



## UNIT 5.11

# WHAT KINDS OF PROTECTIONS JUSTIFY RESTRICTING OUR FREEDOMS?

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## Action News

## What protections justify restricting freedoms?

*Air Fresheners, Advertising, and Asthma*

**SHARON** Hello student viewers! Have you ever thought to yourself: What are laws for anyway? You might be one of those people who argue that laws exist to protect us. But some of you may agree with people who believe that some laws actually **restrict** our freedom. Reid, do you remember the story about the mayor of New York City? He was trying to **restrict** the sales of large sodas to protect consumers from drinking too much sugar. I was wondering: Did banning large sodas ever become law?

**REID** Well, the courts didn't rule in favor of Mayor Bloomberg's proposal so the battle **persists**; he still wants New Yorkers to be healthy so he'll continue fighting. But in a new development, the state of Mississippi passed a bill that is known as the "anti-Bloomberg" bill. The law says that it's illegal to ban large sodas or limit what people eat or drink!

**SHARON:** Wow! But if I remember correctly, doesn't Mississippi have the highest obesity rate in the country?

**REID:** That is a true fact, Sharon. Thirty-five percent of Mississippians are obese. But the lawmakers say the ban isn't to promote drinking more soda; it's to keep government from making all of our decisions for us.

**SHARON:** Well, Bloomberg would disagree with that position. He says he won't give up the soda fight.

**REID:** But now the mayor is focusing on another health initiative: to ban or **restrict** where cigarettes are displayed in stores and pharmacies.

**SHARON:** The mayor is taking on another health initiative? This one sounds like an easier battle. Everyone knows that cigarettes are bad for you.

**REID:** You would think it would be easy, but there's a lot of **resistance** from the cigarette companies and from convenience stores. They say they'd lose money. One town tried to enforce a similar initiative but they didn't have enough money to fight the tobacco industry that claimed that they were being **targeted** unfairly. So, convenience stores and pharmacies are still displaying cigarettes behind their cash registers.

**SHARON:** I guess it is hard to pass laws to protect the public if the protection threatens profits.

**REID:** That's usually the case Sharon, but many people argue that an initiative that aims to protect people shouldn't be struck down because people or companies won't make a profit. Let me give you an example. I've been working on a story about air fresheners, advertising, and asthma. I'm calling it the "triple A" story. Sharon, do you like a clean-smelling house?

**SHARON:** Why yes, I do, Reid. I love FreshBreeze air fresheners, especially their Amazon Mist line. There's Orange Blossom, Pink Orchid, and Banana Supreme. I spray Pink Orchid every chance I get because it reminds me of a tropical vacation I once took, and it makes my house smell clean and fresh. Plus, it takes care of the persistent smell of my son's athletic shoes! Not to mention the cigarette smoke that my father-in-law trails in when he smokes outside the front door.

**REID:** Well, Sharon, some would argue that you've been influenced by excellent advertising strategies. The names of these air fresheners are created to get you to buy the product. People love the way a product like FreshBreeze makes bad smells disappear, but it turns out that those great smelling bursts of air are actually full of chemicals that can trigger asthma and are generally bad for your respiratory system. Some people say they're as bad as smoking.

**SHARON:** Say it isn't so, Reid!

**REID:** Sadly, the link between products like FreshBreeze as an asthma trigger has been established. But FreshBreeze has countered by saying that their products don't pose any health risks.

