

Module 1: Understanding Your Rights and Responsibilities

Lesson Plans

Lesson 1: The Constitution and Bill of Rights

Analysis of Lesson 1 Topics

This lesson aims to provide a foundational understanding of the U.S. Constitution and its first ten amendments, known as the **Bill of Rights**. It will also discuss how constitutional amendments continue to shape citizens' rights and government operations.

Key Learning Objectives:

1. Explain the structure and purpose of the U.S. Constitution.
 2. Understand the historical context and significance of the Bill of Rights.
 3. Describe how amendments influence modern society and individual freedoms.
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Lesson Plan: The Constitution and Bill of Rights

Section 1: Understanding the U.S. Constitution

- **What is the Constitution?**
 - The **supreme law of the United States**, adopted in 1787.
 - Establishes the **structure of government**, dividing power among three branches: Executive, Legislative, and Judicial.
 - Defines **federalism**, balancing power between the national government and the states.
 - The **Preamble** sets the mission of the Constitution: "We the People..."
 - **Why was it created?**
 - The **Articles of Confederation (1781-1789)** failed due to weak federal authority.
 - Delegates at the **Constitutional Convention** drafted a stronger framework.
 - Ratified in 1789, with George Washington becoming the first president under this new system.
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Section 2: The Bill of Rights – History and Importance

- **Why was the Bill of Rights added?**
 - Many states feared the new federal government had **too much power**.
 - Anti-Federalists demanded **protections for individual rights** before ratification.
 - James Madison drafted the Bill of Rights, **ratified in 1791**.
 - **What does the Bill of Rights include?**
 - The first **ten amendments** guarantee protections such as:
 - **Freedom of speech, religion, and press (1st Amendment)**.
 - **Right to bear arms (2nd Amendment)**.
 - **Protection against unlawful searches (4th Amendment)**.
 - **Right to a fair trial (6th Amendment)**.
 - **Impact of the Bill of Rights**
 - Provides legal protection against **government overreach**.
 - Continues to be the basis for **Supreme Court rulings** on civil rights.
 - Expands over time through interpretation (e.g., free speech in digital spaces).
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Section 3: How Constitutional Amendments Shape Citizens' Lives

- **Why do we have amendments?**
 - The **Constitution is a living document**, meaning it can adapt to societal changes.
 - Amendments allow for **civil rights expansion** (e.g., 13th Amendment abolishing slavery, 19th Amendment granting women the right to vote).
 - **Examples of Amendments Changing Lives:**
 - **14th Amendment (Equal Protection Clause)**: Ensured **civil rights** for all citizens.
 - **15th & 19th Amendments**: Gave **voting rights** to African Americans and women.
 - **26th Amendment**: Lowered the **voting age to 18** in response to the Vietnam War.
 - **Modern Relevance**
 - Recent legal debates often cite **constitutional rights**, from **gun laws (2nd Amendment)** to **digital privacy (4th Amendment)**.
 - Supreme Court cases continuously **reinterpret** amendments in the context of contemporary issues.
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Video Script: Lesson 1 – The Constitution and Bill of Rights

[Opening Scene: Host standing in front of the U.S. Constitution display]

HOST:

"What if I told you that everything about our daily freedoms—our right to speak freely, own property, or even use the internet—stems from a document written over 230 years ago? That document is the U.S. Constitution."

[Cut to animated graphic of the U.S. Constitution appearing on screen]

"The Constitution is the supreme law of the United States. It was signed in 1787 and established the structure of our government, ensuring that power is divided among three branches: the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial."

[Scene: Diagram of the Three Branches of Government]

- The **Legislative Branch (Congress)** makes laws.
- The **Executive Branch (President)** enforces laws.
- The **Judicial Branch (Supreme Court)** interprets laws.

[Cut to Host in front of Independence Hall]

*"But when the Constitution was first written, many people were worried that it gave the federal government too much power. That's why, in 1791, the first ten amendments—known as the **Bill of Rights**—were added."*

[Scene: Bill of Rights Document highlighted]

"The Bill of Rights guarantees fundamental freedoms, including free speech, the right to a fair trial, and protection against unreasonable searches."

