

Tonica Grade School
Learning Lesson
Packet 1

Grade:
7th Social Studies

Teacher:
Mr. Heuser

nheuser@tonicagradeschool.org

7th Grade Social Studies

4. Students can read the pages for 9.2 and watch videos they find throughout those pages. (click on blue terms too)
5. We will begin our Illinois Constitution unit when we return. Students have been given the first few pages they can read through and complete the review questions if they choose to. We will go through these pages as a class when we return.
6. There are many websites that have great info and games concerning civics, geography and history (just search for them). Here are a couple good ones...
7. www.icivics.org
8. www.digitalhistory.uh.edu

In 1787, when the Constitution was signed, the area that is now Illinois was a wilderness. Although Marquette and Joliet discovered the Illinois country in 1673, it was not until 1818 that the state was formally admitted into the Union.

During the time between the discovery of the Illinois territory and its admission to the Union as a state, the French and the English each controlled the area for a period. Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle and his lieutenant and successor, Henry de Tonty, carried the standard for France. Fort de Crevecoeur was established near Peoria in 1680, followed in 1682 by Fort St. Louis on Starved Rock. One of the first white villages, Pimitouri, later called Peoria, was established in 1691. Cahokia was organized in 1699, and Kaskaskia, four years later.

Defeated by Great Britain in the French and Indian War, France gave up claim to its possessions east of the Mississippi. British rule over this area was short, however, as a handful of American militia, led by George Rogers Clark in 1778, captured the villages of Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Vincennes and forever ended foreign rule in the Illinois country.

Established as a county of Virginia in 1778, the Illinois country remained so until 1782. During the next five years the area had no legally constituted government, but, in 1787, it became part of the Northwest Territory. In 1800, the Territory of Indiana was established, and Illinois was included. Nine years later, Illinois, including the present state of Wisconsin, was made a territory in its own right. Kaskaskia was the capital, and Ninian Edwards of Kentucky served as the first territorial governor. On December 3, 1818, Illinois, with a population of about 5,000, was admitted to statehood. Kaskaskia was elected as the state capital, and Shadrach Bond became the first governor.

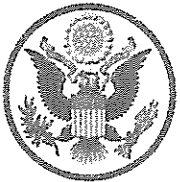
The last great Indian uprising in Illinois was the Black Hawk War in 1832. Chief Black Hawk and his Sauk and Fox warriors defeated the white militia at Stillman's Run, but retreated into Wisconsin where the band was decisively defeated.

The capital was moved from Kaskaskia to Vandalia, and, in 1839, was moved again, this time to Springfield. Abraham Lincoln urged the selection of Springfield while he was a member of the state Legislature.

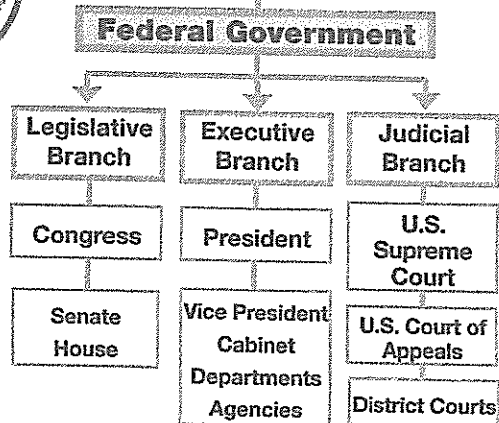
Soon after Springfield was selected as the new capital, the state became divided on the question of slavery. Abraham Lincoln emerged from political retirement in 1858 to challenge Stephen A. Douglas, United States senator from Illinois, and the national policy on slavery, which he advocated. The eyes of the nation focused on the state as the two men engaged in their historic series of debates on the question. Although Lincoln was defeated for a senatorial post in 1858, he won the presidential nomination of the Republican Party in 1860 and became the first Republican president.

John Deere's invention of the prairie plow in 1837 encouraged Illinois agriculture, and it became a leading agricultural state. After the Civil War, Illinois turned to the development of its natural resources and its transportation. By 1870, coal mining had become one of Illinois' largest industries. Improved transportation, an abundance of coal, and the westward movement of industry combined to make Illinois a great industrial area.