*Action News continues on the next page.*

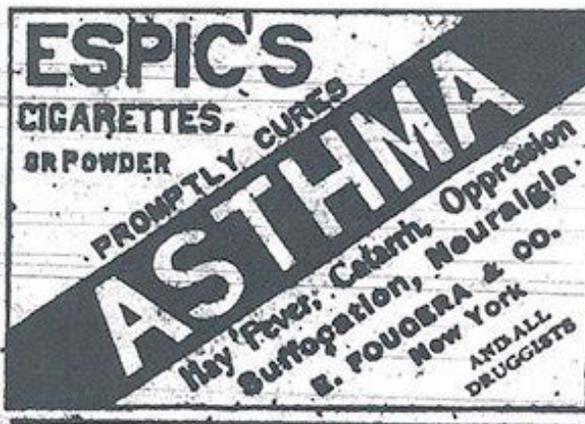
## Action News, continued

## What protections justify restricting freedoms?

- SHARON:** This reminds me of the history of smoking: Until the 1970s, cigarette advertisers were actually claiming that cigarettes were good for you. They even had doctors encouraging people to smoke because smoking helped calm down irritated throats and coughs and cured allergies!
- REID:** And forty years later, cigarettes come with a big warning label about how harmful smoking is, and the law prohibits the sale of cigarettes to minors. It took a long time, a lot of research, and fighting the tobacco industry. Some people who got cancer from smoking sued the cigarette companies and the tobacco industry was forced to pay out huge financial settlements.
- SHARON:** But Reid, are there laws and regulations that don't protect people but instead **restrict** a person's freedom?
- REID:** That's a very big topic, Sharon. Many people think we have too much regulation and that it **restricts** our free choice. They think we should make our own choices whether to smoke or not, and whether to buy FreshBreeze or ignore it when we're in the supermarket.
- SHARON:** I guess another issue is how well informed consumers need to be in order to make good choices. Now that I know the danger of air fresheners, I guess I'll **amend** the house rules. Smelly athletic shoes stay out on the porch!
- REID:** You know what I do for bad odors, Sharon? I simmer a stick or two of cinnamon with a couple orange slices in water and leave it on the stove for about 20 minutes. It makes my apartment smell delicious! It's cheap and natural.
- SHARON:** Well, I don't think your recipe will get rid of the athletic shoe odor, but I'll give it a try. Thanks Reid for that interesting story. This is Sharon Wright, signing off!



**Discussion question:** Look at the advertisements below: What do each of these ads claim? What do you notice about how cigarette advertising has changed over time?



From the *Baltimore American*, April 11, 1904, p.5.  
Courtesy of Enoch Pratt Free Library



From the California Department of Health Services, 2000.  
Courtesy of [tobaccofreeca.com](http://tobaccofreeca.com)



[wordgen.serpmedia.org/action\\_news](http://wordgen.serpmedia.org/action_news)

## Reader's Theater

## What protections justify restricting freedoms?

## Discussing Laws

*Belkis, Astrid, Moses, and Violet are discussing strange laws, good laws, and bad laws during recess. Astrid is from Denmark, a country in Europe, and has traveled to the United States to visit her friend, Violet.*

## Line

- 1 **Belkis:** Astrid, is it true that in Denmark they **restrict** parents from giving their newborn babies funny or strange names?
- 2 **Astrid:** Yes, it's true! There's a law that prohibits parents from picking a name that would offend others or be a burden to the child. For example, I don't think Madonna's mother would have been given permission to name her daughter Madonna. It might offend someone's religious beliefs! And maybe Madonna hated her name when she was growing up.
- 3 **Belkis:** Well, I think it's crazy for there to be a law asking parents to settle on a baby's name that's acceptable to the government. Parents shouldn't be told what to do with their children. You know Plato, the philosopher?
- 4 **Violet, Astrid, and Moses:** Who?
- 5 **Belkis:** Plato, a Greek philosopher who lived a couple thousand years ago, said something like, "Good people don't need laws to tell them to act responsibly and anyway, bad people will always find a way to get around the law." Hey! Don't look at me like that. I love the History Channel.
- 6 **Violet:** Well, I disagree; I think we need really strong laws to protect good people and make sure bad people are punished if they break the law. Anyway, getting a bad name when you're born isn't such a big deal, but people rely on laws to protect kids, families, and communities. **Reliance** on shared laws is what keeps us safe!
- 7 **Moses:** Name one.
- 8 **Violet:** For example, the law that says that there must be more than one exit from a building, and that it has to be equipped with sprinkler systems and fire extinguishers. People used to die in fires because buildings weren't equipped with this stuff. The law came about because there were so many tragedies, and people got angry. I know this because my great-grandmother survived the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire in New York City. Over a hundred teenage girls and young women who worked there died because there weren't enough exits and there was no water to put out the fire.
- 9 **Moses:** What a terrible story! Even though I agree that there should be fire exits and all that, I'm still not a fan of laws that **target** people's behavior. There should be a lot of information out there so that people can make their own decisions. Like people who smoke: Everyone knows it's bad for you and causes cancer, but people still smoke. That's their choice. But it's an informed choice.
- 10 **Astrid:** But what about small children in a house where the adults smoke? What should they do? Someone has to protect them! If I were in charge, I'd **target** smokers and outlaw smoking completely.