[Cut to Host in front of Supreme Court Building]

"These rights are not just history—they impact our lives today. Think about it: If you've ever spoken your mind online, protested in public, or exercised your right to vote, you've used your constitutional rights."

[Scene: Video montage of historical events]

- Civil Rights March (14th Amendment)
- Women's Suffrage Protests (19th Amendment)
- Modern Supreme Court cases (Free Speech & Privacy)

[Cut to Host]

"The Constitution isn't just a piece of paper—it's a living document that shapes our society. So, what rights do you value the most? Let us know in the comments below."

[End Scene: Call to Action]

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Lesson 2: Your Fundamental Rights

This lesson focuses on fundamental rights protected under the **First Amendment**, **privacy rights in the digital age**, and **due process and legal protections**. These are crucial to understanding how individual freedoms function in modern society and how they evolve with technological advancements and legal interpretations.

Key Learning Objectives:

1. Explain the First Amendment and the scope of free speech rights.
 2. Understand privacy rights in the digital world and their legal implications.
 3. Describe due process rights and their role in the justice system.
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Lesson Plan: Your Fundamental Rights

Section 1: The First Amendment – Free Speech: Understanding Your Rights and Limitations

- **What is Free Speech?**
 - The **First Amendment** protects freedom of speech, allowing individuals to express opinions without government interference.
 - Includes **spoken, written, symbolic, and digital expression**.
- **Limits to Free Speech**
 - **Incitement to violence** – Speech that directly encourages illegal action is not protected.
 - **Threats & Harassment** – Direct threats, blackmail, and harassment are illegal.
 - **Defamation** – False statements harming someone's reputation can result in lawsuits.
 - **Obscenity & Hate Speech** – Laws vary, but certain forms of hate speech and obscenity may be restricted.
- **Free Speech in the Digital Age**
 - Social media platforms can restrict speech because they are **private companies**, not government entities.
 - Debates over **censorship, misinformation, and content moderation** continue in courts.

- Supreme Court cases, such as **Packingham v. North Carolina (2017)**, have upheld digital free speech rights.
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Section 2: Privacy Rights in the Digital Age

- **What is Privacy?**
 - While not explicitly stated in the Constitution, privacy rights have been inferred through the **Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments**.
 - Protects individuals from **unlawful surveillance, data collection, and personal information misuse**.
 - **Government vs. Corporate Surveillance**
 - **Fourth Amendment:** Protects against **government overreach** (e.g., warrantless searches of emails and phone data).
 - **Private Companies:** No constitutional protections; **terms of service agreements** dictate what data is collected.
 - **Key Supreme Court Cases on Digital Privacy**
 - **Riley v. California (2014)** – Ruled that police need a **warrant to search cell phones**.
 - **Carpenter v. United States (2018)** – Extended **Fourth Amendment protections to location data**.
 - **How to Protect Your Privacy Online**
 - Use **end-to-end encrypted messaging apps** (e.g., Signal, WhatsApp).
 - Enable **two-factor authentication** on accounts.
 - Be aware of **data tracking policies** on social media and apps.
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Section 3: Due Process and Legal Protections

- **What is Due Process?**
 - Found in the **Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments**, ensuring **fair legal procedures** before depriving life, liberty, or property.
 - Applies to **both criminal and civil cases**.
- **Key Due Process Protections:**
 - **Right to an attorney (6th Amendment)**.
 - **Right to a fair and speedy trial**.
 - **Protection against self-incrimination (5th Amendment)**.
 - **Presumption of innocence until proven guilty**.
- **Why Due Process Matters**
 - Prevents **government abuses**.
 - Ensures **fair trials**.
 - Protects against **wrongful convictions**.
- **Real-World Example: Miranda Rights**

- Stemming from **Miranda v. Arizona (1966)**, individuals must be informed of their rights upon arrest.
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Video Script: Lesson 2 – Your Fundamental Rights

[Opening Scene: Host standing in front of a courthouse]

HOST:

*"Your rights are the foundation of American freedom—but what do they really mean in your daily life? Today, we'll explore your **First Amendment rights, privacy in the digital age, and due process protections.**"*

[Cut to animated First Amendment text appearing on screen]

*"The **First Amendment** guarantees your right to free speech, but not all speech is protected. For example, you can express your opinions freely, but speech that incites violence or spreads defamation is not protected by law."*

[Scene: Split-screen showing public protest vs. online social media post]

"In the digital world, free speech is even more complicated. Did you know that social media platforms can limit what you say because they are private companies? Courts have ruled that these platforms have the right to enforce their own rules, unlike the government, which must follow the Constitution."

