

# Foundations of Freedom DBQ Workbook

Teacher Edition



LOUISIANA HIGH SCHOOL CIVICS





# Foundations of Freedom

## DBQ Workbook



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# About Teaching with Primary Sources

## WHAT IS A PRIMARY SOURCE?

According to the Library of Congress, primary sources are the raw materials of history—original documents and objects that were created at the time under study. A primary source is a firsthand account of a historic event. Primary sources include letters, diaries, photographs, artifacts, interviews, and sound or video recordings. For example, letters written by James Madison concerning ideas within the United States Constitution and oral traditions of the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana are both examples of primary sources, as are political cartoons and campaign posters.

Primary sources are different from secondary sources in that secondary sources are removed from the events of the past. Secondary sources often analyze, retell, or interpret historic events or people. Secondary sources are created by individuals who did not directly witness or experience the events they are discussing. These individuals rely on primary sources, such as historical documents, firsthand accounts, or scientific data, to inform their analysis. Secondary sources can include textbooks, journal and newspaper articles, books about historical topics, encyclopedias, and biographies.

Determining whether something is a primary or secondary source depends on how it is used. For example, a journal is a primary source when used to understand the writer's life or the time period in which they lived. However, if the journal's content is used to make claims about events, people, or themes *outside* of the writer's own experiences, it functions as a secondary source. Understanding this distinction is crucial, as the interpretation of evidence influences how well it supports a claim. Students need to understand how the use of a primary or secondary source affects the overall credibility of an argument.

## WHY TEACH WITH PRIMARY SOURCES?

Primary sources are an essential part of understanding history. They are a window to the past and provide a deeper understanding of the experience of living at a particular time. Primary sources are the most direct evidence of a time period or event because they were created by people who lived during it. They have not been modified by subsequent interpretations (although they themselves may be interpretations).

Teaching with primary sources creates space for students to build connections with history and the people who lived through it. A primary source reflects the individual viewpoint of a participant in or observer of past events. The student then takes on the task of contextualizing the document or materials and making connections to other sources of information.

Primary sources also help students understand that we are all historical actors. We all play a role in how history is shared, created, and documented.

## HOW TO ANALYZE A PRIMARY SOURCE

A deeper understanding of a primary source and the historical event or time period from which it originates can be reached through a systematic examination of the source.

Older primary sources may contain archaic language. When encountering difficult language, students should (1) identify unfamiliar words, (2) use context clues to infer meaning, (3) consult dictionaries or resources for definitions, and (4) connect words to familiar concepts and the content at hand.

When a teacher guides students as they analyze primary sources, it is important to demonstrate how the availability of sources shapes historical interpretations. For example, a teacher may present different accounts of the same event to show how temporal or contextual gaps can influence interpretations. Students will benefit from opportunities to consider how historians' conclusions change based on available evidence.

### Describe the Source

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When examining a primary source, start by describing it. One way to do this is to ask the following questions:

1. What type of primary source is this?
2. Who created this source? What do you know about them?
3. When and where was the source created?
4. What is the main idea expressed in the source?
5. What stands out to you about the source?
6. What seems to be missing from the source, if anything?

This provides a foundation for further interpretation and analysis.

### Connect the Source

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Next, put the primary source in context. This means connecting it to the historical, social, and cultural environment in which it was created. This can be done by asking the following questions:

1. How does this source reflect the time and place in which it was created?
2. What historical events or situations might have influenced the creation of this source?
3. Who was the intended audience for this source?
4. How might other audiences interpret this source differently?
5. What themes or ideas in this source resonate with other historical events, themes, or figures?
6. What other primary or secondary sources can you connect with this source?

Attempting to answer these questions—even while acknowledging that one might not have all the answers—helps provide a better understanding of the primary source and its relationship to the events or era being studied.

## Understand the Source

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Continue by understanding the primary source. This means comprehending and interpreting the primary source to gain insight into the time period or event being studied. This often includes summarizing or paraphrasing the content of the primary source. Then ask the following questions:

1. What was the creator’s purpose in creating this source?
2. What biases, attitudes, or emotions does the source convey?
3. How do the creator and context of the source affect its reliability?
4. What questions does this source raise about its creator or historical context?

Answers to these questions might require close examination of the source’s wording and attention to what is said, what is suggested, and what is not addressed at all.

## Draw a Conclusion from or About the Source

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Finally, draw a conclusion from or about the primary source. Use the information you have gathered to arrive at a conclusion about the primary source’s meaning or significance. Asking questions such as these helps create an informed understanding of the past:

1. What does this primary source reveal about its creator?
2. What does this primary source reveal about the time period or event being studied?
3. Why is this primary source important?
4. What do you still want to know?

