

The background of the slide is a close-up, slightly blurred image of the American flag, showing the stars and stripes. The stars are in the upper left corner, and the stripes run diagonally across the frame.

# Constitution Day

Keep these questions in mind as we explore the purpose of this day.

1. What is the U.S. Constitution and why is it important?
2. What is our role as citizens and responsibility to others in the country and world?

The background of the slide is a close-up, slightly blurred image of the American flag, showing the stars and stripes. The flag is oriented diagonally, with the top-left corner showing the blue field with white stars and the rest of the image showing the red and white stripes.

# Significance in History

Support, extend, or challenge this statement:

*The creation of the U.S. Constitution is the most important event in U.S. history.*

# What Is the difference between these two documents?



Declaration of Independence  
(July 4, 1776)



The Constitution  
(First ratified 1787)

The background of the slide is a stylized American flag with red and white stripes and a blue field with white stars. The flag is slightly blurred and has a soft, glowing effect.

# Articles of Confederation

(1781-1787)

Why did they fail?

1. No Executive Branch to enforce laws
2. No Judicial Branch to interpret laws
3. No national currency
4. Changes needed approval of all 13 states
5. Inability to tax



# Federalists vs. Anti-Federalists

---

## **Federalists**

- Favored Constitution
- Believed Constitution was strong enough to solve country's problems
- Supported a Federal Government
- Led by Alexander Hamilton and James Madison

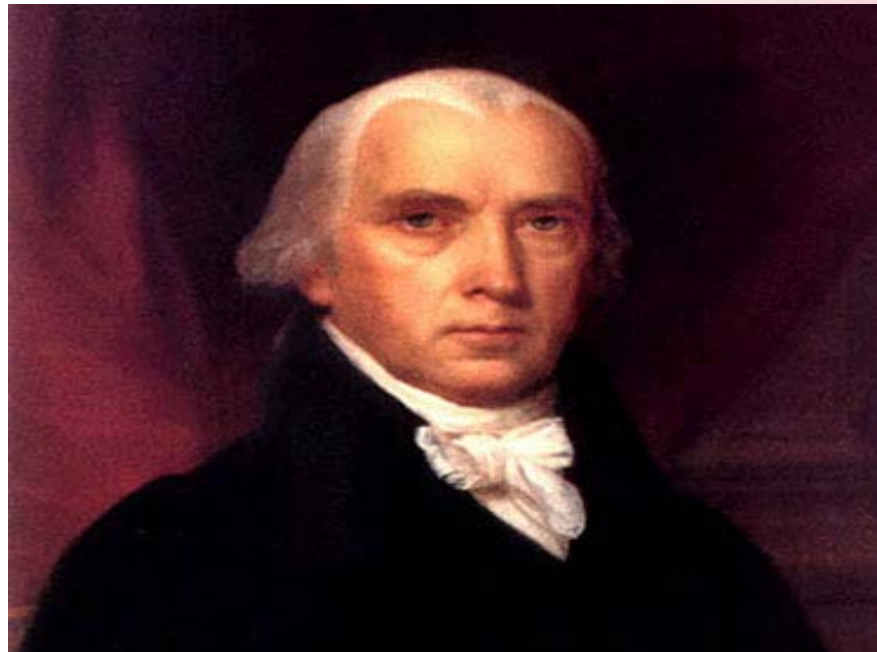
## **Anti-Federalists**

- Opposed Constitution
- Believed Constitution was too strong
- Wanted a Bill of Rights added to protect individual freedoms
- Supported a Confederate Government
- Led by Patrick Henry and John Hancock

The background of the slide is a large, slightly blurred image of the United States flag, showing the stars and stripes. The flag is positioned diagonally, with the top-left corner in the upper left and the bottom-right corner in the lower right.

# James Madison

father of the Constitution

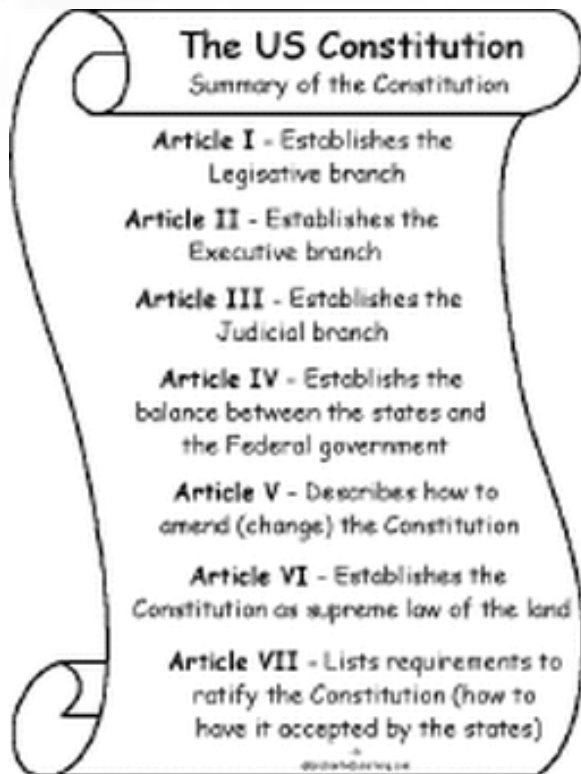


The background of the slide is a close-up, slightly blurred image of the United States flag, showing the stars and stripes. The stars are in the upper left corner, and the stripes run diagonally across the frame.

