



SCHOOL VIOLENCE PREVENTION DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

THE KID WHO BECAME PRESIDENT

By Dan Gutman

Authority

- Use the chart titled “Intellectual Tools for Evaluating a Candidate for a Position of Authority” on page 40 in the *Foundations of Democracy, Authority* text to evaluate the position of president of the United States.

Responsibility

- Use the chart titled “Intellectual Tools for Deciding to Take on a Responsibility” on page 33 in the *Foundations of Democracy, Responsibility* text to examine Judson Moon’s decision to accept the Presidency.

We the People: The Citizen & the Constitution

- Connections to text
 1. “The Framers gave the President many powers and responsibilities as head of our nation.” What are some of the powers and responsibilities granted to the president by the Constitution? Explain some of these powers.
 2. Describe two situations in which Judson learned how the president’s powers can be limited.
 3. What important lessons did Judson Moon learn during his year as president?
 4. The Constitution states that a person must be at least 35 years old to be elected president. Do you agree with this? Why or why not?

THE KID WHO BECAME PRESIDENT
By Dan Gutman

Informational Writing Prompt

Planning

Before you write,

1. read the prompt carefully so you understand exactly what you are being asked to do;
2. consider topic, task, and audience;
3. think about what you want to write;
4. use scratch paper to organize your thoughts.
5. use strategies like mapping or outlining.

Informational writing prompt

The Kid Who Became President contains lessons about how our government is organized. Write to inform the reader about a power given to the legislative branch, a power given to the judicial branch and a power given to the executive branch.

Writing

As you write,

- maintain a clear and consistent position or claim;
- include specific details; use examples and reasons to support your ideas;
- use a variety of well-constructed, complete sentences;
- use a logical organization with an obvious introduction, body, and conclusion.

Proofreading

After you write,

- check if you supported your ideas with specific details;
- check if the point of view and tone of the essay remain consistent;
- check for capitalization, spelling, sentence structure, punctuation, and usage errors.