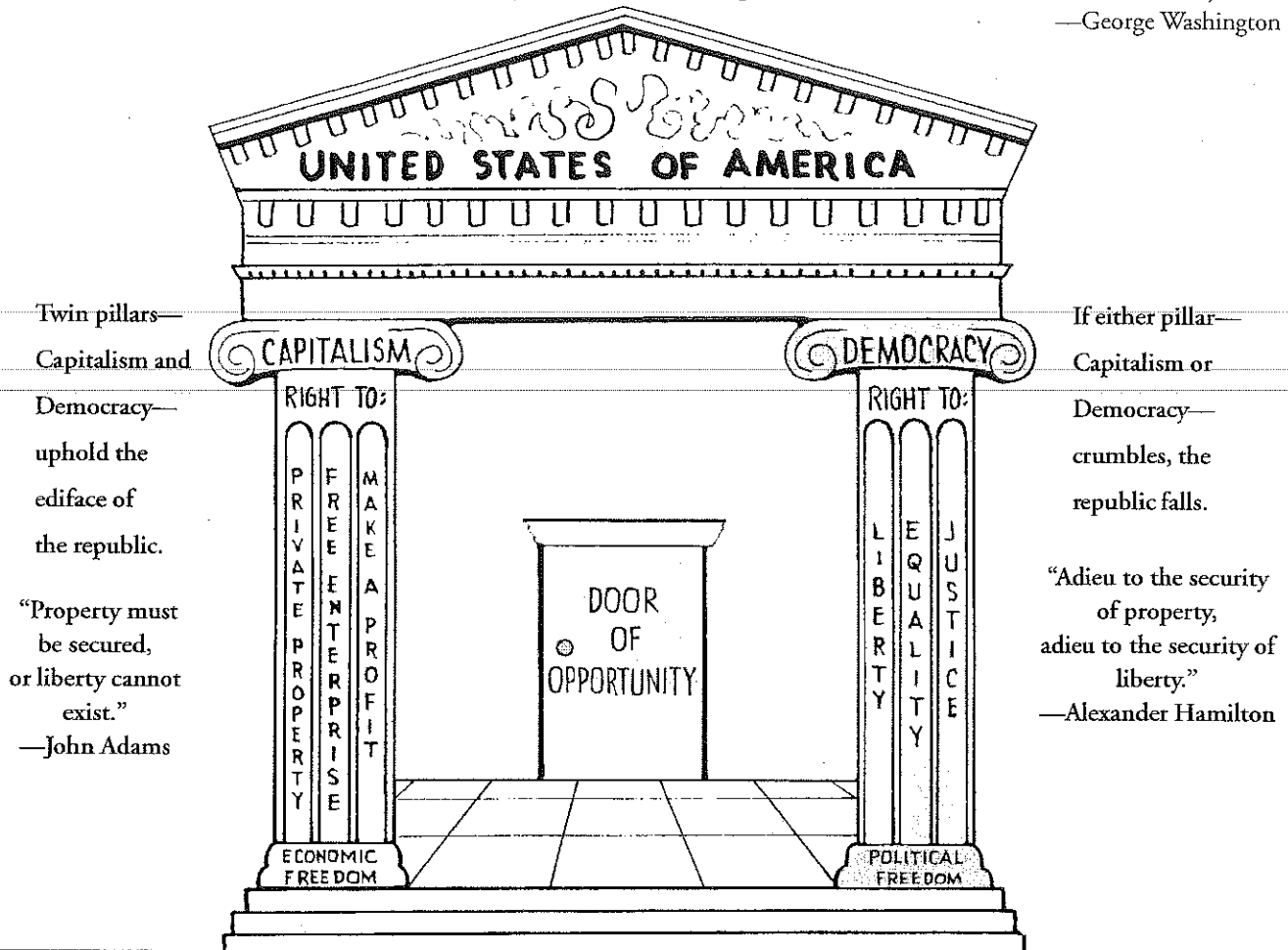


"It appears to me, then, little short of a miracle, that the Delegates from so many different States, [different] in their manners, circumstances, and prejudices, should unite in forming a system of national government, so little liable to well founded objections."

—George Washington



republic—a nation in which the supreme power rests in the people entitled to vote and is exercised by representatives elected directly or indirectly by them and responsible to them

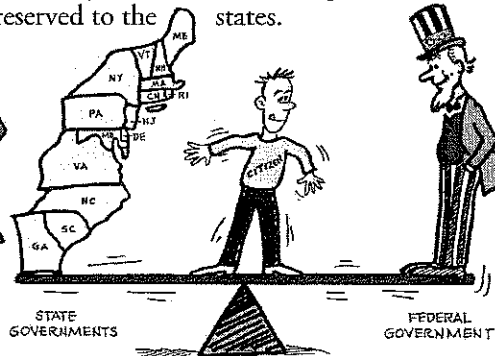
federalism—a system of shared power between the states and the national government

A REPUBLIC WITH A FEDERAL SYSTEM AND POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY

As the delegates adjourned from the Constitutional Convention, a Philadelphia woman asked Benjamin Franklin:



The delegates had finished their work and emerged with the ultimate compromise: a federal system balancing dual citizenship in both state and national governments, each with its separate sphere and powers. Powers not delegated to the national government are reserved to the states.



ALWAYS REMEMBER — IN A REPUBLIC THE GOVERNMENT IS CONDUCTED ONLY BY CONSENT OF THE PEOPLE. THE RULERS ARE SERVANTS, AND THE PEOPLE ARE THEIR SUPERIORS AND SOVEREIGNS.



ratify—to approve by voting; constitution—the fundamental law providing a framework for government

ARTICLE VII OF THE CONSTITUTION SAYS:

“The ratification of the Conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.”

The miracle at Philadelphia would prove unreal unless framers of the Constitution could convince people to approve the Constitution. So take it to the people they did, by-passing the Confederation Congress and state legislatures in favor of state ratifying conventions with elected delegates.

On September 18, 1787, the Constitution was sent to the Confederation Congress in New York, which agreed to send copies to the thirteen states for ratification.