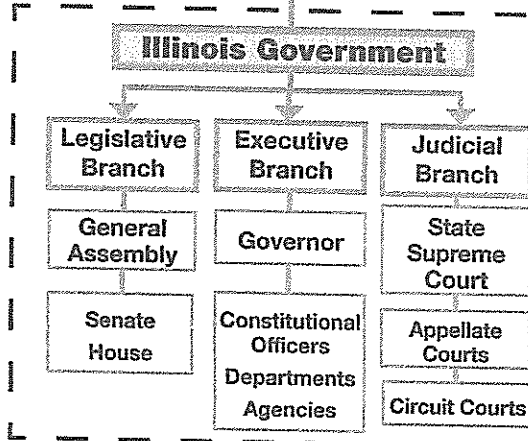
By 1850, the state had a population of 850,000. By 1870, this figure had tripled. Today, Illinois has nearly 13 million residents. Sprawling and vibrant, Chicago was destined early in American industrial development to become the manufacturing center not only of Illinois but the entire Midwest.



The United States Constitution



Illinois Government



The U.S. Constitution splits governing powers between the federal government and the states. This unit will cover the state government portion of the chart above. It will also include the study of local government bodies.

Illinois Constitution

The first Constitution of Illinois was adopted in 1818 by a convention that met at Kaskaskia. This convention was attended by 33 delegates, representing the state's 15 counties. At that time, most of the population was in the southern part. The brief constitution that this convention wrote became the legal constitution when approved by Congress, and Illinois was then admitted to statehood. The *Constitution of 1818* did not interfere with the status of slaves already in the state, but it did prohibit any further extension of slavery. By 1824, there was some public support for a constitution that was more favorable to slavery, but the public rejected these changes. Governor Edward Coles was important in keeping Illinois a free state.

In 1848, a new constitution was adopted. This constitution was noted for the increase of power to the people since they could now elect many officers that had been previously appointed.

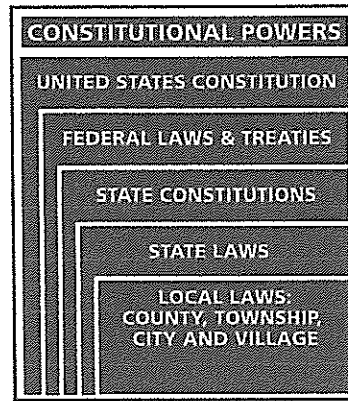
In 1862, a new constitution was discussed, but not adopted. In 1869, another proposal met with success and became the new constitution in 1870. This 1870 Constitution became the Constitution of the State of Illinois for more than 100 years.

In November 1969, Illinois voters elected delegates to a new constitutional convention. The Constitution of 1870 was outdated, and it had become almost impossible to govern Illinois under such a document. The convention met for the first time in 1970 and began work on a new state constitution. Samuel Witwer, largely because of his 23-year fight for a new constitution, was elected president of the convention. A new constitution was written, adopted in convention on September 3, 1970, and approved by the voters on December 15, 1970. The Constitution of 1970 went into force on July 1, 1971. This new constitution is designed to give greater protection to individual rights, modernize government at all levels, and improve the *revenue* (tax) system of the state. More details on the Illinois Constitution are given on Page 57.

Organization of State Government

You have seen in studying the U.S. Constitution that certain responsibilities are left to the states. To carry out these responsibilities states have set up state constitutions. The state government, for example, is responsible for state highway construction, local laws, intrastate commerce, traffic laws, education, marriage and divorce laws, hospitals, voting regulations, and so on. The federal government has certain other responsibilities. For example, national defense, foreign affairs, coinage of money, and so on.

The organization of state government is very similar to that of the federal government. Both have three branches, and these three branches have about the same types of duties in the state as they have in the federal government. The same type of checks and balances system applies to each, and both have bills of rights. There are other similarities and some differences that you will notice as you read the Illinois Constitution.



The chart shows where the state constitution fits regarding authority and power. While each of the 50 states has its own constitution, all provisions of state constitutions must comply with the United States Constitution. The 10th Amendment recognizes the powers of state governments.

Read Article 4 and Amendment 10 of the U.S. Constitution if you wish to know exactly what the federal Constitution says about the role of states. The chart above also shows where the state constitution fits in terms of authority and power.

QUESTIONS

TRUE OR FALSE? Write a *T* or *F* in the space provided.

