

FP.C&G.3.4

Explain how individual rights are protected by varieties of law (e.g., Bill of Rights, Supreme Court Decisions, constitutional law, criminal law, civil law, Tort, Administrative law, Statutory law and International law, etc.).

The student will understand:

1. Citizens often look to the principle of the rule of law for protection of individual rights. (Rule of law, equal justice under the law, private property rights, federalism, due process, individual rights as set forth in the Bill of Rights)
2. Constitutions may limit government in order to protect individual rights. (Rule of law, equal justice under the law, private property rights, federalism, due process, individual rights as set forth in the Bill of Rights)
3. Citizens often depend on legal systems to manage conflicts, disputes and protection of rights. (Rule of law, equal justice under the law, private property rights, federalism, due process, individual rights as set forth in the Bill of Rights)
4. Citizens often expect lawmakers to craft laws that balance individual rights with the common good. (Rule of law, equal justice under the law, private property rights, federalism, due process, individual rights as set forth in the Bill of Rights)

The student will know:

1. The differences between civil rights and individual rights. (Individual rights as set forth in the Bill of Rights)
2. Why and how laws protect the rights and freedoms of individuals. (Rule of law, equal justice under the law, private property rights, federalism, due process, individual rights as set forth in the Bill of Rights)
3. The relationship between the various types of law and how those affect individual rights and the common good. (e.g., Constitutional, civil, and criminal).
4. How the US Constitution and court decisions have limited or protected the rights of various groups. (Rule of law, equal justice under the law, private property rights, federalism, due process, individual rights as set forth in the Bill of Rights)
5. The procedures involved in a criminal case.
6. The procedures involved in a civil case.
7. The constitutional issues of Supreme Court cases - to include but not exclusive of landmark cases (if given a Supreme Court case/decision be able to explain the Constitutional issue of the case). ("...excerpts or portions of decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States)
 - a. For example: Instead of memorizing court cases students will be expected to recognize the Constitutional issues the Supreme Court considers in reviewing a case (i.e., Due Process, Establishment Clause, Symbolic Speech, Supremacy, Equal Protection, Judicial Review, Federalism, etc.).

Key Terminology:

- Categories of rights that are of particular significance in the American political system:
- Personal rights - The rights that a person has over their own self. These rights are distinguished from political rights, e.g., the right to privacy or the right to freedom of conscience as distinguished from the political right to peaceably assemble and petition for a redress of grievances
- Political rights - The rights that involve participation in the establishment or administration of a government and are usually entitle the adult citizen to the exercise of the franchise, the holding

of public office, and other political activities. Permission to participate in an organized civic function that elects officials to govern and carry out the will of the social order.

- Economic rights – The rights of an individual to make a business, acquire, own, use, transfer, and dispose of property, participate in voluntary exchange, enter into lawful contracts and the right of competition.
- Civil rights – The rights belonging to an individual by virtue of citizenship, especially the fundamental freedoms and privileges guaranteed by the 13th and 14th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution and by subsequent acts of Congress, including civil liberties, due process, equal protection of the laws, and freedom from discrimination. These are the rights of the individual citizen to have equal treatment and equal opportunities.
- Scope and limits of a right - extent or range of a person's rights and the point or level beyond which those rights do not or may not extend or pass.