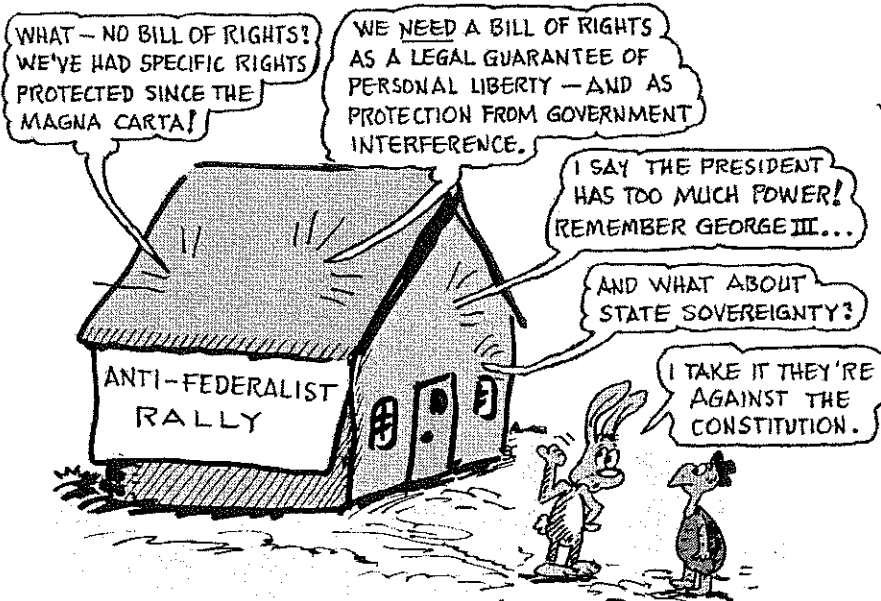
The states elected delegates to **RATIFYING CONVENTIONS**, whereby the *people*—not the states—voted on the Constitution.

How would the people vote? A fierce debate began.

THE NINE-MONTH STRUGGLE FOR RATIFICATION PITTED OPPONENTS OF THE CONSTITUTION, CALLED ANTI-FEDERALISTS, AGAINST SUPPORTERS, CALLED FEDERALISTS.



ANTI-FEDERALISTS



Anti-Federalists included

George Mason, who helped write the Constitution, Patrick Henry, and Richard Henry Lee—all from Virginia.

FEDERALISTS

THE FEDERALIST PAPERS

Three articulate Federalists—Alexander Hamilton,

James Madison, and John Jay—

turned the tide for ratification with a series of 85 convincing newspaper essays, published under the pseudonym Publius.

The essays, called the *Federalist Papers*, are the best commentaries ever written on the United States government.



ANTI-FEDERALIST WRITINGS, 1787-1788

The Constitution was submitted for ratification to thirteen states, nine of which had to approve for it to take effect. Anti-federalists were those who opposed ratification because of their belief in limited power of the federal government. They feared that the Constitution would establish a strong federal government limiting states' rights and individuals' freedoms. Below are excerpts from selected speeches and writings that reflect some of their views.

GEORGE MASON, Speech to the Virginia ratifying convention, 1788



“Mr. Chairman, whether the Constitution be good or bad, the present clause clearly discovers that it is a national government and no longer a confederation. I mean that clause which gives the first hint of the general

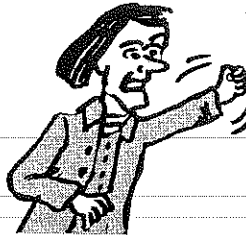
government laying direct taxes. The assumption of this power of laying direct taxes does, of itself, entirely change the confederation of the states into one consolidated government. This power, being at discretion, unconfined and without any kind of control, must carry everything before it. The very idea of converting what was formerly a confederation to a consolidated government is totally subversive of every principle, which has hitherto governed us.

“This power is calculated to annihilate totally the state governments. Will the people of this great community submit to be individually taxed by two different and distinct powers? Will they suffer themselves to be doubly harassed? These two concurrent powers cannot exist long together; the one will destroy the other: the general government being paramount to and in every respect more powerful than the state governments, the latter must give way to the former. Is it to be supposed that one national government will suit so extensive a country, embracing so many climates and containing inhabitants so very different in manners, habits, and customs?...”

WILLIAM FINDLEY, ROBERT WHITEHILL, and JOHN SMILIE, “The Address and Reasons of Dissent of the Minority of the State of Pennsylvania to the Constituents,” 1787

“...The powers of Congress under the new Constitution are complete and unlimited over the *purse* and *sword*, and are perfectly independent of and supreme over the state governments, whose intervention in these great points is entirely destroyed. By virtue of their power of taxation, Congress may command the whole or any part of the property of the people. They may impose what imposts upon commerce, they may impose what land taxes, poll taxes, excises, duties on all written instruments and duties on every other article that they may judge proper; in short, every species of taxation, whether of an external or internal nature, is comprised in Article I, Section 8....”

PATRICK HENRY, Speech to the Virginia ratifying convention, 1788



“...And here I would make this inquiry of those worthy characters who composed a part of the late federal Convention. I am sure they were fully impressed with the necessity of forming a great

consolidated government instead of a confederation. That this is a consolidated government is demonstrably clear; and the danger of such a government is, to my mind, very striking. I have the highest veneration for those gentlemen; but, sir, give me leave to demand—What right had they to say, “We, the people”? My political curiosity, exclusive of my anxious solicitude for the public welfare, leads me to ask—Who authorized them to speak the language of “We, the people,” instead of “We, the states”? States are the characteristics and the soul of a confederation....”

RICHARD HENRY LEE, Letters from the Federal Farmer to the Republican, October 12, 1787



“...It is to be observed that when the people shall adopt the proposed Constitution it will be their last and supreme act; it will be adopted not by the people of the New Hampshire, Massachusetts, etc., but by the people of the United States; and wherever this Constitution, or any part of it, shall be incompatible with the ancient customs, rights, the laws, or the constitutions

heretofore established in the United States, it will entirely abolish them and do them away....”

JOHN MERCER, To the members of the conventions of New York and Virginia, 1788

“...We are persuaded that the people of so large a continent, so different in interests, so distinct in habits, cannot in all cases legislate in one body by themselves or their representatives. By themselves, it is obviously impracticable. By their representatives, it will be found, on investigation, equally so; for if these representatives are to pursue the general interest without constitutional checks and restraints, it must be done by a mutual sacrifice of the interests, wishes, and prejudices of the parts they represent....”

FEDERALIST WRITINGS, 1787-1788

In 1787 and 1788 three Federalists (as supporters of the Constitution were called)—James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay—advocated ratification of the Constitution with 85 newspaper essays published under the pseudonym Publius. Later these essays were published as *The Federalist Papers*. Below are excerpts from three of the essays.