[Scene: Host holding a smartphone]

*"Speaking of digital rights, do you know who's watching you? Your **Fourth Amendment** protects you from government surveillance, but corporations can collect your data through apps and websites."*

[Cut to animation of a data breach]

*"Protecting your privacy online is crucial. Turn on **two-factor authentication, use encrypted messaging apps, and limit what you share on social media.**"*

[Scene: Host standing in a courtroom]

*"Lastly, let's talk about **due process**. Have you ever heard a police officer say, 'You have the right to remain silent'? That's because of the **Miranda Rights**, which stem from a Supreme Court ruling ensuring fair treatment during legal proceedings."*

[Scene: Clip of Supreme Court cases]

*"Due process ensures that **you can't be jailed without a trial, forced to testify against yourself, or convicted without evidence.** It protects all of us from unfair government actions."*

[Cut to Host]

"Your fundamental rights affect everything from what you say online to how you're treated by the

legal system. Understanding them is the key to defending them. What rights do you think are most at risk today? Let's discuss in the comments below."

[End Scene: Call to Action]

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Lesson 3: Your Rights When Dealing with Law Enforcement

This lesson focuses on **constitutional protections when interacting with law enforcement**, specifically **the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Amendments**, and practical guidance on how to respond if **stopped, searched, or arrested**. It will also cover **probable cause, warrants, and police accountability laws**, ensuring learners understand their legal protections and responsibilities.

Lesson Plan: Your Rights When Dealing with Law Enforcement

Section 1: The Fourth Amendment – Protection Against Unlawful Searches and Seizures

- **What Does the Fourth Amendment Protect?**
 - Prevents **unreasonable searches and seizures** by law enforcement.
 - Requires **probable cause** and a **warrant** before searching personal property.
 - Exceptions include **plain sight evidence, exigent circumstances, and consent searches**.
- **Supreme Court Cases That Shaped Fourth Amendment Rights**
 - **Katz v. United States (1967)** – Established a **reasonable expectation of privacy** standard.
 - **Carpenter v. United States (2018)** – Requires a **warrant for cell phone location data**.
- **How to Protect Yourself During a Police Search**
 - **Do not consent** unless they have a warrant.
 - **Ask if you are free to leave** if not being detained.
 - **Record the interaction** if legally permitted in your state.

Section 2: The Fifth Amendment – Right to Remain Silent and Protection Against Self-Incrimination

- **What Does the Fifth Amendment Protect?**
 - **Right to remain silent** to avoid self-incrimination.
 - **Protection against double jeopardy** (being tried twice for the same crime).
 - **Due process rights**, ensuring fair legal procedures.
- **Miranda Rights: What You Need to Know**
 - Stemming from **Miranda v. Arizona (1966)**, law enforcement must **inform you of your rights upon arrest**.
 - If officers **fail to read Miranda Rights**, statements made may be **inadmissible in court**.
- **What to Do if Questioned by the Police**
 - Clearly state: **"I invoke my right to remain silent."**
 - Ask for an **attorney before answering any questions**.
 - Never lie, but also don't volunteer information.

Section 3: The Sixth Amendment – Right to Legal Representation and a Fair Trial

- **What Does the Sixth Amendment Protect?**
 - **Right to a lawyer** (public defender if you cannot afford one).
 - **Right to a speedy and public trial**.
 - **Right to an impartial jury**.
- **Why Legal Representation Matters**
 - Without a lawyer, you may **misunderstand charges or legal processes**.
 - If you **cannot afford a lawyer**, the court must **provide a public defender**.
 - **Gideon v. Wainwright (1963)** ensured public defenders for felony cases.