*Reader's Theater continues on the next page.*

- 11 **Moses:** And you would **persist** until the end, I bet.
- 12 **Violet:** I'm with Astrid; smoking is disgusting.
- 13 **Moses:** But there's free will here; smoking is not like slavery, which could never be defended.
- 14 **Astrid:** But people who enslaved other people did defend their right to own human beings! It took hundreds of years to change the law.
- 15 **Moses:** I guess you're right about that one...
- 16 **Violet:** You know what else I think should be **restricted**?
- 17 **Belkis:** What now, Violet?
- 18 **Violet:** Air fresheners!
- 19 **Moses:** Come on, Violet, air fresheners are awesome; my father loves his FreshBreeze. His car smells great all the time, like peaches.
- 20 **Violet:** This is where information comes in, people. Most air fresheners have tons of chemicals in them, and they make the air worse, not better.
- 21 **Moses:** How do you know all this?
- 22 **Violet:** Because I have asthma and the doctor told my mother to get rid of all the air fresheners in the house.
- 23 **Moses:** Wow, I'm going to have to break the news to my dad. He has asthma.
- 24 **Belkis:** Well, Violet and Astrid, I see why you'd be persistent in protecting everyone from unhealthy stuff, but what about really dumb laws that don't protect anybody?
- 25 **Violet:** How can a law be dumb?
- 26 **Belkis:** Well, my older brother was writing a paper on how laws change over time. He found a website on funny old laws that are still on the books. He isn't sure if it's a trustworthy site, but it was full of great stuff.
- 27 **Moses:** Tell us some funny laws even if they're not true! Do you remember any?
- 28 **Belkis:** Well, the site says that in Virginia it's still illegal to tickle a woman, you can't spit on the sidewalk, and you can't eat peanut brittle on Sundays.
- 29 **Astrid:** You Americans!
- 30 **Belkis:** Would my mother be allowed to call me Belkis if I had been born in Denmark instead of the Dominican Republic?
- 31 **Astrid:** Who knows? Let's write to the Names Investigation Department and find out!

**Characters' Perspectives**

**What protections justify restricting freedoms?**

*Violet, Belkis, Moses, and Astrid*

**Violet:**

- thinks that the purpose of laws is to keep people safe.
- believes that a person has the right to name their daughter "Apple."
- would like to live in Denmark because of their naming laws.

**Belkis:**

- wishes she had been born in Denmark.
- believes that laws shouldn't interfere with parenting.
- thinks that parents should name their children Biblical names.

**Moses:**

- thinks that smoking should be banned in private and public spaces and abolished completely.
- believes that an actress had named her baby Super Crimefighter Jones.
- thinks there should only be a few restrictions but more information to make good choices.

**Astrid:**

- thinks that laws can protect children from irresponsible parents.
- believes that people have the right to smoke even if it hurts other people's health.
- wishes her mother had named her after her favorite singer, Beyoncé.

Which character's perspective do you agree with? Why?

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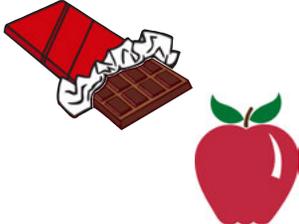
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Word Study

What protections justify restricting freedoms?

A Closer Look at Our Focus Words

	restrict	amend	resistance
<p>Definition</p> 	<p>(verb) to limit</p>	<p>(verb) to change or improve</p>	<p>(noun) the act of opposing or refusing to follow or accept something; the ability to not be affected by something</p>
<p>Turn and Talk</p> 	<p>Do you <b>restrict</b> the amount of television you watch? Why or why not?</p>	<p>Should a school <b>amend</b> its dress code if it does not currently allow for shorts in hot weather?</p>	<p>Why might a person show <b>resistance</b> to spending a day at the beach?</p>
<p>Other Forms of the Word</p> 	<p><b>restriction</b> (noun) a limitation on something or someone</p> <p><b>restrictive</b> (adjective) limiting or controlling someone or something</p>	<p><b>amendment</b> (noun) a change to a document or law</p>	<p><b>resistant</b> (adjective) opposed to or not affected by something</p> <p><b>resist</b> (verb) to fight against or not be affected by something</p>
<p>Choose a picture</p> 	<p>Circle the picture that shows something that you should <b>restrict</b> in your diet.</p> 	<p>Which picture shows a rule after it has been <b>amended</b>?</p> 	<p>Who is showing more <b>resistance</b> to going to sleep?</p> 
<p>Cognates</p> 	<p>restreindre (Fr)</p>	<p>enmendar (Sp)</p>	<p>résistance (Fr)</p>
<p><b>FUN FACTS</b></p>	<p>St. Petersburg, Florida, once made the Guinness Book of World Records for having the longest stretch of sunny days: 768 days! But people who live there are <b>restricted</b> from installing solar panels to convert sunlight into electricity for their homes. What a waste of sun! Let's hope these restrictions are lifted one (sunny) day soon!</p>	<p>The words mend and <b>amend</b> have a lot in common! They look similar and have similar definitions. Mend means to repair or heal. When people are recovering from an illness or injury, they often say, "I'm on the mend."</p>	<p><i>Vive la résistance!</i> This phrase was used during World War II to support the French <b>resistance</b> effort against the Nazis. So what does this phrase mean? Well, <i>vive</i> means "long live" and <i>la</i> means "the"... so you figure it out!</p>