JAMES MADISON, *Federalist* Number 10



“...**(It) may be concluded that a pure democracy**, by which I mean a society consisting of a small number of citizens, who assemble and administer the government in person, can admit of no cure for the mischiefs of faction. A common passion or interest will, in almost every case, be felt by a majority of the whole; a communication and concept result from the form of government itself; and there is nothing to check the inducements to sacrifice the weaker party

or an obnoxious individual. Hence it is that such democracies have ever been spectacles of turbulence and contention; have ever been found incompatible with personal security or the rights of property; and have in general been as short in their lives as they have been violent in their deaths. Theoretic politicians, who have patronized this species of government, have erroneously supposed that by reducing mankind to a perfect equality in their political rights, they would, at the same time, be perfectly equalized and assimilated in their possessions, their opinions, and their passions.

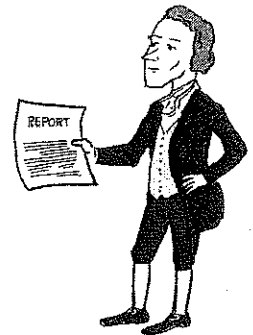
“**A republic**, by which I mean a government in which the scheme of representation takes place, opens a different prospect, and promises the cure for which we are seeking. Let us examine the points in which it varies from pure democracy, and we shall comprehend both the nature of the cure and the efficacy, which it must derive from the Union....

“Hence, it clearly appears, that the same advantage, which a republic has over a democracy, in controlling the effects of faction, is enjoyed by a large over a small republic—is enjoyed by the Union over the States composing it. Does the advantage consist in the substitution of representatives whose enlightened views and virtuous sentiments render them superior to local prejudices and to schemes of injustice? It will not be denied that the representation of the Union will be most likely to possess these requisite endowments. Does it consist in the great security afforded by a greater variety of parties, against the event of any one party being able to outnumber and oppress the rest? In an equal degree does the increased variety of parties comprised within the Union increase this security? Does it, in fine, consist in the greater obstacles opposed to the concert and accomplishment of the secret wishes of an unjust and interested majority? Here, again, the extent of the Union gives it the most palpable advantage. The influence of factious leaders may kindle a flame within

their particular States, but will be unable to spread a general conflagration through the other States. A religious sect may degenerate into a political faction in a part of the Confederacy; but the variety of sects dispersed over the entire face of it must secure the national councils against any danger from that source. A rage for paper money, for an abolition of debts; for an equal division of property, or for any other improper or wicked project, will be less apt to pervade the whole body of the Union than a particular member of it; in the same proportion as such a malady is more likely to taint a particular county or district, than an entire State....”

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, *Federalist* Number 78

“...**A constitution is, in fact, and must be regarded by the judges, as a fundamental law**. It therefore belongs to them to ascertain its meaning, as well as the meaning of any particular act proceeding from the legislative body. If there should happen to be an irreconcilable variance between the two, that which has the superior obligation and validity ought, of course, to be preferred; or, in other words, the Constitution ought to be preferred to the statute, the intention of the people to the intention of their agents....”



JOHN JAY, *Federalist* Number 2



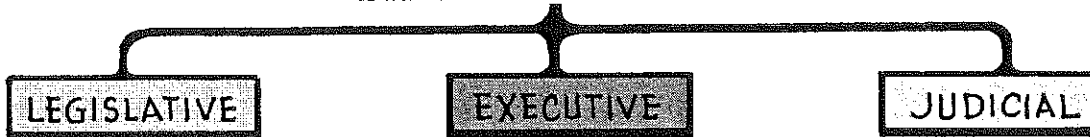
“...**Providence has been pleased to give this one connected country to one united people**—a people descended from the same ancestors, speaking the same language, professing the same religion, attached to the same principles of government, very similar in their manners and customs, and who, by their joint counsels, arms, and efforts, fighting side by side throughout a long and bloody war, have nobly established general liberty and independence.

“This country and this people seem to have been made for each other, and it appears as if it was the design of Providence, that an inheritance so proper and convenient for a band of brethren, united to each other by the strongest ties, should never be split into a number of unsocial, jealous, and alien sovereignties....”

The national government is located in Washington, District of Columbia, a site chosen by President George Washington in 1790.

***THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**
Preamble
 We the People of the United States,
 in Order to form a more perfect Union,
 establish Justice, ensure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the
 common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure
 the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity,
 do ordain and establish this
 Constitution for the United States of America.

BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT



Article I
CONGRESS
MAKES LAWS
 (meets in the Capitol)

Senate

Two senators from each state, regardless of population, are elected for 6-year terms.

House of Representatives

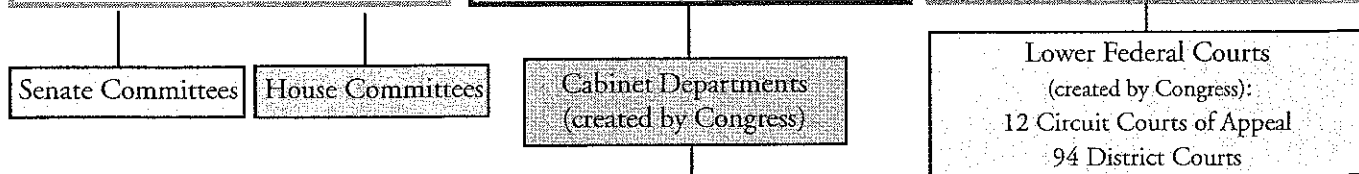
House members are elected from states in proportion to population for 2-year terms.

Article II
PRESIDENT
EXECUTES LAWS
 (lives and works at the White House)

Each state elects presidential electors, based on the number of its congressmen. The electors then elect the president.

Article III
SUPREME COURT
INTERPRETS LAWS,
THE CONSTITUTION, AND TREATIES OF
THE U.S. IN DECIDING CERTAIN CASES.
 (meets in the Supreme Court Building)

The president appoints judges, with advice and consent of the Senate. The term of office for the nine justices (originally there were only six) is for life—during good behavior.



Agri- culture 1889	Com- merce 1913	Defen- se 1949 (Dept. of War 1789)	Educa- tion 1979	Ener- gy 1977	Health & Human Services 1953	Inter- ior 1849	Hous- ing & Urban Development 1965	Justi- ce 1870	Labor 1913	Sta- te 1789	Trans- portation 1966	Treasu- ry 1789	Veterans' Affairs 1989	Home- land Security 2002
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*Turn to page D-7 to read the entire Constitution.