Section 4: What to Do If Stopped, Searched, or Arrested

- **During a Traffic Stop**
 - **Stay calm**, keep hands visible, and comply with requests for identification.
 - You can **refuse consent** to search your car unless they have probable cause.
 - Ask: **"Am I free to go?"** If not, remain silent and request an attorney.
- **If Stopped on the Street**
 - Officers can perform a **Terry stop (frisk for weapons)** if they have reasonable suspicion.

- **You do not have to answer questions** beyond identifying yourself if required by law.
 - **If Arrested**
 - **Do not resist** even if the arrest is unfair.
 - Clearly state: **“I am invoking my right to remain silent.”**
 - **Do not sign anything** or discuss your case without a lawyer.
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Section 5: Understanding Probable Cause and Warrants

- **What is Probable Cause?**
 - Legal standard requiring a **reasonable belief that a crime has been committed**.
 - Needed for **search warrants, arrest warrants, and some vehicle searches**.
 - **When Can Police Search Without a Warrant?**
 - **Consent searches** – If you voluntarily allow it.
 - **Plain view doctrine** – If evidence is in clear sight.
 - **Emergency situations** – If waiting for a warrant would cause harm or destruction of evidence.
 - **Challenging an Unlawful Search**
 - File a **motion to suppress evidence** if it was obtained unlawfully.
 - Consult an attorney to understand **warrant validity**.
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Section 6: Police Accountability and Body Cam Laws

- **How Are Police Held Accountable?**
 - **Body camera laws** vary by state, but they provide transparency.
 - **Civil lawsuits** can be filed for misconduct under **Section 1983 of the Civil Rights Act**.
 - **Police disciplinary review boards** investigate complaints.
 - **Your Rights When Filming the Police**
 - **Protected under the First Amendment**, but you **cannot interfere with active investigations**.
 - **Know your state laws** regarding recording law enforcement.
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Video Script: Lesson 3 – Your Rights When Dealing with Law Enforcement

[Opening Scene: Host standing in front of a courthouse]

HOST:

*"Do you know your rights when interacting with law enforcement? From traffic stops to arrests, your **Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Amendment rights** protect you. Today, we'll break down what you need to know."*

[Cut to animated graphic of the Fourth Amendment]

*"First, let's talk about **searches and seizures**. The **Fourth Amendment** protects you from unlawful searches, meaning police usually need **probable cause and a warrant**. But there are exceptions—if you consent or if evidence is in plain view, they can search."*

[Scene: Host standing near a police car]

*"During a **traffic stop**, you must show ID, but you don't have to answer all questions. If an officer asks to search your car, you can say, **'I do not consent to a search.'**"*

[Cut to animated Fifth Amendment text appearing]

*"Now, let's talk about your **right to remain silent**. Under the **Fifth Amendment**, you never have to answer questions that could be self-incriminating. If arrested, say: **'I am invoking my right to remain silent.'**"*

[Scene: Clip of Miranda Rights being read]

*"If police don't read your Miranda Rights, any statements you make may be **inadmissible in court**. Knowing this can protect you from wrongful convictions."*

[Cut to courtroom scene with animated Sixth Amendment text]

*"Finally, your **right to legal representation** is critical. The **Sixth Amendment** ensures that if you can't afford a lawyer, one will be appointed to you."*

[Cut to Host]

*"If you remember anything from today's lesson, let it be this: **Stay calm, invoke your rights, and don't talk to the police without a lawyer**. What questions do you have about your legal protections? Comment below."*

[End Scene: Call to Action]

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Lesson 4: Civic Duties and Participation

This lesson explores the responsibilities that come with being a U.S. citizen, focusing on **voting, jury duty, and community involvement**. These civic duties are essential for maintaining democracy, ensuring justice, and strengthening local communities.

