**SQUARE METHOD**

(**S**tart with the **Q**uestion, **U**nderline/**A**nnotate, and then **R**eread **E**verything)

**#1 Start with the Question:** What is it asking you to find? Read to answer the question it has asked.

**#2 Underline/Annotate:** Find words you understand and make notes to connect to what you know.

**#3 Reread Everything:** Reread question, annotated passage, and answer choices before you pick.

The Council of the Mohawk shall be divided into three parties . . . The third party is to listen only to the discussion of the first and second parties, and if an error is made or the proceeding is irregular they are to call attention to it, and when the case is right and properly decided by the two parties they shall confirm the decision of the two parties and refer the case to the Seneca Lords for their decision.

*The Constitution of the Iroquois Nations*

SQ1. Which principle of government found in the Iroquois Constitution influenced the framing of the U.S. Constitution?

1. popular sovereignty
2. unicameralism
3. separation of powers
4. federalism

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

*Amendment V of the U.S. Constitution*

SQ2. Based on this amendment, under which circumstance can the government detain a citizen without making formal charges?

1. when the accused is unable to post bail or secure a bond
2. if the accused is a member of the armed services during a war or national crisis
3. after the accused has given a sworn statement
4. if the accused is a known felon with a criminal record or history of similar crimes

We consider the underlying fallacy . . . If one race be inferior to the other socially, the Constitution of the United States cannot put them upon the same plane. *Justice Henry Brown, 1896*

On consideration whereof it is ordered . . . decrees consistent with the opinions of this Court as are necessary and proper to admit to public schools on a racially nondiscriminatory basis with all deliberate speed the parties to this case. *Chief Justice Earl Warren, 1955*

SQ3. How did the ruling in *Brown* v. *Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas* (1954) change perceptions of citizenship from the previous ruling in *Plessy* v. *Ferguson*(1896)?

1. The double standard of segregation was replaced by a single standard for all citizens.
2. The residency requirements to become naturalized citizens decreased from fourteen to five years.
3. American Indian citizenship no longer required application and government approval.
4. Full citizenship for war deserters and felons was restored through amnesty.