## COMPARING SOURCES

When students compare primary and secondary sources, they often can analyze historical events more critically. The following are strategies that can help students make these comparisons:

1. **Identify source types:** Students distinguish between firsthand accounts (primary) and later analyses or interpretations (secondary).
2. **Evaluate perspective and context:** Students consider each source creator’s point of view, bias, and purpose, then compare those findings to what they have determined about the other creators.
3. **Cross-check evidence:** Students compare facts across sources to identify similarities and differences, as well as reliability. Students then assess the credibility of each source based on context, author, and intended audience.

# About This Workbook

The study of civics is essential to understanding the origin, purpose, and functions of the United States government. By learning about the philosophical, historical, and practical foundations of our constitutional republic, we can better understand how it functions on local, state, and national levels to represent and meet the needs of the people of the United States.

This workbook provides additional primary and secondary sources related to content in the Student Volumes, including text excerpts, photographs, graphs and charts, and political cartoons. These supplementary sources build upon essential ideas within each unit. Each source in the workbook is followed by a set of questions designed to inspire students to apply their knowledge of civics to better analyze the source.

When using this workbook, you may choose from any number of implementation options:

- Display a source and have students work together as a class to answer the questions.
- Have students work independently, either on their own, with a partner, or in a small group.
- Have students complete the source activities for a topic when they finish the corresponding topic in the Student Volume.
- Have students complete each unit's sources at the conclusion of the unit.
- Have students complete the unit sources in a jigsaw activity.
- Have students complete the unit sources by rotating through stations.

You may also choose to mix and match sources from this workbook and the Student Volumes to create your own document-based investigation.

A Primary Source Analysis Activity Page has been included in this Teacher Edition. You may wish to use this activity page with the sources in this workbook for consistency with the activities in the Foundations of Freedom Teacher Guide.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

### Primary Source Analysis

<b>SOURCE:</b>	
<b>CONTENT</b> What type of document is it? What does it say? Briefly summarize it.	
<b>CREATION</b> Who created this source? When?	
<b>COMMUNICATION</b> What is the purpose of the source? Who is the intended audience?	
<b>CONTEXT</b> What was going on where and when this was created?	
<b>CONNECTION</b> How does this source relate to the context? How does it relate to what you already know?	
<b>CONSIDERATION</b> What point of view is being expressed? What examples of bias or judgment does it include, if any?	
<b>CONCLUSION</b> Draw a conclusion about the source. How does it help answer the Framing Question? How does it contribute to your understanding of history?	



## ***from* The Haudenosaunee Great Law of Peace**

Use with Unit 1, Topic 1

**Background:** The Haudenosaunee Confederacy (often known in English as the Iroquois) is a group of nations that are indigenous to eastern North America. The Great Law of Peace, originally passed down orally and later depicted on beaded belts called *wampum*, is the ancient constitution of the Haudenosaunee. It has sometimes been regarded as an influence on the Constitution of the United States.

The Mohawk, Seneca, Oneida, Cayuga, and Onondaga mentioned in the excerpt are the original Five Nations that formed the Confederacy; the Tuscarora joined later.

9. All the business of the Five Nations Confederate Council shall be conducted by the two combined bodies of Confederate Lords. First the question shall be passed upon by the Mohawk and Seneca Lords, then it shall be discussed and passed by the Oneida and Cayuga Lords. Their decisions shall then be referred to the Onondaga Lords, (Fire Keepers) for final judgement.

The same process shall obtain when a question is brought before the council by an individual or a War Chief.

10. In all cases the procedure must be as follows: when the Mohawk and Seneca Lords have unanimously agreed upon a question, they shall report their decision to the Cayuga and Oneida Lords who shall deliberate upon the question and report a unanimous decision to the Mohawk Lords. The Mohawk Lords will then report the standing of the case to the Fire Keepers, who shall render a decision as they see fit in case of a disagreement by the two bodies, or confirm the decisions of the two bodies if they are identical. The Fire Keepers shall then report their decision to the Mohawk Lords who shall announce it to the open council.

11. If through any misunderstanding or obstinacy on the part of the Fire Keepers, they render a decision at variance with that of the Two Sides, the Two Sides shall reconsider the matter and if their decisions are jointly the same as before they shall report to the Fire Keepers who are then compelled to confirm their joint decision.

**Source:** Adapted from “The Constitution of the Iroquois Nations: The Great Binding Law, Gayanashagowa.” Prepared by Gerald Murphy. Cybercasting Services Division, National Public Telecomputing Network (NPTN). <http://www.vlib.us/amdocs/texts/iroquois-const.html>.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

***from* The Haudenosaunee Great Law of Peace**

How does the decision-making process described in this excerpt illustrate the nature of a confederacy? (C.2, C.6.a, C.8.a, C.8.b)

Under the Great Law of Peace, all five nations are represented in the decision-making process. There is no central government with independent authority over and above the individual nations. Rather, the different nations exercise their authority at different stages and in different ways.

