

# Part One, American Government and U.S. Constitution

Lesson 8 of 27:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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## Part II: The Founders' Basic Principles – 28 great Ideas that Changed the World

### 6<sup>th</sup> Principle : All Men Are Created Equal

Reading Assignment: The 5000 Year Leap: 6th Principle (pages 103-12)

Lesson objectives: As a result of this lesson. the student should be able to discuss the following questions/topics:

#### 1. In what three ways are all people equal? (pages 103-4)

Equality of mankind

-self evident truth

-in treatment (no 2 human beings alike)

-We can only be treated alike in 3 ways:

-1 in the sight of God

-2 in the law

-3 in our rights

Jean Jacques Rousseau was wrong

-declared to be equal in every way

#### 2. What does it mean to have equal rights? (105)

Equal rights p.105

-Society only guarantees an opportunity to acquire these things

-Does not guarantee to have these things

Minorities

-Who are they? Depends how it is defined

-Everyone in part of a minority.

-Every ethnic group in America was once a minority.

-America attracts minorities

-freedom

-nearly all rose to 1<sup>st</sup> class citizens.

#### 3. Ideally, how should minorities cross the "culture gap" and become accepted into society? (105- 8)

Crossing the Culture Gap

-must learn the language.

-become educated.

-be economically independent

-become a social asset

-requires time and patience

-1-4 generations

#### **4. Evaluate the push for "civil rights" over the past three decades. Would the founders have suggested a better way? (108-11)**

##### A Nation of Minorities

- French
- English
- Dutch, Germans, Swedes
- Scots, Irish
- Japanese and Chinese
  - shabbily treated
  - stayed here
  - menial tasks lowly occupations
  - educated children
  - then came Pearl Harbor
  - concentration camps
  - Sons went to war - highly decorated! Full assimilation
- Black Minorities
  - Greatest handicaps
  - Some wondered if they would ever make it across the culture gap.
    - higher standard of living here than any other country

#### **5. Describe the constitutional amendments that were passed to ensure equal rights. Was there a better way to accomplish this? (111-12)**

##### -2 philosophies

##### -Booker T. Washington's Work Hard idea:

##### -Tuskegee Institute – got G. W. Carver

“In 1881, Booker T. Washington arrived in Alabama and started building Tuskegee Institute both in reputation and literally brick by brick. He recruited the best and the brightest to come and teach here including George Washington Carver who arrived in 1896. Carver's innovations in agriculture, especially with peanuts, expanded Tuskegee's standing throughout the country.” –

<http://www.nps.gov/tuin/index.htm>

##### -Others – handouts

##### -Some turned to violence

##### **Story of Elderge Cleaver– Personally known to Presenter**

##### **-Leader Black Panthers 1960s (A Communist)**

##### **-100s of cities burned in 1968**

##### **-He left America for Communist countries; Cuba, ended up in France**

##### **-became convinced of God and America**

##### **-After 8 years, returned a changed person.**

##### **p112– True Equality**

##### -Liberty *alone* produces Inequality

##### -Liberty and Virtue Produce true equality - the only lasting equality