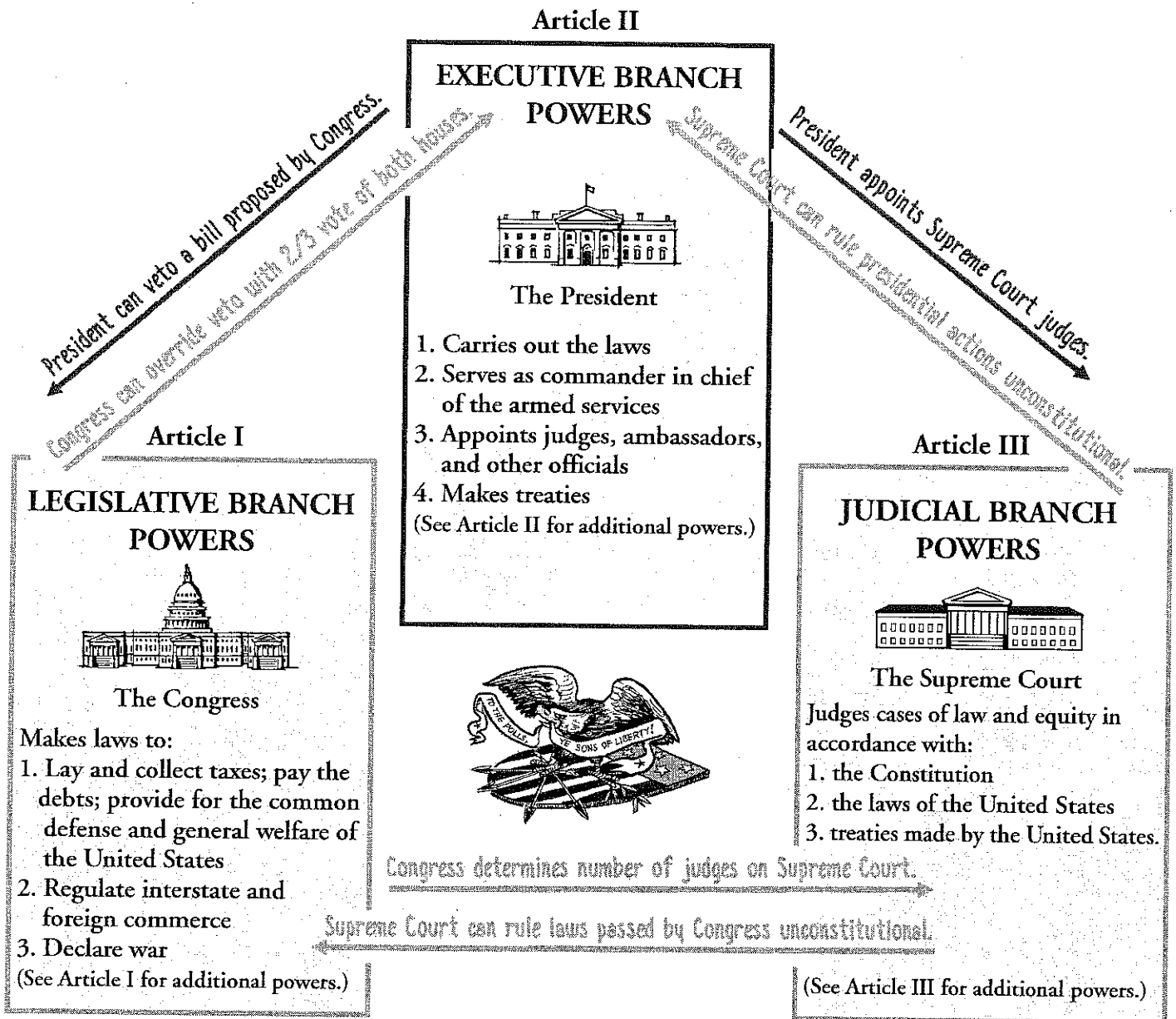
12-14 ★ THE THREE BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT

“A legislative, an executive, and a judicial power comprehend the whole of what is meant and understood by government. It is by balancing each of these powers against the other two that the efforts of human nature towards tyranny can alone be checked.”

—John Adams

SEPARATION OF POWERS AND A SYSTEM OF CHECKS AND BALANCES

In addition to its own separate powers, each of the three branches of government is empowered to check the other two— in order to keep any branch from assuming too much power. This balance of national power allows for a strong central government, with safeguards to prevent its becoming tyrannical.

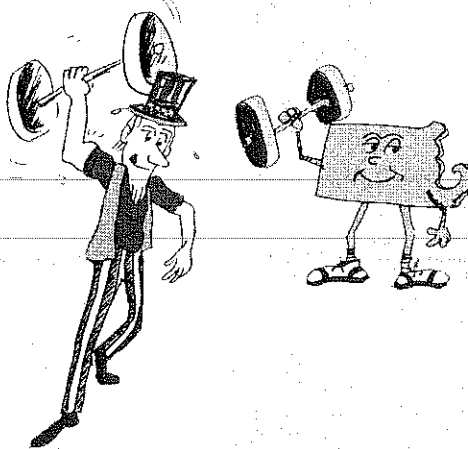


ARTICLE I, SECTION 8

FEDERALISM— the division of powers between the national and state governments— reflects the Constitution's principle of limited government.

POWERS OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

- ◆ Regulate interstate and foreign commerce
- ◆ Coin money and regulate its value; fix standard of weights and measurements
- ◆ Punish counterfeiting of securities and current coin of the United States
- ◆ Set uniform rules of naturalization (process of becoming a U.S. citizen) and of bankruptcy (process of relieving debtors of debts they cannot pay)
- ◆ Establish post offices
- ◆ Promote science and useful arts with patents and copyrights
- ◆ Punish piracies and felonies on the high seas
- ◆ Declare war
- ◆ Raise and support an army
- ◆ Provide and maintain a navy
- ◆ Make rules for governing armed forces
- ◆ Call out state militias to execute U.S. laws, end rebellions, and repel invasions
- ◆ Share governance of militias with states
- ◆ Govern the national seat of government, a district separate from the states, not to exceed ten square miles (Washington D. C.)
- ◆ Govern territories and admit new states
- ◆ Make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers



