勞力的果子</li> <li>2. 多數人同意愛國也包括為國家服務</li> <li>3. 競爭決定個人在社會階層裏的位置，在社會裏的每一人都可公平競爭。</li> <li>4. 經濟自由</li> </ol> <p><b>6.3</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 林肯</li> <li>2. 所有女性</li> <li>3. 反奴隸,不正義</li> </ol>	<p><b>Answer Key:</b></p> <p><b>6.1</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A person whom the government accused of a crime is entitled to have this set of procedural rights. It protects individuals against arbitrary actions, judgments and power of the government.</li> <li>2. It means the power of the government comes from the people. The people are the ultimate authority over the government.</li> <li>3. Yes, because of the equal housing opportunity, a person can live wherever he wants to live.</li> </ol> <p><b>6.2</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Property is the fruit of labor.</li> <li>2. Most people agree that patriotism also involves service to their country.</li> <li>3. The assignment of individuals to places in the social hierarchy is determined by some form of competitive process, and all members of society are eligible to compete on equal terms.</li> <li>4. Economic freedom</li> </ol> <p><b>6.3</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lincoln</li> <li>2. All women</li> <li>3. Slavery and injustice</li> </ol>
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**6.4**

1. 在這個系統裏，每一個州就像一個小國家。每州都有自己的規矩，但是卻沒有一個給所有的州的規矩。每州都有自己的錢幣，但是這個錢幣卻不能在別州使用。每州都有自己的領袖，但是卻沒有一個領袖管理所有的州和所有的人民。每州各管自己的事務。
2. 這個聯邦條款很明顯不能把國家團結在一起。許多領袖很快地意識到，若是沒有一個全國政府爲了全國的利益來做一些決定，這個新的國家就不能維持下去。
3. 國家會繼續成長及改變，所以憲法也應跟著改變。夠改憲法使得憲法更強而有力，我們的國家也因為憲法可做更改而更堅固。

**6.5**

1. 一個犯罪或違法的人一定會有後果。後果可能是被剝奪權利，罰款或坐監牢。
2. 法律是由大多數人民選出來的代表所制定的。有的時候法律可以經由全民公投的方式由所有人民投票決定。

**6.4**

1. In this system, each state was like a small country. Each state had its own rules, but there were no rules for all of the states. Each state had its own type of money, but people couldn't spend the money in all of the states. Each state had its own leaders, but no one was the leader of all of the people of all of the states. States had power over their own affairs.
2. The Articles of Confederation were not enough to hold the nation together. Many leaders quickly realized that the new nation would not last without a national government that had the power to make decisions for the good of all the states.
3. As the country grew and changed, there would need to be changes in the Constitution. The fact that we can change the Constitution when we need to has helped to make it strong. Our country is much stronger because the Constitution can grow and change with us.

**6.5**

1. If a person has committed a crime or broken the law, there will be consequences. These may include having privileges taken away, paying a fine or being put into prison.
2. The laws may be made by representatives who have been elected, or chosen, by the majority of the people. Sometimes laws are voted on by all of the citizens of the state or community in a referendum.