# Preamble to the U.S. Constitution

*We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, 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.*

# The seven articles of the U.S. Constitution



- I. LEGISLATIVE- **MAKING LAWS**
- II. EXECUTIVE- **ENFORCING LAWS**
- III. JUDICIAL- **INTERPRETING LAWS**
- IV. RELATIONS BETWEEN STATES
- V. HOW TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION
- VI. SUPREMACY OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT
- VII. HOW TO RATIFY THE CONSTITUTION



# The Bill of Rights - Ten Amendments

**C**ongress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

## Article II

**A** well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

## Article III

**N**o Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

## Article IV

**T**he right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

## Article V

private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

## Article VI

**I**n all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining Witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

## Article VII

**I**n Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

## Article VIII

**E**xcessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

## Article IX



# Second Amendment



“A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.”

# Third Amendment

This Amendment separates civilians from the military, in that soldiers and law enforcement personnel have cannot infringe upon civilian property.





# Fourth Amendment

“The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated.”



Surveillance  
Stop-and-frisk  
Warrants  
Right  
Probable Cause  
Search  
Seizures  
Fourth Amendment  
Arrests  
Protection  
Seized  
Secure  
Wiretaps  
Unreasonable  
Houses  
Papers  
Persons  
Government

There are warrantless searches that police and government officials can perform:

- Border searches
- Emergency searches
- Administrative searches
- Consent
- Hot pursuit
- Plain view
- P. cause/exigent circumstances
- Inventory
- Stop and frisk
- Searching incident to arrest

# Fifth Amendment



A safeguard assuring justice through Due Process. Includes:

- Grand Jury
- No Double Jeopardy
- No Self-Incrimination
- Fair Trial
- Cannot be deprived of life, liberty, or property without just compensation.

# Sixth Amendment



- Speedy and public trial for CRIMINAL MATTERS
- Impartial jury
- Be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation
- Witnesses
- Given an attorney to represent you

# Seventh Amendment



- Speedy and public trial for CIVIL MATTERS
- Impartial jury
- Be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation
- Witnesses
- Given an attorney to represent you



# Eighth Amendment

“Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.”

You won't see such items in America!





# Ninth Amendment

THE MEANING OF THE 9TH  
AMENDMENT IS THAT THE  
CONSTITUTION DOES NOT  
INCLUDE ALL OF THE RIGHTS  
OF THE PEOPLE AND THE  
STATES.

- How you wear your hair
- What you eat
- Where you travel within the country
- Rights that we'll need in the future perhaps.

# Tenth Amendment



Power resides at different levels – federal, state, and local governments.



# Amendments 11-27

- Amendment 11 establishes judicial limits.
- Amendment 12 outlines the process for electing the President and Vice President.
- Amendment 13 abolishes slavery.
- Amendment 14 describes the privileges of citizenship.
- Amendment 15 states that the right to vote shall not be denied on account of race.
- Amendment 16 gives Congress the power to collect income taxes.
- Amendment 17 establishes the election of Senators by popular vote.
- Amendment 18 prohibited the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.
- Amendment 19 states that the right to vote shall not be denied on account of sex.
- Amendment 20 sets the beginning of congressional and presidential terms of office.
- Amendment 21 repeals the eighteenth amendment.
- Amendment 22 defines presidential term limits.
- Amendment 23 gives presidential voting rights to the District of Columbia.
- Amendment 24 states that the right to vote shall not be denied on account of any poll tax.
- Amendment 25 delineates presidential succession.
- Amendment 26 establishes the right to vote at age eighteen years or older.
- Amendment 27 limits congressional pay increases.

The background of the slide is a stylized American flag, featuring the stars and stripes in a slightly blurred, artistic manner. The stars are white on a blue field in the upper left, and the stripes are red and white, running diagonally across the rest of the image.

# Interesting Facts

- The Constitution contains only 4,440 words.
- The delegates were never all together in their entirety.
- Benjamin Franklin was the oldest person to sign the Constitution, as 81 years old.
- Jonathan Dayton was the youngest to sign at 26.

The background of the slide is a close-up, slightly blurred image of the American flag, showing the stars and stripes. The flag is oriented diagonally, with the top-left corner being the blue field with white stars, and the rest of the image showing the red and white stripes.

# More Interesting Facts

- Benjamin Franklin was so old he needed help signing, as tears streamed down his face.
- George Washington proclaimed the first Thanksgiving on November 26, 1789 to give thanks for the Constitution.

The background of the slide is a stylized American flag, with the stars and stripes visible. The top left corner shows the blue field with white stars, and the rest of the slide is filled with the red and white stripes, which are slightly blurred and have a soft, glowing effect.

# More Interesting Facts

- The word *democracy* does not appear once in the Constitution.
- It took 100 days to frame the Constitution.
- A man named Jacob Shallus was hired to write the final copy of the Constitution. He was paid \$30 (\$660 today).

The background of the slide is a stylized American flag, with the stars and stripes visible. The top left corner shows the blue field with white stars, and the rest of the slide is filled with the red and white stripes.

# RECAP

- The Declaration of Independence is distinct from the Constitution in time and purpose.
- The Articles of Confederation were flawed.
- The Constitution was a compromise between Federalists and Anti-Federalists.
- The Preamble states the purpose of the Constitution.
- The Seven Articles lay out the government structure.
- The Bill of Rights is made up of 10 Amendments.
- Amendments 11-27 were added from 1795-1992.