



Government Virtual Learning

12th grade Government

Police

May 5, 2020



Lesson: #28 May 5, 2020

Objective/Learning Target:

Learning Target: I can explain my rights when approached by a police officer

Warm Up

1. Watch some of the videos uploaded [HERE](#) to TikTok by police officers.
2. Why do you think local police precincts are allowing officers to upload videos like these to the popular social media site TikTok?



The Lesson on May 4, 2020 introduced your Due Process protections. Please refresh your memory and review lesson #27 if needed

Warm Up check-answers will vary

1. Watch some of the videos uploaded [HERE](#) to TikTok by police officers.
2. Why do you think local police precincts are allowing officers to upload videos like these to the popular social media site TikTok? **Officers are encouraged to branch out to social media sites to humanize the badge. Sites like TikTok are popular with young adults and officers are showing a softer side to their profession in hopes of changing the bad reputation a lot of cops have. The hope is to positively change the public's image of the badge.**



Lesson Activity

Just like in any profession; mechanics, hairdressers, hoopers, teachers and even doctors; there are good cops and there are sometimes not-so-good cops. Today's lesson is not about corrupt cops; because despite what you see on TV, there are very few "bad" cops out there. The majority of police officers wear the badge to actually protect and serve. Unfortunately, there have been several incidents that have occurred by a few officers that has caused the public to no longer trust the men and women who risk their lives to protect and serve.

Lesson Activity

- You have the right to remain silent. For example, you do not have to answer any questions about where you are going, where you are traveling from, what you are doing, or where you live. If you wish to exercise your right to remain silent, say so out loud. (In some states, you may be required to provide your name if asked to identify yourself, and an officer may arrest you for refusing to do so.)
- You do not have to consent to a search of yourself or your belongings, but police may pat down your clothing if they suspect a weapon. Note that refusing consent may not stop the officer from carrying out the search against your will, but making a timely objection before or during the search can help preserve your rights in any later legal proceeding.
- If you are arrested by police, you have the right to a government-appointed lawyer if you cannot afford one.
- You do not have to answer questions about where you were born, whether you are a U.S. citizen, or how you entered the country. (Separate rules apply at international borders and airports as well as for individuals on certain nonimmigrant visas, including tourists and business travelers. For more specific guidance about how to deal with immigration-related questions, see our [immigrants' rights section](#).)

Lesson Activity

If you believe your rights were violated

- Write down everything you remember, including officers' badges and patrol car numbers, which agency the officers were from, and any other details. Get contact information for witnesses.
- If you're injured, seek medical attention immediately and take photographs of your injuries.
- File a written complaint with the agency's internal affairs division or civilian complaint board. In most cases, you can file a complaint anonymously if you wish.

Practice

How to protect yourself-

Don't

- Resist
- Run
- Lie
- Argue

DO

- Stay calm
- Know your rights
- Remain silent



PRINCIPLES OF THE CONSTITUTION

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY

The people establish government and are the source of its power.

LIMITED GOVERNMENT

Government powers are restricted to protect individual rights.

SEPARATION OF POWERS

The power to govern is divided among executive, legislative, and judicial branches to prevent the concentration and abuse of power by any one branch.

CHECKS AND BALANCES

Each branch of government has the authority to check, or restrain, some powers of the other two branches.

JUDICIAL REVIEW

The judiciary has the power to strike down laws and other government actions as invalid under the Constitution.

FEDERALISM

The rights of the states are protected by dividing powers between the national government and the state governments.

Reflection

The guarantee that everyone has rights is most related to which principle of the constitution?

You have constitutionally protected rights not even a powerful government can take away = _____

Limited Gov't! YES!