Word Study, continued

What protections justify restricting freedoms?

	target	reliance	persist
<p>Definition</p> 	<p>(noun) goal or focus (verb) to aim at; to focus on</p>	<p>(noun) dependence on someone or something</p>	<p>(verb) to continue doing or believing something even though it is difficult to do so; to continue existing for longer than expected</p>
<p>Turn and Talk</p> 	<p>If you were given a million dollars to spend on your community, what areas would you <b>target</b> first?</p>	<p>In your opinion, is there too much <b>reliance</b> on technology? Explain.</p>	<p>If someone does not want to accept your apology, should you <b>persist</b>?</p>
<p>Other Forms of the Word</p> 	<p><b>targeted</b> (adjective) focused, directed</p>	<p><b>reliant</b> (adjective) dependent on someone or something <b>rely</b> (verb) to need or depend on someone or something</p>	<p><b>persistence</b> (noun) the quality that allows someone to continue through difficulty <b>persistent</b> (adjective) continuous in doing something when it is difficult; continuing or existing longer than expected</p>
<p>Choose a picture</p> 	<p>Which animal would a hunter more likely <b>target</b>?</p> 	<p>Which person has a <b>reliance</b> on others?</p> 	<p>Circle the picture that shows that someone <b>persisted</b>.</p> 
<p>Cognates</p>			<p>persistir (Sp) (Por)</p>
<p><b>FUN FACTS</b></p>	<p>Did you know that our bodies have their own <b>target</b> weights that they like to stay at? Your <b>target</b> weight is also called your set point, and that is the weight that is healthy for you. Everybody's set point is different. So instead of focusing on what we weigh, we all should focus on eating healthy and nutritious food and getting enough exercise to keep our bodies fit!</p>	<p>Some people believe that the U.S. needs to reduce its <b>reliance</b> on fossil fuels like gasoline. Fossil fuels are both expensive and damaging to the environment. Solar power, wind power, and water power are just some forms of energy that can help us reduce our <b>reliance</b> on fossil fuels!</p>	<p>Michael Massimino knew he wanted to be an astronaut since high school. But he was rejected the first three times he applied to NASA! After each rejection, he continued studying to make his application better. After his fourth application, Massimino was finally accepted. He <b>persisted</b> and it paid off!</p>

**Activity**

**What protections justify restricting freedoms?**

*Changes in the Law*

In 1788, the United States adopted its Constitution. The Constitution is the plan of government and the supreme law of the land. Most of the Constitution has stayed the same for over two hundred years. But some of the laws from that time reflect a different way of life and thinking and therefore have been **amended** or removed. For example, laws that unfairly **targeted** groups like women and African Americans were **amended** to promote equality.



The first ten amendments to the Constitution were added in 1791 and are known as the Bill of Rights. The Bill of Rights has **persisted** as a founding document of our democracy. You are probably familiar with the amendments about free speech and freedom of religion, which seem as American as apple pie!

**Directions:** Today you will look at some laws that were in effect in 1791 (Table 1) and four constitutional amendments (Table 2). With a partner, discuss who these laws help and who they hurt.