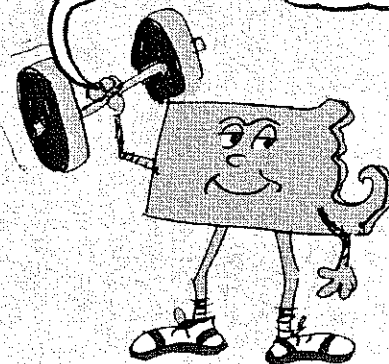
POWERS RESERVED FOR THE STATES

- ◆ Establish local governments
- ◆ Conduct elections
- ◆ Regulate commerce within a state
- ◆ Establish and maintain schools
- ◆ Make marriage and divorce laws
- ◆ Provide for public safety
- ◆ Make laws regarding contracts, corporations, wills
- ◆ Raise and support a militia

CONCURRENT POWERS OF NATIONAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

- Lay and collect taxes; pay debts
- Borrow money
- Provide for the general welfare
- Establish courts
- Enforce laws
- Punish lawbreakers
- Charter banks
- Make bankruptcy laws
- Build roads

OH YES — ONE THING MORE: THE 10TH AMENDMENT GAVE TO THE STATES "RESERVE POWER." THAT MEANS THE STATES OR THE PEOPLE HAVE ALL POWERS NOT GIVEN TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OR PROHIBITED TO THE STATES.



12-16 ★ AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION

amend—to change

amendment—a change made in a motion, bill, or constitution

propose—to put forth for consideration

ratify—to approve by voting

Article V in the Constitution sets forth a two-step procedure for amending the Constitution.

Step One: PROPOSING the amendment

Step Two: RATIFYING the amendment



STEP ONE

AMENDMENTS SHALL BE PROPOSED
IN EITHER OF TWO WAYS:

BY CONGRESS
whenever two-thirds
of both Houses deem
it necessary

OR

BY A CONVENTION
called by Congress on the
application of two-thirds
of the state legislatures



STEP TWO

AMENDMENTS SHALL BE RATIFIED
IN EITHER OF TWO WAYS:

BY LEGISLATURES
of three-fourths
of the states

OR

BY CONVENTIONS
in three-fourths of the states
(whichever mode of ratification
may be proposed by Congress)

In more than two centuries, the Constitution of the United States has been amended only 27 times. All 27 amendments have been proposed by Congress.

The first 10 amendments—the **BILL OF RIGHTS**, protecting individual rights—were ratified in 1791.

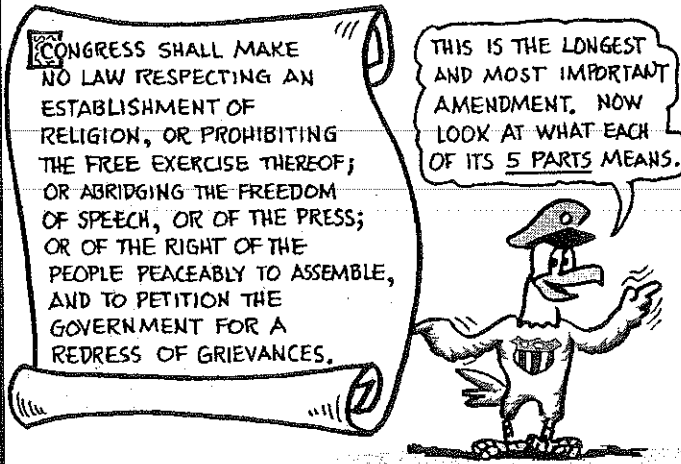
The last amendment—the 27th—was ratified in 1992.

Purposes of the amendments include correcting the original articles (XI, XII, XX) and other changes, such as: economic (XVI, federal income tax), social (XVIII, XXI, the prohibition of alcohol and its repeal), and political (XIII, abolishment of slavery; XIV, equality of citizenship rights; XVII, direct election of senators; XXII, 2-term limit for the presidency; XV, XIX, XXIV, reduced suffrage requirements regarding race, gender, age).

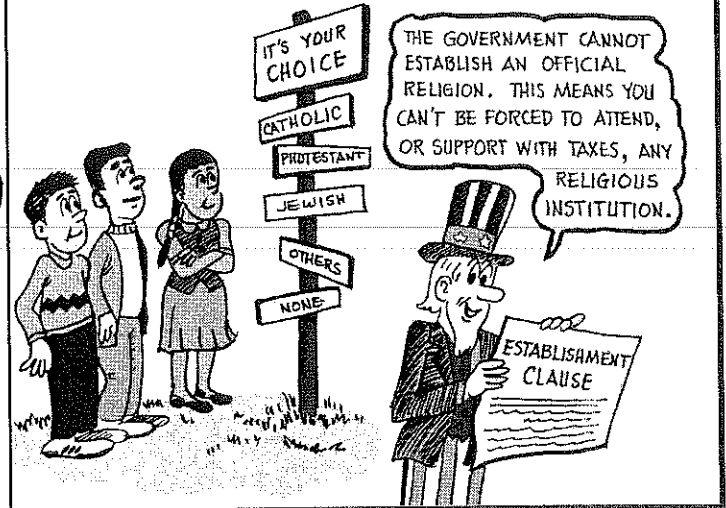
12-17 ★ THE BILL OF RIGHTS: FIRST AMENDMENT

To make sure the new national government could not violate individual rights of the people—some dating to the Magna Carta, Americans insisted that the U.S. Constitution be amended to include a bill (or listing) of these rights, guaranteeing them. Several states made this a condition for ratification. In 1789, Congressman James Madison led the House of Representatives in recommending such amendments to the states for ratification. In 1791, the states ratified the first ten amendments to the Constitution—the Bill of Rights.