- ___ 1. Illinois has had four constitutions.
- ___ 2. Illinois became a state in 1815.
- ___ 3. The last great Indian uprising in Illinois was the Black Hawk War in 1832.
- ___ 4. Illinois has had three capitals.
- ___ 5. Governor Edward Coles worked to keep Illinois a free state.
- ___ 6. Both the Illinois Constitution and the United States Constitution have bills of rights.
- ___ 7. Both the Illinois government and the United States government have three branches.
- ___ 8. Foreign affairs is the duty of state government.
- ___ 9. The capital of Illinois is Springfield.
- ___ 10. States may make treaties.

MATCH THE PERSON. Write the letter from *Section B* in the space that matches the person in *Section A*.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| A | B |
| 1. John Deere _____ | a. President of Constitutional Convention in 1970 |
| 2. Shadrach Bond _____ | b. Invented Prairie Plow |
| 3. Samuel Witwer _____ | c. First Republican President |
| 4. George R. Clark _____ | d. First Governor of Illinois |
| 5. Abraham Lincoln _____ | e. Helped defeat British Rule |

EVENTS IN ORDER. Write the numbers 1-4, indicating which historical event happened *first* (1), *second* (2), *third* (3), or *fourth* (4).

- _____ State capital moved to Springfield.
- _____ Illinois becomes a state.
- _____ United States Constitution signed.
- _____ Current Illinois Constitution approved.

As we have learned, Illinois' journey to statehood dates back to the *Ordinance of 1787* and the creation of the *Northwest Territory*. As America began to expand westward, the Northwest Territory was an important governmental region established within the early United States. The area encompassed what is now Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and a part of Minnesota.

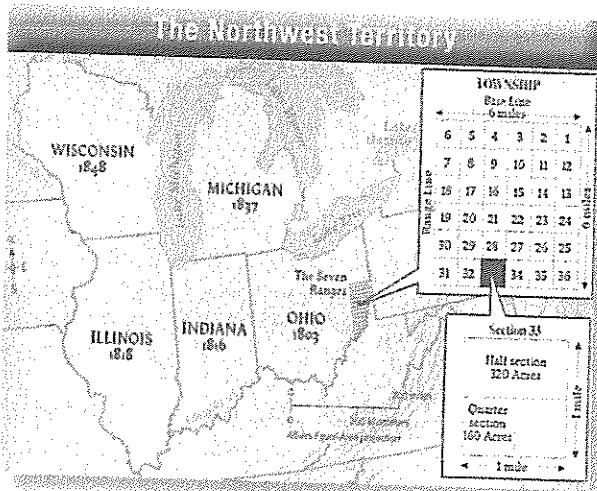
Westward Expansion

The *Treaty of Paris*, signed on September 3, 1783, between the American colonies and Great Britain, ended the American Revolution and formally recognized the United States as an independent nation. Two important provisions of the treaty were British recognition of U.S. independence and gaining all territory between the Allegheny Mountains on the east and the Mississippi River on the west. Now the challenge for our leaders in the United States was to develop the process for settlement and division of the Northwest Territory.

The *Northwest Ordinances*, also called the *Ordinances of 1784, 1785, and 1787*, gave the United States this orderly and equitable procedure for settlement. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 was the most important of the three acts. It was the basis for the government of the Northwest Territory and allowed for the creation of at least three but not more than five states.

The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 established a three-step process for statehood:

1. Settlers come to a territory, and a governor is appointed.
2. Once the population totaled 5,000 free adult males who owned at least 50 acres of land, they could establish their own government.
3. Once the population grew to 60,000, the territory could then apply to Congress for statehood with its government and constitution.



These five states were the result of the process for dividing up this region; the land was divided into townships six miles wide by six miles long, then divided again into 36 one-mile square sections that were intended for farms. You can still see this checkerboard pattern when you fly across the country on a clear day.

Illinois Becomes a State

Before Illinois became a state, it was known as the *Illinois Territory*. In early 1818, the General Assembly of the Illinois Territory sent a petition to the United States Congress asking to be admitted into the Union. Part of the process for being admitted as a state was for Illinois to adopt its own constitution.

Thirty-three delegates met in Kaskaskia at the convention to negotiate and draft the constitution. The first constitution was modeled after the federal government and the state constitutions of Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana. *Daniel Pope Cook*, a young clerk in the House of Representatives, pushed hard for Illinois statehood and helped draft the needed resolution.