**Table 1**

LAWS FROM 1791	Who does it help?	Who might it hurt?
Escaped enslaved people can be chased in places where slavery is illegal and returned to their former enslavers (Fugitive Slave Clause)		
Only men who own land can vote (in many states' constitutions)		

**Table 2**

AMENDMENTS	Who does it help?	Who might it hurt?
You are allowed to say or write whatever you want: freedom of speech (1st Amendment, 1791)		
People are allowed to own weapons: right to bear arms (2nd Amendment, 1791)		
No slavery (13th Amendment, 1865)		
Women can vote (19th Amendment, 1920)		

Providence, 1791

Dear Journal,

I finally have my very own journal! Now I can write my own thoughts down. But I must be careful. I don't want my mother to read what I have to say because these are my words, and I certainly can't have Master John or the Mistress know that I am writing about them!

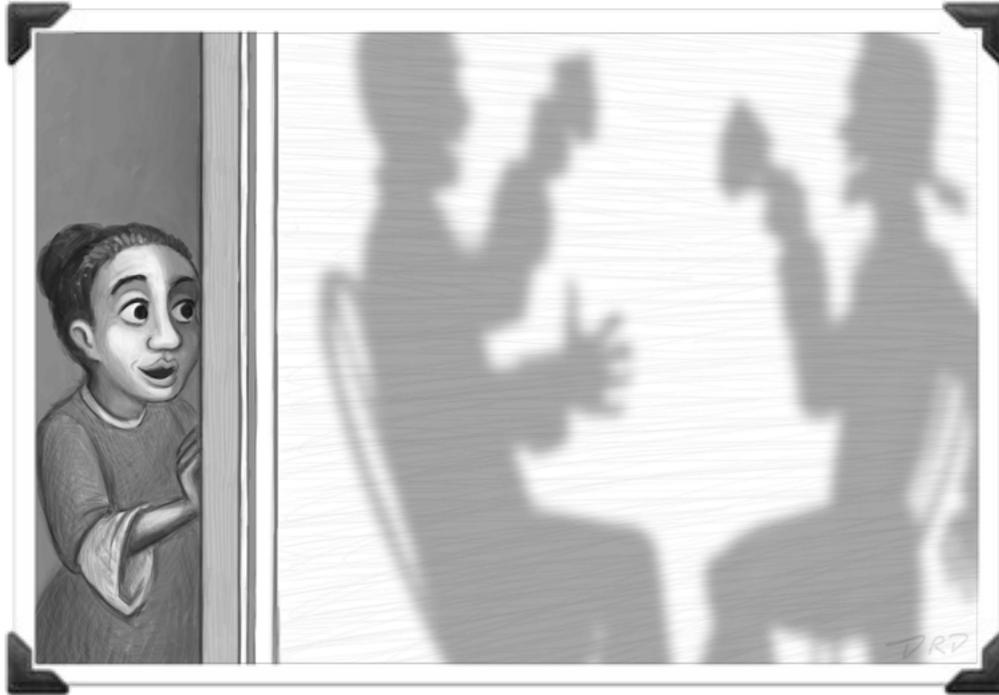
Mother is in town with Mistress and told me before she left to be very careful when I serve Master John his tea. Today, a visitor from the Islands is coming and from what I gather, he is in the rum-making business and owns many slaves in Barbados and Saint-Domingue. I must go now to serve but will write once my work is done.

I am back, Journal! And do I have a story to tell! During the tea hour, the visitor and Master John were yelling about the news of a slave rebellion in Saint-Domingue. Can you imagine, Journal? Slaves resisting their owners and even fighting back! Both the visitor and Master John threw their teacups into the fireplace, yelling, "We'll never give up!" I think they had been filling their cups with the half-empty bottle of rum the visitor had at his feet. Master John laughed and told his visitor that slave laws had been amended here in Rhode Island to allow him to free slaves more easily if he so chose. "That will never happen here in my house," he said. "It would only happen over my dead body."

Suddenly, the visitor turned his head toward the kitchen and saw me and cried out, "Bring us some mugs, girl!" Master John yelled at me to bring them some beef and cheese. My heart was beating like that of a hummingbird. I was frightened they had caught me listening in to the news about the rebellion. But I wasn't caught, and my heart is bursting with this news! I can't wait to tell Mother and Father when they return!

Yours, Betsy





**Turn and Talk:** In her journal, Betsy writes about listening to Master John’s conversation. Have you ever listened to someone else’s conversation without them knowing? Did you learn something that surprised you?

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Informational Text

What protections justify restricting freedoms?

How are unjust laws changed?