1ST AMENDMENT



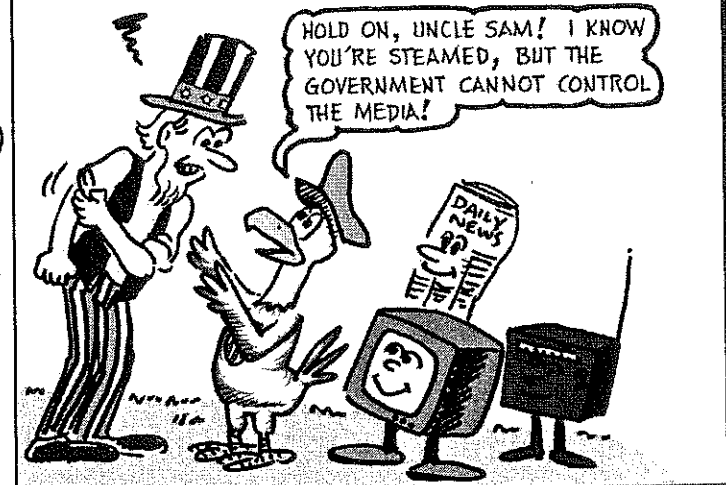
FREEDOM OF RELIGION



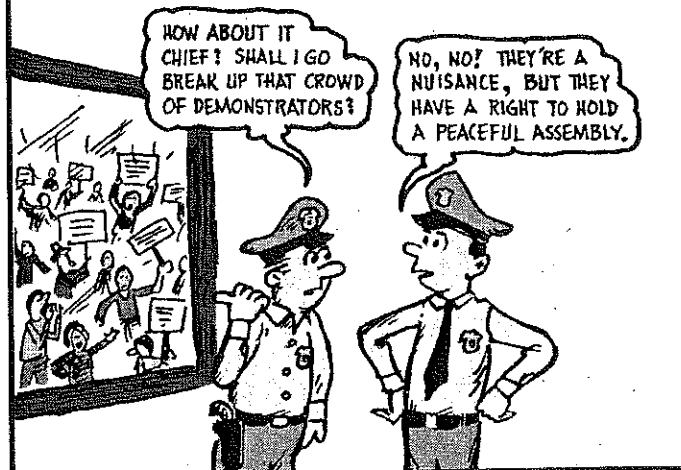
FREEDOM OF SPEECH



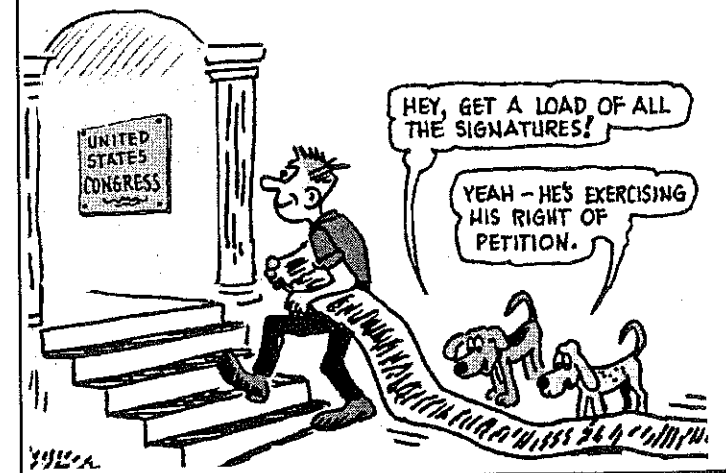
FREEDOM OF THE PRESS



FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY



FREEDOM OF PETITION



<p>2ND AMENDMENT</p> <p>Right to bear arms</p> <p>RALPH, I DIDN'T KNOW YOU WERE A "GUNSLINGER."</p> <p>I'M NOT, BUT I HAVE THE RIGHT TO PROTECT MY HOME.</p> <p>SOUNDS CONSTITUTIONAL TO ME.</p>	<p>3RD AMENDMENT</p> <p>Right not to quarter soldiers</p> <p>DOESN'T THE BILL OF RIGHTS PROTECT US FROM THIS SORT OF THING?</p> <p>CHIPS</p>	<p>4TH AMENDMENT</p> <p>Freedom from unreasonable search and seizure</p> <p>BUT YOU CAN'T SEARCH MY ROOM WITHOUT A WARRANT!</p> <p>H-E</p>
<p>5TH AMENDMENT</p> <p>Due process of law</p> <p>TRUE, YOU CAN'T BE DEPRIVED OF YOUR RIGHT TO LIFE, LIBERTY, OR PROPERTY WITHOUT DUE PROCESS, BUT YOU'VE BEEN DULY PROCESSED!</p>	<p>6TH AMENDMENT</p> <p>Right to a speedy trial</p> <p>THE 6TH AMENDMENT GIVES ME THE RIGHT TO A SPEEDY TRIAL! AND I WAS ARRESTED IN 1952!</p> <p>OH, WHAT'S THE BIG RUSH?</p>	<p>7TH AMENDMENT</p> <p>Right to trial by jury</p> <p>OH-OH --- I DON'T LIKE THE LOOKS OF THIS!</p>
<p>8TH AMENDMENT</p> <p>No cruel or unusual punishment</p> <p>AND I SENTENCE THE DEFENDANT TO 3 WEEKS OF WATCHING TV RERUNS!!!</p> <p>BUT YOUR HONOR, THAT'S CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT!</p> <p>AAARRGH!</p>	<p>9TH AMENDMENT</p> <p>Constitutional rights do not deny other rights.</p> <p>WHERE DOES IT SAY YOU CAN WORK CROSSWORD PUZZLES IN THE PARK?</p> <p>READ AMENDMENT NO. 9</p>	<p>10TH AMENDMENT</p> <p>States' rights</p> <p>SURE, CONGRESS HAS LOTS OF POWERS, BUT THOSE NOT LISTED IN THE CONSTITUTION BELONG TO YOU!</p>

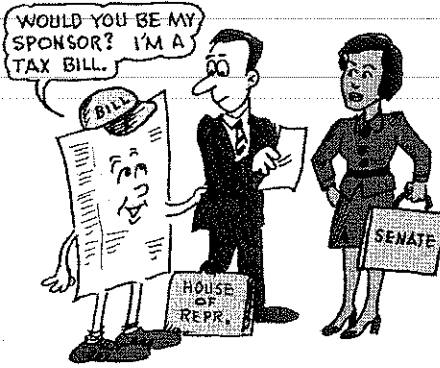
12-18 ★ HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW

Article I, Section 7

A bill is a proposal for a new law.

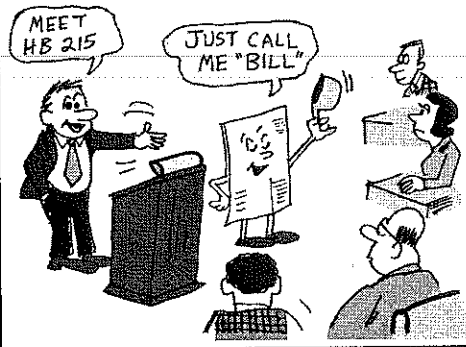
To become a law, a bill must pass both houses of Congress (the House of Representatives and the Senate) and be signed by the president. The idea for a law can come from anyone—individuals, interest groups, the president of the United States—but only a member of the House of Representatives or Senate can sponsor a bill and guide it through the required steps.

ORIGIN—Most bills can originate (be introduced) in either house of Congress or in both houses at the same time. But money bills must originate in the House of Representatives.