On December 10, 1817, the state legislators unanimously adopted the resolution. The official paperwork was handed to Congress on January 16, 1818, by delegate *Nathaniel Pope* (Cook's uncle) and began the process through Congress. On December 3, 1818, President *James Monroe* approved Illinois as the 21st state of the Union. The migration of people, industry, and culture to Illinois were the direct result of the Northwest Ordinance.

Principles of the Northwest Ordinance

The established ordinances were considered the most significant accomplishment of the Articles of Confederation; as it not only developed a process for admitting new states to the Union, but also mandated that new states meet the following principles:

- had to guarantee basic rights to the people, including religious freedom, the writ of habeas corpus, and trial by jury;
- outlawed slavery in this new land;
- encouraged education, allocating land for that purpose;
- exercised good faith when dealing with Native Americans.

The states in the Northwest Territory would be equal to the original 13 states. They would have the same representation, which at the time gave each state two representatives in the Senate and one representative in the House for every 30,000 residents.

QUESTIONS

TRUE OR FALSE? Write a T or F in the space provided.

- ___ 1. Kentucky was another state that was formed from the Northwest Ordinance.
- ___ 2. Michigan became a state before Illinois.
- ___ 3. The creation of a state constitution occurred after being admitted to the Union.
- ___ 4. Slavery was outlawed in the new states formed from the Northwest Territory.
- ___ 5. The original 13 colonies had more authority than the five newly established states.
- ___ 6. Lincoln was the president during statehood.

Study the map on the right and the statistics below, then complete the exercises at the bottom of the page.

Illinois Facts & Statistics

Became a Territory	February 3, 1809
Entered Union	December 3, 1818
Four Constitutions	1818, 1848, 1870, 1970
State Motto	"State Sovereignty, National Union"
State Slogan	"Land of Lincoln"
Nickname	"The Prairie State"
Origin of Name	From an Indian word and French suffix meaning "tribe of superior men"
Land Area	57,915 square miles
State Population	12,734,617 (ranked 6th)
Illinois Cities with a Population over 100,000	1. Chicago (2,679,044) 2. Aurora (202,709) 3. Joliet (149,645) 4. Naperville (147,905) 5. Rockford (145,338) 6. Springfield (113,471) 7. Elgin (112,843) 8. Peoria (111,706)
No. of Counties	102
State Capital	Springfield
State Portal	www.illinois.gov
State Parks, Memorials, Conservation Areas	227 (207,095 acres)
State Song	"Illinois"
State Flower	Violet
State Tree	White Oak
State Fish	Bluegill
State Bird	Cardinal
State Mineral	Flourite
U.S. Representatives	18
U.S. Senators	2
Electoral Votes	20



GEOGRAPHY AND MAP EXERCISE

1. Circle the highest point in Illinois. What is the elevation? _____
2. On the map, identify the Ohio River (with an "O"), the Mississippi River (with an "M") and the Illinois River (with an "I.")
3. Identify the five largest cities in Illinois by placing the number 1-5 on the cities location.
4. Name the two adjacent states that are east of Illinois. _____
5. On the map, identify the location of your hometown and indicate the spot with a star.
6. Name two Illinois cities that are on the shore of Lake Michigan. _____
7. What city hosts the state capital? _____

For an overview of the Illinois Constitution and use as an index to the state constitution, a summary is presented here. You will find additional details to many of these sections in upcoming pages of this worktext. The entire state constitution is also available on the Illinois General Assembly website at www.ilga.gov.

Summary of the 1970 Constitution

Illinois' sixth Constitutional Convention convened in Springfield on December 8, 1969. A total of 116 members, two elected from each senatorial district, met at a nonpartisan convention. Here they would revise, alter or amend the 1870 Illinois Constitution. After nine months of in-depth study and debate, the members presented their work to the people, a constitution they considered to be workable for 25 years, 50 years, or as in the case of the 1870 Constitution, 100 years.

Preamble

The preamble is similar to the preamble in the U.S. Constitution and explains why the Illinois Constitution was written. Below is the wording of the preamble:

"We, the People of the State of Illinois—grateful to Almighty God for the civil, political and religious liberty which He has permitted us to enjoy and seeking His blessing upon our endeavors—in order to provide for the health, safety and welfare of the people; maintain a representative and orderly government; eliminate poverty and inequality; assure legal, social and economic justice; provide opportunity for the fullest development of the individual; insure domestic tranquility; provide for the common defense; and secure the blessings of freedom and liberty to ourselves and our posterity—do ordain and establish this Constitution for the State of Illinois."