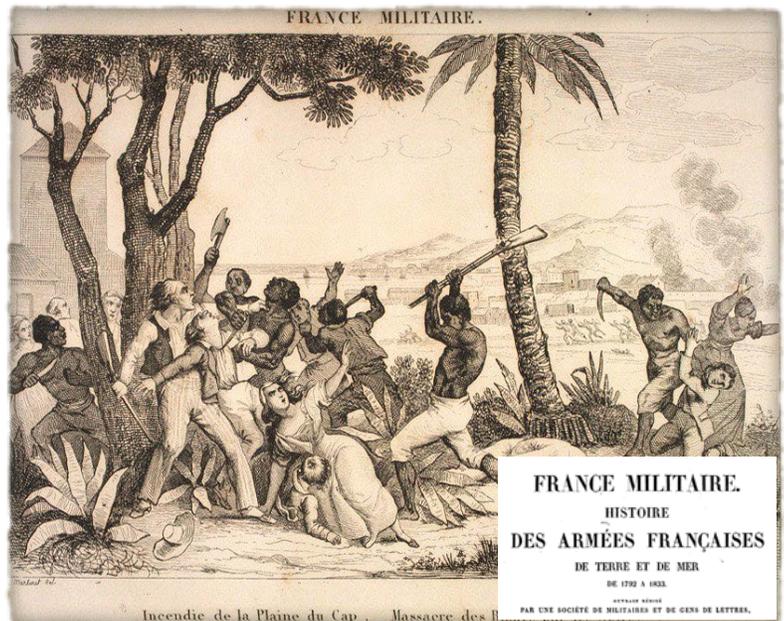
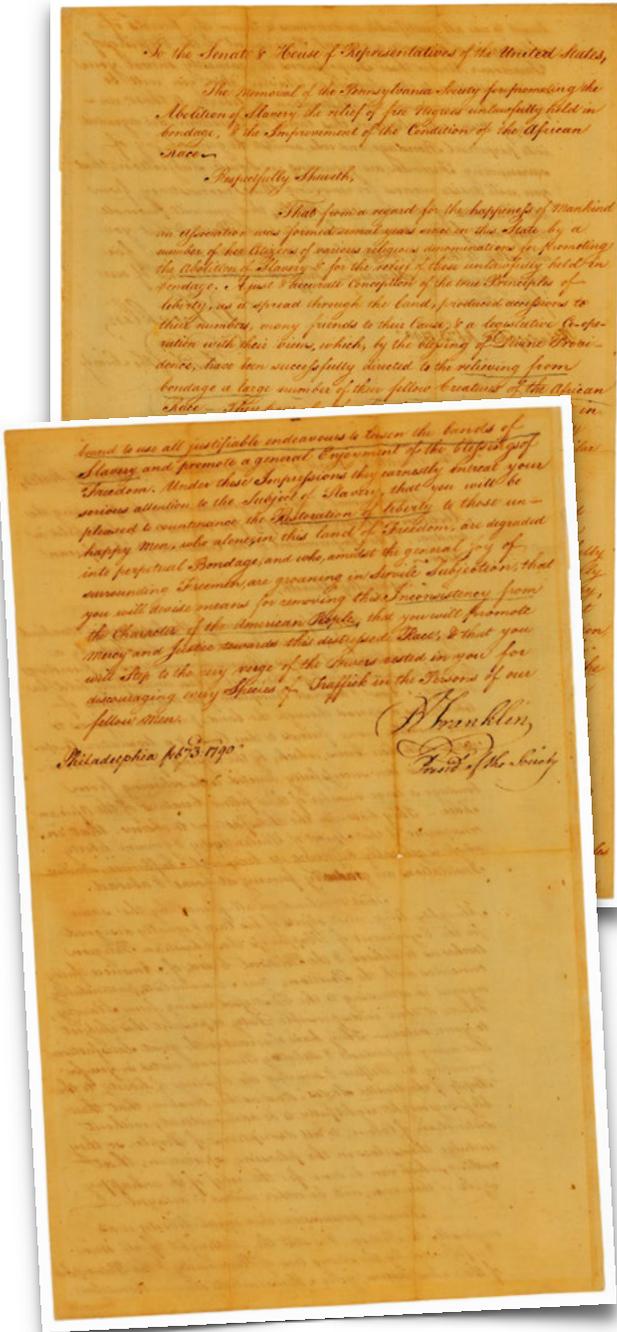
# Petition, Abolition, Amendment!