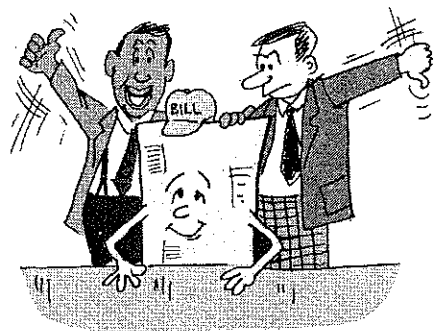


COMMITTEES—About 10,000 bills per year are introduced. Each is given a number and assigned to a standing, or permanent, committee—such as agriculture, energy, or labor.

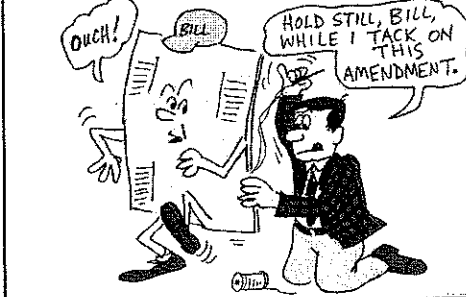
There are 22 committees in the House of Representatives and 15 in the Senate; each has several sub-committees. A bill might be 1,000 pages long and involve 200 people in 15 subcommittees.



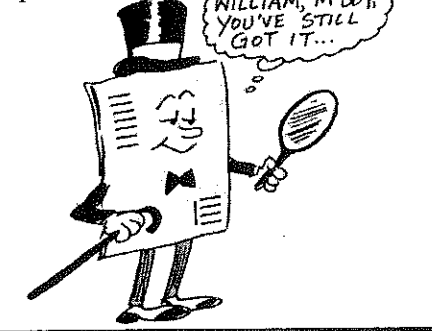
HEARINGS—Subcommittees hold hearings at which experts and interested parties speak for or against the bill. The subcommittee then makes recommendations about the bill to the full committee.



COMMITTEE ACTION—The full committee can: 1) approve 2) rewrite and approve 3) amend (change) and approve 4) reject the bill. (Only about 1,000 of 10,000 bills considered per year become laws; most die in committee.) If approved, the bill goes to the house of origin for debate.

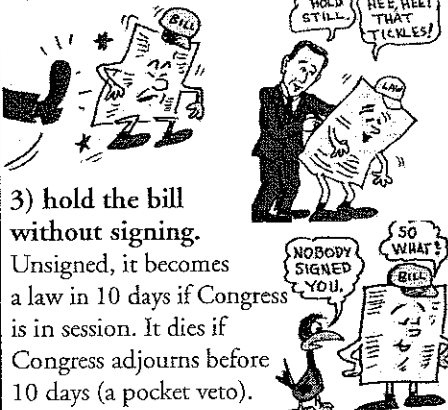


CONGRESSIONAL ACTION—Back in its house of origin the bill is debated, perhaps amended, and voted on. If passed, it goes to the other house for the same action. If both houses approve the final bill, it goes to the president.



EXECUTIVE ACTION—

The president may: 1) sign the bill, making it a law 2) veto the bill

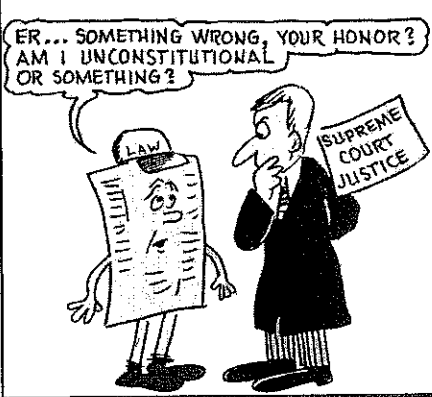


3) hold the bill without signing. Unsigned, it becomes a law in 10 days if Congress is in session. It dies if Congress adjourns before 10 days (a pocket veto).

If the president vetoes a bill, Congress can override the veto, and the bill becomes a law without the president's approval.



JUDICIAL ACTION—If a law does not conform to the United States Constitution, the Supreme Court has the power to declare the law unconstitutional.



EQUALITY UNDER THE LAW

—inscription above entrance to the Supreme Court

For more than 200 years, Supreme Court decisions have reflected and affected the interpretation of the Constitution. Some decisions have been more important than others in directing the course of the United States.



THE SUPREME COURT

LANDMARK SUPREME COURT DECISIONS, 1803-2000

landmark—an object that serves as a guide; a prominent or distinguishing feature or event

- ◆ *Marbury v. Madison* (1803) invalidated a federal law, establishing the Supreme Court's right of judicial review of federal laws to determine their constitutionality.
- ◆ *Fletcher v. Peck* (1810) invalidated a state law, establishing the Supreme Court's right of judicial review of state laws to determine their constitutionality.
- ◆ *Martin v. Hunter's Lessee* (1816) established the Supreme Court's right of judicial review of state courts' decisions.
- ◆ *Dartmouth College v. Woodward* (1819) ruled that private contracts are protected by the Constitution.
- ◆ *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819) asserted the doctrine of implied powers.
- ◆ *Cobens v. Virginia* (1821) established supremacy of federal over state law.
- ◆ *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824) asserted a broad interpretation of the commerce clause by ruling that Congress could regulate interstate commerce without interference from the states.
- ◆ *Dred Scott v. Sandford* (1857) declared that:
 - 1) slaves were not citizens; thus Dred Scott, a slave, could not sue in federal courts
 - 2) Scott's temporary residence in free (Wisconsin) territory did not make him free
 - 3) the Missouri Compromise of 1820, which prohibited slavery in areas including Wisconsin Territory, was unconstitutional.
- ◆ *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896) validated segregation of white and black races, stating that "separate but equal" facilities were constitutional.
- ◆ *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* (1954) reversed the 1896 *Plessy* decision on "separate but equal" facilities in regard to education, stating: "Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal."
- ◆ *Bush v. Gore* (2000) reversed the 2000 Florida Supreme Court decision on recounting the votes of Palm Beach and Miami-Dade Counties, leaving George W. Bush the winner of Florida's electoral votes. Subsequent to the electoral college vote, Bush became the 43rd president of the United States.

12-20 ★ CITIZENSHIP: RESPONSIBILITIES AND RIGHTS

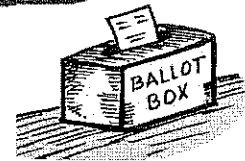
THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Preamble

We the People of the United States,
in Order to form a more perfect Union,
establish Justice, ensure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the
common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure
the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity,
do ordain and establish this
Constitution for the United States of America.