Article I - Bill of Rights

There are 24 sections of the Illinois Bill of Rights. Many of these sections were based on provisions in the U.S. Constitution. The 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution prohibits states from depriving any person of life, liberty, or property without the due process of law. Some of the Illinois Bill of Rights goes beyond the rights established by our U.S. Constitution.

Some topics to the Illinois Bill of Rights in Article I are listed below:

- Section 1** Inherent and Inalienable Rights
- Section 2** Due Process and Equal Protection
- Section 3** Religious Freedom
- Section 4** Freedom of Speech
- Section 5** Right to Assembly and Petition

- Section 6** Searches, Seizures, Privacy and Interceptions
- Section 7** Indictment and Preliminary Hearing
- Section 8** Rights after Indictment
- Section 9** Bail and Habeas Corpus
- Section 10** Self-Incrimination and Double Jeopardy
- Section 11** Limitation of Penalties after Conviction
- Section 12** Right to Remedy and Justice
- Section 13** Trial by Jury
- Section 14** Imprisonment for Debt
- Section 15** Right of Eminent Domain
- Section 16** Ex Post Facto Laws and Impairing of Contracts
- Section 17** No Discrimination in the Sale or Rental of Property
- Section 18** No Sex Discrimination
- Section 19** No Discrimination Against Handicapped
- Section 20** Individual Dignity
- Section 21** Quartering of Soldiers
- Section 22** Right to Arms
- Section 23** Fundamental Principles
- Section 24** Rights Retained

Article II - The Power of the State

Article II of the Illinois Constitution divides the state government into three branches: the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. The fundamental principle of separation of powers has existed in state and local governments from the earliest times. Unlike the national government, which has only the powers that are outlined in the U.S. Constitution, state governments have all powers not denied it by the United States or Illinois Constitution.

Article III - Suffrage and Elections

Article III sets up voting qualifications and election laws. The title of this section refers to "suffrage," which is an individual's right to vote in political elections. In addition to voter's rights, it also established the timing of elections. To increase voter turnout, the desire is to have many state elections at the same time (the general election is held the first Monday of November in even-numbered years).

Article IV - The Legislature

Article IV provides rules for the legislative branch of Illinois government, known as the General Assembly. Similar to the U.S. Congress, the General Assembly is divided into two houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Legislature has direct authority over local government units, such as counties, townships, and special-purpose districts.

Article V - The Executive

Article V of the Illinois Constitution outlines the powers and duties of the six state-elected offices, including the governor, the lieutenant governor, the attorney general, the secretary of state, the comptroller, and the treasurer.

Article VI - The Judiciary

Article VI vests the power of the judiciary branch into three courts, the Illinois Supreme Court, the appellate courts, and the circuit or trial courts. The Illinois court system is similar to the federal court system.

Article VII - Local Government

Article VII outlines the governing structure and power of county, township, and city governments. This article explains *home rule* and gives limited powers for local governments to pass ordinances or local laws.

Article VIII - Finance

Article VIII states that public money and property can only be used for public purposes. It explains how public funds are budgeted, spent, and audited.

Article IX - Revenue

Article IX establishes the state's revenue power, including how the state can collect money (revenue) from the people through taxes on property, income, and sales.

Article X - Education

Article X establishes the state's public school system under the direction of the state Board of Education.

Article XI - Environment

Article XI outlines the state's duty to provide and maintain a healthful environment and grants each person the "right to a healthful environment."

Article XII - Militia

Article XII establishes rules for the state militia and authorizes the governor as the commander-in-chief of the militia.

Article XIII - General Provisions

Article XIII has a variety of subject matter that did not fit well into other sections. Some of these include the rules governing running for public office, pension and retirement rights for public employees, and emphasizing public transportation as an essential public service that must be funded.

Article XIV - Constitutional Revision

Article XIV explains how the Illinois Constitution can be changed and sets up the necessary procedures.

There are two ways of amending the Illinois Constitution per Article XIV:

1. **Constitutional Convention.** If three-fifths of the members in each house of the General Assembly approve, there can be a call to a constitutional convention, which the voters can approve or disapprove. If such a call does not occur within 20 years, a call is automatically put before the voters.
2. **Amendments by General Assembly.** If three-fifths of each house of the General Assembly approve, amendments can be proposed by the General Assembly. These must be submitted to the voters at the next general election. Not more than three can be offered to the voters at one time.