Benjamin Franklin had once owned enslaved people, but after signing the U.S. Constitution in 1787, he spoke out against slavery. Two months before Franklin died, he submitted a petition that **targeted** slavery and asked for Congress to consider abolishing it. Pro-slavery congressmen protested, and the rest of Congress ignored the petition. Other Americans **persisted** and carried on the fight to abolish slavery — joining the Abolition Movement. Finally, in 1865, after a long and bloody civil war, the Constitution was **amended**, abolishing slavery forever.

You can download a copy of Franklin's petition at <http://www.archives.gov/legislative/features/franklin/>

# Rebellion!

There was a slave revolt in 1791 in the French colony of Saint-Domingue, which ended slavery and created the Haitian Republic. This revolution and its leader, Toussaint L'Ouverture, became symbols of hope and **resistance** for other enslaved peoples.



Source: French textbook about military history published in 1833

**Turn and Talk:** What was the same about these two abolition movements? What was different?

## Article

## What protections justify restricting freedoms?

*The Americans with Disabilities Act and Universal Design*

Have you ever seen a person in a wheelchair struggle to get up onto a sidewalk? Or an elderly person navigating a steep flight of stairs? Or a blind person asking someone on a subway what the next stop is? This used to happen all the time. Fortunately, we now have laws to protect people with physical challenges and to reduce their **reliance** on others. In 1990, Congress passed a law called the Americans with Disabilities Act. This law protects Americans who have physical and mental challenges from being discriminated against, especially in school or in the workplace. And it also requires that public spaces be made more accessible. Historically, disabled people were **restricted** from moving about because buildings, transportation, and the general environment had been created for physically able people.

Long before the 1990 law went into effect, Selwyn Goldsmith, an architect, wrote a book about making buildings and the environment easier to navigate for disabled people. He is best known for the “dropped curb,” which allows people in wheelchairs to move smoothly and safely from sidewalks to the street and back up again. Another architect, Ronald Mace, came up with the term “universal design,” the idea that anyone who builds something should make their buildings or their products both beautiful and accessible to everyone. He argued that instead of adding ugly ramps to buildings for wheelchairs, architects should design building entries that are accessible to everyone, whether “able” or “disabled.” Mace’s idea has **persisted**, and many designers, architects, and engineers have followed his lead. For example, buses are now designed with “kneeling” devices and modern school buildings have street-level entrances. These devices benefit those in wheelchairs, the elderly, and parents with baby strollers. Everyone wins!



**Turn and Talk:** With a partner, look around you: Do you see something in your school or schoolyard that could be made more accessible to someone with a physical challenge? How would you **amend** or modify the school environment?

**Discussion question:** Look at these pictures of the Guggenheim art museum. The inside looks like a spiral, which some say is a great example of universal design. How might some museum visitors benefit from the architect’s decision to use ramps instead of stairways?



Math

What protections justify restricting freedoms?

Accessibility of Public Transportation



Sandra and Andres rely on public transportation to take them to their after-school program, which starts at 4:00 PM. However, Sandra and Andres often arrive late because some of the buses are not equipped with “kneeling devices,” which **restricts** Sandra from entering in her wheelchair. Sandra wanted to take a new bus route (Route 45) where all buses were equipped with kneeling devices. Andres was resistant since he thought the 45 bus would take longer. After Sandra **persisted** for a few days, they settled on the following compromise: He and Sandra would take each bus for a week and compare the average travel time for each route. Here is the data that they collected. Fill in the missing information and answer the questions below.

Route 73 Bus				
	Time on	Time off	Total travel time in mins	Arrived on time?
Mon.	3:39	3:56		
Tues.	3:54	4:10		
Wed.	3:57	4:12		
Thurs.	3:56	4:15		
Fri.	3:38	3:54		

Route 45 Bus				
	Time on	Time off	Total travel time in mins	Arrived on time?
Mon.	3:36	3:56		
Tues.	3:39	3:59		
Wed.	3:35	4:00		
Thurs.	3:36	4:02		
Fri.	3:34	3:55		

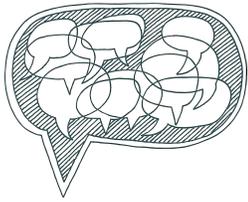
1. What is the average number of minutes traveled on each bus? What do the decimal digits in your answer mean?
2. Which bus arrives on time more consistently?