It is the responsibility and right of every American to maintain and preserve the Constitution of the United States. All other duties and privileges follow this.



RESPONSIBILITIES

- ◆ Learn the history of the United States—the story of people who made the ideals of freedom and self-government a reality.
- ◆ Read, understand, and uphold the Declaration of Independence.
- ◆ Read, understand, and uphold the Constitution of the United States.
- ◆ Involve your family in discussing American history and government so that this knowledge is maintained through the generations.
- ◆ Obey the laws of country, state, and community.
- ◆ Participate in politics by staying informed and supporting political parties and candidates.
- ◆ Vote in all elections when qualified, after studying the issues and candidates.
- ◆ Serve on juries, if qualified.
- ◆ Serve your community and nation, as you are able, through volunteer activities, political office, and military service.
- ◆ Pay taxes—the financial means by which the government functions—while guarding vigilantly the historic principle fundamental to our liberty: “No taxation without representation.”
- ◆ Be of good moral character: honest, fair, and kind.

RIGHTS

- ◆ Equal protection of rights by a written Constitution that is the supreme law of the land.
- ◆ Life, liberty, and property, unless deprived by due process of law.
- ◆ Protection of individual rights as stated in the Bill of Rights.
- ◆ Protection against domestic violence and foreign invasion.
- ◆ A republican form of government, state as well as national.
- ◆ A capitalist economic system based on the rights to: own property, work as one chooses, and make a profit.
- ◆ Lawful means of amending the Constitution.
- ◆ Voting and jury rights, if qualified, without regard to race, religion, or gender.
- ◆ Public service through elected office.
- ◆ *Habeas corpus*—the right not to be arrested or imprisoned without immediate, formal charges by the government.
- ◆ Protection against **bills of attainder**—laws passed by legislatures to convict a person of a crime.
- ◆ Protection against *ex post facto* laws—laws penalizing people for acts that were legal at the time of action but made illegal later.

12-21 ★ LIBERTY ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD, 1886

The STATUE OF LIBERTY, towering 305 feet above New York Harbor, was a gift from France to the United States in 1886. It honors the 1778 French-American alliance, negotiated by Benjamin Franklin, that helped the United States win independence. It symbolizes the American dream of creating a land of liberty, and it represents the Founding Fathers' goal of inspiring liberty among all nations.

"I hope and firmly believe that the whole world will, sooner or later, feel benefit from the issue of our assertion of the rights of man."

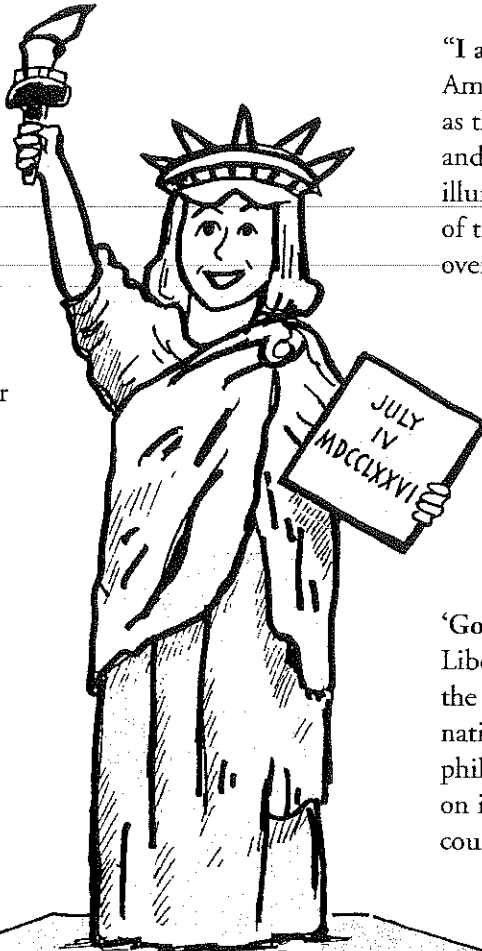
"It is indeed an animating thought, that while we are securing the rights of ourselves and our posterity, we are pointing out the way to struggling nations, who wish like us to emerge from their tyrannies also. Heaven help their struggles, and lead them, as it has done us, triumphantly through them."

Thomas Jefferson



"I always consider the settlement of America with reverence and wonder, as the opening of a grand scheme and design in Providence for the illumination and emancipation of the slavish part of mankind all over the earth."

—John Adams



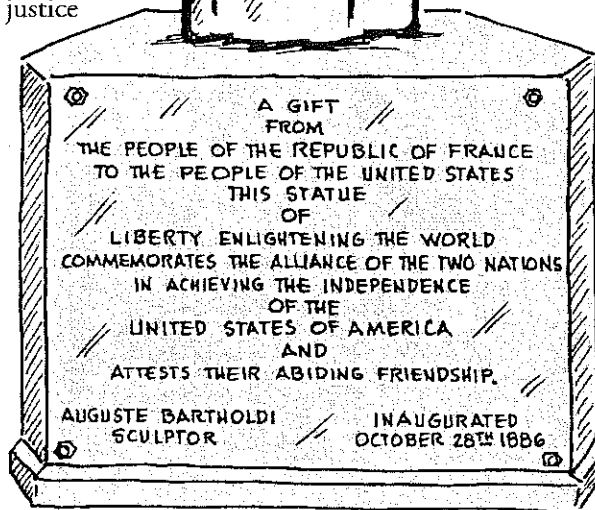
"God grant that not only the Love of Liberty but a thorough knowledge of the rights of man may pervade all the nations of the earth, so that a philosopher may set his feet anywhere on its surface and say, 'This is my country.'"

—Benjamin Franklin



"The free government we have established is so congenial with reason, with common sense...that it must produce...a desire of imitation....Our country, if it does justice to itself, will be the officina-Libertatis [workshop of liberty], to the civilized world, and do more than any other for the uncivilized."

James Madison



June 10, 1990—"We live during a remarkable moment in world history, an exhilarating time—the triumph of freedom [in Eastern Europe]. But freedom has a constant companion—challenge. And so I challenge you to make the most of our changing world, to take risks to do something extraordinary. Whatever you do, live a life of adventure and meaning so brilliant that like a Roman candle, it lights up the world. Dazzle us. Astonish us. Be extraordinary!"

—George Bush, President of the United States, 1989-1993.