Key Learning Objectives:

1. Explain the significance of voting in a democratic society.
 2. Understand the role and responsibilities of jury duty.
 3. Explore ways to engage in **community involvement and advocacy**.
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Lesson Plan: Civic Duties and Participation

Section 1: The Importance of Voting

- **Why Voting Matters**
 - The foundation of democracy—your vote impacts laws, policies, and leadership.
 - Allows citizens to shape local, state, and federal governments.
 - Elected officials influence **taxes, education, healthcare, and civil rights**.
 - **Barriers to Voting & How to Overcome Them**
 - **Voter ID laws** – Understand state requirements.
 - **Voter registration deadlines** – Register early and confirm your status.
 - **Election misinformation** – Use official government sources for election details.
 - **Key Elections to Participate In**
 - **Presidential elections** (every 4 years).
 - **Midterm elections** (every 2 years).
 - **Local and state elections** (mayors, governors, school boards, etc.).
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Section 2: Jury Duty – Why It Matters

- **What is Jury Duty?**
 - A **constitutional right and civic obligation** under the **Sixth Amendment**.
 - Ensures fair trials by allowing peers to judge cases.
- **Why Serving on a Jury is Important**
 - Protects the right to a fair trial.
 - Keeps the legal system **fair and unbiased**.
 - Every citizen deserves **an impartial jury of their peers**.
- **Common Concerns About Jury Duty**
 - **"I can't afford to miss work."** – Some states require employers to pay for jury duty.

- **"I don't know anything about the law."** – Lawyers and judges guide jurors through the process.
 - **"I don't want to decide someone's fate."** – You are upholding the **justice system** and ensuring fairness.
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Section 3: Community Involvement and Advocacy

- **Why Community Engagement Matters**
 - Helps **solve local issues** like education, public safety, and housing.
 - Builds stronger neighborhoods and **fosters positive change**.
 - **Ways to Get Involved in Your Community**
 - **Volunteer** – Work with food banks, shelters, or schools.
 - **Join local organizations** – Community centers, advocacy groups, or neighborhood councils.
 - **Attend town hall meetings** – Engage with local leaders and express concerns.
 - **Advocacy and How to Make a Difference**
 - Contact elected officials via **emails, letters, and petitions**.
 - Use **social media activism** to spread awareness.
 - Participate in peaceful **protests and rallies**.
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Video Script: Lesson 4 – Civic Duties and Participation

[Opening Scene: Host standing in front of a voting station]

HOST:

*"Imagine a country where laws were passed, leaders were elected, and policies were created—without any say from the people. That's what happens when citizens don't participate in democracy. Today, we'll discuss the three fundamental civic duties: **voting, jury duty, and community involvement**."*

[Cut to animated text: "Why Voting Matters"]

"Voting is one of the most powerful rights you have. When you vote, you help decide everything from who runs the country to how your city spends its budget."

[Scene: Clip of a polling station with people voting]

"Yet, millions of eligible voters don't participate. Some believe their vote doesn't matter—but in many elections, just a few thousand votes determine the outcome."

[Scene: List of common voting barriers appearing on screen]

"Common barriers include voter ID laws, registration deadlines, and misinformation. To make sure your vote counts, check your state's requirements well in advance."

[Cut to animated text: "Jury Duty – Why It Matters"]

*"Next, let's talk about jury duty. Many people see it as a hassle, but did you know it's a **constitutional right**? The **Sixth Amendment** guarantees a fair trial, and that means everyday people—like you—decide cases."*

[Scene: Courthouse with a jury deliberation room]

*"Jury duty ensures **unbiased verdicts**. If you were on trial, wouldn't you want fair-minded citizens deciding your fate instead of just a judge?"*

[Cut to Host at a community center]

*"Finally, civic engagement isn't just about voting and jury duty—it's about **taking action** in your community. Small efforts—like attending town hall meetings, volunteering, or advocating for local issues—can have a major impact."*

[Scene: People cleaning up a park and helping at a food bank]

*"Strong communities depend on **active citizens**. Whether it's volunteering at a shelter or pushing for a new public policy, every effort matters."*

[Cut to Host]

"So, how will YOU get involved? Will you vote, serve on a jury, or take action in your community? Let us know in the comments below."

[End Scene: Call to Action]

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Lesson 5: How Laws Are Made and Changed

This lesson explores the **legislative process**, focusing on the role of **Congress and state legislatures**, the **influence of lobbyists and interest groups**, and how citizens can **track and advocate for laws**. Understanding these topics empowers individuals to engage in policy changes and influence the laws that govern them.