**Turn and Talk:** Should Sandra and Andres change their bus route? Why or why not?

Prepare to Debate

What protections justify restricting freedoms?



Why is school mandatory?  
Who does it restrict? Who does it protect?

You will read four characters' views on whether attendance at school should be required. Your teacher will assign you to represent one of these characters in tomorrow's debate. Then you will work in groups to identify your character's perspective and gather additional support for the debate.

**Farmer Fred:**

Since my great-grandfather settled this land, this farm has been passed down within my family. We've put up **resistance** to businesses that have **targeted** our land. We have **persisted** and are determined to stay together and save our family farm. I need my children to work on the farm to make sure we survive. Requiring my kids to go to school actually takes food off our table and threatens our survival. My children need to learn the business of farming so they can carry on when I'm gone.



→ Does Farmer Fred think that school should be required? Why or why not?

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Additional support for this perspective:

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**Ollie, Fred's daughter:**

My parents assume that I will take over the family farm when I'm an adult, but I'm very resistant to this idea for my future. I love school, and my favorite subject is history. I often think of what I would like to study in college. Sometimes I think of how exciting it would be to become a lawyer and live in a big city. My parents are persistent about what they want for me. But if I don't go to school, then I'm **restricted** to life on the farm. Their **reliance** on me is making my life complicated!



→ Does Ollie think that school should be required? Why or why not?

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Additional support for this perspective:

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Prepare to Debate, continued

What protections justify restricting freedoms?

**Mrs. Thomas:**

As a community, we have a **reliance** on the schools our children attend to provide them with a safe environment; the city can be a very dangerous place. But most importantly, my children have teachers who are helping them meet their learning **targets** so that they can be successful in life. I struggle every day to make sure they have food on the table. I know that education is the only hope for a different future for my children.



→ Does Mrs. Thomas think that school should be required? Why or why not?

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Additional support for this perspective:

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**Mrs. Thomas' son, Samson:**

Most of the kids in my class hate school and spend all day disrupting other people's learning. Even though these kids are **restricting** my learning, my parents say I have to go to school because it's the law. They tell me to have patience and to **persist**, but I think this law should be **amended**. I can learn much more on my own on the computer. I found a great online course from the University of Edinburgh on equine nutrition. That's how to best feed a horse! I'm going to be a veterinarian when I grow up!



→ Does Samson think that school should be required? Why or why not?

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Additional support for this perspective:

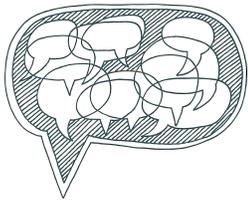
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Why is school mandatory?

Who does it restrict? Who does it protect?

<p>Use of focus words</p>	<p>Tally how many times the focus words were used. </p> <p><b>restrict</b> _____      <b>resistance</b> _____      <b>reliance</b> _____</p> <p><b>amend</b> _____      <b>target</b> _____      <b>persist</b> _____</p>
<p>Fairness</p>	<p>Did everyone get an opportunity to speak?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes   <input type="checkbox"/> no</p> <p>Examples: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>Norms</p>	<p>Did everyone follow the debate norms?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes   <input type="checkbox"/> no</p> <p>Examples: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>Debate</p>	<p>Was the debate interesting?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes   <input type="checkbox"/> no</p> <p>Why? _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>Arguments</p>	<p>What arguments did others use?</p> <p>Examples: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>

Writing

What protections justify restricting freedoms?

When should laws be amended?

On the Thomas Jefferson Memorial in Washington, D.C., there are several statements made by our third president, Thomas Jefferson, including the following:

*"I am not an advocate for frequent changes in laws and constitutions, but laws and institutions must go hand in hand with the progress of the human mind... We might as well require a man to wear still the coat which fitted him when a boy as civilized society to remain ever under the regimen of their barbarous ancestors."*



Basically, Jefferson is saying that laws must change over time to reflect how communities change.

School is generally mandatory in the U.S. until a certain age. Consider whether you would suggest amendments to this law to ensure optimal protection and minimal restriction in light of the needs and conditions of today. Explain why.

I  would  would not amend this law because \_\_\_\_\_

Multiple horizontal lines for writing a response.

Now, check your writing. Did you...  write your own opinion about the issue?  give reasons to support your opinion?  include focus words to make your writing stronger?