**Big 3 Warm Up for December 16th**

## Word of the Day:

## Collateral (noun)

Definition(s):

Money or resources offered in exchange for a loan.

Example Sentence:

At the bank, the farmer put forth his herd of cows as *collateral* for a loan that would enable him to update his barn.

Use the word of the day in a sentence and underline the word.

**Government Trivia:**

The Supreme Court’s decision in Texas v. Johnson, which overturned a state law against flag burning, was based on

A. the First Amendment right to peacefully assemble to protest

B. The Free-Exercise Clause of the First Amendment

C. the First Amendment right of freedom of speech

D. the restrictions on search and seizure of the Fourth Amendment

E. the establishment clause of the First Amendment

**World History Trivia**

The Columbian Exchange involved which of the following new connections in the era 1450–1750?

(A) European food to the Western Hemisphere; Western Hemisphere diseases to Europe; African population to Europe

(B) Western Hemisphere technology to Africa; African food to Europe; European population to the Western Hemisphere

(C) European technology to Africa; Western Hemisphere population to Africa; African food to the Western Hemisphere

(D) African population to the Western Hemisphere; Western Hemisphere food to Europe and Africa; African and European diseases to the Western Hemisphere

**Picture Response:**



**Write a two to three sentence interpretation of this painting**

**Quote of the Week:**

“In face of adversity, it is the will and desire to overcome obstacles which determines the outcome.”

- Mr. Kay

**Korematsu v. United States (1944)**  
  
Early in World War II, on February 19, 1942, President Franklin Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066, granting the U.S. military the power to ban tens of thousands of American citizens of Japanese ancestry from areas deemed critical to domestic security. Promptly exercising the power so bestowed, the military then issued an order banning "all persons of Japanese ancestry, both alien and non-alien" from a designated coastal area stretching from Washington State to southern Arizona, and hastily set up internment camps to hold the Japanese Americans for the duration of the war. In defiance of the order, Fred Korematsu, an American-born citizen of Japanese descent, refused to leave his home in San Leandro, California. Duly convicted, he appealed, and in 1944 his case reached the Supreme Court.  
  
A 6-3 majority on the Court upheld Korematsu's conviction.



**A: C**

**A: D**