Illinois Constitutional Amendments

Since its adoption in 1970, 14 amendments have been approved and adopted, with the most recent one added in 2016. A brief explanation of the amended articles follows:

No.	Year Adopted	Amendment Summary / Highlights
1st	1980	Reduced the size of the IL House of Representatives from 177 to 118 Members. Eliminated <i>cumulative voting</i> , now citizens cast a single for a state Representative and one for state Senator.
2nd	1980	A revenue article which addresses (and hopefully prevents) the abuse of sales tax by delinquent property owners.
3rd	1982	Allows state criminal court judges to deny bail to persons accused of crimes carrying a possible life sentence.
4th	1986	Amended the 3rd Amendment. Allows state criminal court judges to deny bail to persons accused of certain crimes when the court determines that the persons may pose a threat to the community.
5th	1988	Reduced the voting age for every U.S. citizen voting in state elections from 21 years to 18 years and the permanent state residency requirement from six months to 30 days preceding any election.
6th	1990	Amended the 2nd Amendment. Reduced the period of delinquent taxes to two years for the minimum six-month redemption period following tax sales on certain types of property.

No.	Year Adopted	Amendment Summary / Highlights
7th	1992	Provides rights for crime victims, beginning with the right to be treated with fairness, dignity and respect for their privacy throughout the criminal justice process.
8th	1994	Changes the rights of the accused in a criminal prosecution with language giving the accused the right "to be confronted with the witnesses against him or her."
9th	1994	Any bill passed after May 31 will not take effect until June 1 of the following year unless the Legislature passes it by a three-fifths vote.
10th	1998	Adds two citizens appointed by the Governor to the Illinois Courts Commission. The commission hears complaints filed against judges by the Judicial Inquiry Board.
11th	2010	Allows voters the right to petition for a special election to <i>recall</i> a Governor and for the special election of a successor Governor. Requires that at least 20 state Representatives and 10 state Senators, sign a notice of intent to recall the Governor before a petition can be circulated.
12th	2014	Expands certain rights already granted to crime victims in Illinois and gives crime victims the ability to enforce their rights in a court of law.
13th	2014	Prohibits any law that disproportionately affects the rights of eligible citizens to register to vote or cast a ballot based on the voter's race, color, ethnicity, language minority, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation or income.
14th	2016	Provides that revenue generated from transportation related taxes and fees shall be used exclusively for transportation related purposes.

State Constitution vs U.S. Constitution

Initially, state constitutions were short and brief. Today the 50 state constitutions average about 30,000 words. In comparison, the United States Constitution has 7,591 words (including the 27 amendments). State constitutions are longer because they have many details. It is easy for these to become outdated. Remember that the U.S. Constitution leaves the

details to the lawmakers in Congress and the courts. This makes the U.S. Constitution very flexible and state constitutions often inflexible.

QUESTIONS

WHICH ARTICLE? In which article of the state constitution would you find information on the following? (Give section number when possible.)

1. Pollution Control _____
2. Rights of Individuals _____
3. The Governor _____
4. Jury Trial _____
5. Religious Freedom _____
6. Access for People with Disabilities _____
7. The Judicial System _____
8. Revising the Constitution _____
9. Voting Qualifications _____
10. Local Government Rules _____
11. Public High Schools _____
12. Property Taxes _____

TRUE OR FALSE? Write a T or F in the space provided.

- ___ 1. Voters must approve changes in the state constitution.
- ___ 2. The General Assembly can call for a convention only with the voters' approval.
- ___ 3. Six amendments at a time may be presented to the voters.
- ___ 4. An amendment to the state constitution may be proposed in either house of the General Assembly.
- ___ 5. The Illinois Constitution helps establish federal laws and treaties.
- ___ 6. State constitutions are always shorter in length and contain fewer details than the U.S. Constitution.
- ___ 7. Freedom of speech is not listed in the Illinois Constitution, only in the U.S. Constitution.
- ___ 8. The Illinois Bill of Rights has the same 10 sections as the United States Constitution.
- ___ 9. The wording in the Illinois Constitution preamble is the same as the United States Constitution preamble.
- ___ 10. There are six executive branch officers listed in the Illinois Constitution.
- ___ 11. There are more amendments to the United States Constitution than in the Illinois Constitution of 1970.
- ___ 12. The 26th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution set the stage for the 5th Amendment of the Illinois Constitution.