Lesson Plan: How Laws Are Made and Changed

Section 1: The Role of Congress and State Legislatures

- **How Laws Are Made at the Federal Level**
 - Laws begin as **bills** introduced in **Congress** (House of Representatives or Senate).
 - Bills must pass **both chambers** and be signed by the **President** to become law.
 - If vetoed, Congress can **override** with a **two-thirds majority**.
 - **How Laws Are Made at the State Level**
 - State legislatures **mirror Congress**, with **state senators and representatives**.
 - **Governors** sign or veto state bills.
 - **Ballot initiatives** allow citizens to **vote directly on policies** in some states.
 - **Key Players in Lawmaking**
 - **Congressional Committees** review and modify bills.
 - **The President or Governor** can **approve or veto** bills.
 - **Judges** may interpret and rule on laws in court cases.
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Section 2: Lobbyists, Interest Groups, and Policy Influence

- **What is a Lobbyist?**
 - A **lobbyist** is someone who **advocates for specific laws or policies** on behalf of organizations, corporations, or advocacy groups.
 - They **meet with lawmakers**, present research, and influence policy decisions.
 - **Types of Interest Groups**
 - **Public Interest Groups** – Advocate for **citizen rights, healthcare, and the environment** (e.g., ACLU, Greenpeace).
 - **Corporate Interest Groups** – Represent **businesses and industries** (e.g., U.S. Chamber of Commerce).
 - **Labor Unions** – Protect **workers' rights** and advocate for fair wages (e.g., AFL-CIO).
 - **How Lobbying Affects Lawmaking**
 - **Positives** – Provides expertise and **brings attention to important issues**.
 - **Negatives** – Can lead to **corporate influence over policy** and conflicts of interest.
 - **Regulations** exist to **prevent corruption** (e.g., lobbying disclosure laws).
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Section 3: How to Track Legislation and Take Action

- **Tracking Bills and Laws**
 - Use **official government websites** (e.g., **Congress.gov** for federal bills, **state legislature websites** for local laws).
 - Follow **news sources and nonpartisan policy organizations**.

- Attend **public hearings and legislative sessions**.
 - **How Citizens Can Influence Laws**
 - **Contact Representatives** – Write emails, make calls, or meet with lawmakers.
 - **Sign Petitions** – Join movements to advocate for or against policies.
 - **Participate in Protests and Rallies** – Show public support for issues.
 - **Vote in Elections** – Elect leaders who support your views on laws.
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Video Script: Lesson 5 – How Laws Are Made and Changed

[Opening Scene: Host standing in front of the U.S. Capitol]

HOST:

*"Have you ever wondered how a law is created? From an idea to an official policy, laws affect every aspect of our lives. Today, we'll break down the **legislative process**, the role of **lobbyists**, and how you can **track and influence laws**."*

[Cut to animated text: "How a Bill Becomes a Law"]

*"At the **federal level**, a law starts as a **bill** in either the **House of Representatives** or the **Senate**. It must pass through committees, both chambers of Congress, and be signed by the President."*

[Scene: Flowchart animation of the bill process]

- **Introduced in Congress** → **Reviewed by Committee** → **Debated & Voted on** → **Sent to Other Chamber** → **Final Vote** → **President Signs or Vetoes**

[Cut to Host at a state legislature building]

*"State legislatures work similarly, but **governors** sign or veto state laws. Some states even allow **direct democracy**, where citizens can vote on **ballot initiatives**."*

[Cut to animated text: "Who Influences Laws?"]

*"Beyond lawmakers, **lobbyists** and **interest groups** play a major role in shaping laws."*

[Scene: Footage of lobbyists meeting with lawmakers]

*"Lobbyists work for businesses, unions, and organizations to influence policy. Some groups fight for **environmental protections**, **workers' rights**, or **healthcare**, while others represent **corporate interests**."*

[Scene: Host at a laptop showing Congress.gov]

*"So how can YOU track and influence legislation? First, use **Congress.gov** or your **state***

*legislature's website to follow bills. Second, **contact your representatives**—a simple email or phone call can make a difference."*

[Cut to protest scene and people signing petitions]

*"Finally, activism matters! **Signing petitions, attending town halls, and voting in elections** shape the laws that govern us."*

[Cut to Host]

"Laws impact everything from your taxes to your healthcare. Will you take action in shaping them? Let us know in the comments below."

[End Scene: Call to Action]

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