<p>3. 若是法律不公平，可以改寫。</p> <p><b>6.6</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 州長及市長</li><li>2. 紐約州議會</li><li>3. 紐約州有 62 個郡</li><li>4. 市長</li><li>5. 區</li></ol> <p><b>6.7</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 每一個人都有權利和義務。大家要履行義務，民主政治才會成功。</li><li>2. 不可以，因為人是社會動物，他們要與別人住在一起。</li><li>3. 這個人們所組織用來保護這個社區及執行規矩的機構叫做政府。</li></ol> <p><b>6.8</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 伊洛魁聯盟的憲法及大憲章</li><li>2. 憲法</li><li>3. 因為美國憲法並沒有明白陳述個人的權利，所以遭受到許多人的反對。美國的領袖們因此同意在憲法加上修正案。頭十條</li></ol>	<p>3. If a law is not fair it may be changed.</p> <p><b>6.6</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The governor and the mayor</li><li>2. New York State Legislature</li><li>3. New York State has 62 counties</li><li>4. The mayor</li><li>5. Borough</li></ol> <p><b>6.7</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The success of our democratic form of government depends on citizens performing responsibilities. Citizens have many opportunities to participate in political decision-making and problem solving at the local, state, and national levels.</li><li>2. No, because people are social beings: they need to live with others in groups or communities.</li><li>3. The organization people set up to protect the community and enforce its rules is called a government.</li></ol> <p><b>6.8</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Constitution of the Iroquois Confederacy and the Magna Carta</li><li>2. The Constitution</li><li>3. Many people did not want to approve the Constitution because it did not say anything about the rights of the people. The leaders therefore agreed to write some amendments</li></ol>
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<p>修正案，就叫做人權宣言。</p> <p>4. 總統</p> <p>5. 1920</p> <p><b>6.9</b></p> <p>1. 美國眾議院及美國參議院</p> <p>2. 法官</p> <p>3. 紐約上訴法院及紐約最高法院</p> <p><b>6.10</b></p> <p>1. 司法部門</p> <p>2. 兩任共八年</p> <p>3. 美國最高法院的大法官</p> <p><b>6.11</b></p> <p>1. 尊重他人的權利，保持社區的清潔與安靜以及遵守交通規則以及其它保障個人健康及安全的法令；或任何其他兩樣。</p> <p>2. 準時上學並做好上課準備以及和平解決衝突；或其他任何兩樣。</p> <p>3. 教育能讓我們在政治上作明智的決定。公民受了教育才能夠跟著時代的改變來更新法律。</p>	<p>to add to the Constitution. The first ten amendments were called the Bill of Rights.</p> <p>4. The President</p> <p>5. 1920</p> <p><b>6.9</b></p> <p>1. House of Representatives and the Senate</p> <p>2. Justices</p> <p>3. New York Court of Appeals and the State Supreme Courts</p> <p><b>6.10</b></p> <p>1. Judicial branch</p> <p>2. Two terms for a total of eight years.</p> <p>3. The justices serve on the U.S. Supreme Court are appointed for life terms</p> <p><b>6.11</b></p> <p>1. Respect the rights of others to have a clean and quiet neighborhood, and to obey traffic laws and other laws that protect the health and safety of the community; or any other two.</p> <p>2. Come to school on time, prepared to work and to resolve conflicts peacefully; or any other two.</p> <p>3. Education teaches us to make intelligent decisions about how we are governed. In this way, we can help change laws to keep up with current issues.</p>
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<p><b>6.12</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 星星代表 50 個州，條紋代表原先的 13 州。</li><li>2. 美國國慶</li><li>3. 自由女神像</li><li>4. 自由女神像</li></ol> <p><b>6.13</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 每個公民都享有被公平審判的權利，但隨著這項權利而來的義務就是，法院傳呼時要去當陪審員。有選舉權，表示公民有責任了解候選人的背景而做出明智的選擇。</li><li>2. 請自行選擇</li><li>3. 公民受了教育纔有能力作明智的選擇，成爲一個有用的公民。</li><li>4. 與警察合作。</li></ol> <p><b>6.14</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 當陪審員</li><li>• 在學校或社區組織裏競選</li><li>• 參與解決地方的問題</li></ul>或任何其他選擇</li><li>2. 公民要積極參與，民主政治才會成功。  可以，只要公民參加能改變紐約法律的活動就可以使政府改變法律。</li></ol>	<p><b>6.12</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The stars represent the 50 states and the stripes represent the original 13 states.</li><li>2. Independence Day</li><li>3. The Statue of Liberty</li><li>4. The Statue of Liberty</li></ol> <p><b>6.13</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The right to have a jury trial carries with it the duty of the citizen to serve on a jury when asked. The right to vote carries with it the citizen's responsibility to know about the candidates for office and to vote wisely.</li><li>2. Your choice</li><li>3. With education a citizen has abilities to make choices wisely and be an effective citizen.</li><li>4. A citizen can help enforce laws by cooperating with the police.</li></ol> <p><b>6.14</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Serve on a jury</li><li>• Run for office in a school club or community organization</li><li>• Act directly to solve some local community problem</li></ul>Or any three of your choice from the list.</li><li>2. Citizens have to participate actively for democracy to work.  Yes, citizens can participate in a campaign to change New York's laws.</li></ol>
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