How do the nations of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy make decisions that affect the confederacy as a whole? (C.2, C.6.a, C.8.a, C.8.b)

The law gives all five nations a say in decision-making. First, the leaders of two nations—the Mohawk and the Seneca—make a decision. Then representatives of the Oneida and Cayuga make their own decision. Finally, the leaders of the Onondaga weigh both groups’ opinions and endorse both (if they are the same), choose one (if they disagree), or offer their own alternative.

What are the “Two Sides” to which the law refers? (C.6.a, C.8.a, C.8.b)

One of the Two Sides consists of the Mohawk and Seneca Lords. The other consists of the Cayuga and Oneida Lords.

What feature of the U.S. government do the Two Sides resemble, and how? (C.4, C.6.a, C.8.b, C.8.g)

The Two Sides have some similarities to the two houses of the U.S. Congress. They have the ability to meet and make decisions separately, just as the House and the Senate do. Like the House and the Senate, they are expected to reach an agreement.

What part or parts of the U.S. government do the Fire Keepers resemble, and how? (C.4, C.6.a, C.8.b, C.8.g)

The Fire Keepers have powers that are somewhat like those of the U.S. president. By refusing to accept the rulings of the Two Sides, they can force the Two Sides to reconsider and either change or confirm their original decisions. Likewise, the president can veto a bill and thereby require Congress to reconsider it. Then Congress, like the Two Sides, has a chance to overrule the president.

## from *The Republic*

Use with Unit 1, Topic 1

**Background:** Greek philosopher Plato argued that a stable and prosperous society needed a class hierarchy in which some people ruled, others formed the military, and still others took part in agriculture or the trades. Here, he lays out the myth (the “magnificent lie”) by which he wishes to justify the differences in social class to people of all ranks.

In the legend of Cadmus, to which Plato refers in this excerpt from around 375 BCE, an ancient ruler created an army by sowing dragons’ teeth in the ground like seeds.

And now for one magnificent lie, in the belief of which, Oh that we could train our rulers!—at any rate let us make the attempt with the rest of the world. What I am going to tell is only another version of the legend of Cadmus; but our unbelieving generation will be slow to accept such a story. The tale must be imparted [told], first to the rulers, then to the soldiers, lastly to the people. We will inform them that their youth was a dream, and that during the time when they seemed to be undergoing their education they were really being fashioned in the earth, who sent them up when they were ready; and that they must protect and cherish her whose children they are, and regard each other as brothers and sisters. . . . There is more. . . . These brothers and sisters have different natures, and some of them God framed to rule, whom he fashioned of gold; others he made of silver, to be auxiliaries [helpers, supporters]; others again to be husbandmen [farmers] and craftsmen, and these were formed by him of brass and iron. But as they are all sprung from a common stock, a golden parent may have a silver son, or a silver parent a golden son, and then there must be a change of rank; the son of the rich must descend, and the child of the artisan rise, in the social scale; for an oracle [prophet or fortune teller] says “that the State will come to an end if governed by a man of brass or iron.”

**Source:** Plato. *The Republic*. Translated by Benjamin Jowett. 3rd ed. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1888, p. 415.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

### from *The Republic*

What does it mean in Plato's myth to be made of "gold," "silver," or "brass and iron"?  
(C.6.a, C.6.c., C.8.a, C.8.b)

In Plato's myth, the different metals represent different social ranks. The "gold" people are the ones who are born to lead, and the "silver" ones have an intermediate position in society. Those of "brass and iron" are, Plato says, suited to be farmers and tradespeople.

Based on this passage, does Plato favor a hereditary monarchy? Why or why not? (C.6.a, C.6.b, C.8.b)

Plato seems to be against a hereditary monarchy. He points out that the talent and personality to be a good leader are not always passed down from parent to child: "a golden parent may have a silver son." He even invents a prophecy that says if a person of "brass or iron" rules, society will fall apart.

What does Plato propose to do when a ruler's child is not suited for leadership or when a common person's child shows a talent for leadership? (C.6.a, C.8.a, C.8.b)

In the first case, he suggests that the child must be moved down to a lower social rank. In the second case, he suggests that the child should rise above the rank they had at birth.

Why might Plato use such a strange and fanciful story to explain a social structure?  
(C.6.a, C.6.d, C.8.a, C.8.b)

Myths are an important part of how many cultures understand themselves and justify the way things are, both in the natural world and in society. The ancient Greeks were no exception to this. Plato may have thought that a supernatural origin story would be easier for people to accept than the political decisions of other mortals.



# John Locke and Patrick Henry on the Duty to Rebel

Use with Unit 1, Topic 1

**Background:** John Locke’s *Second Treatise of Government* expresses an idea later known as the social contract: People give up certain freedoms to gain certain protections. He argues that when a government violates people’s rights instead of protecting them, the people are free to disobey.

When Patrick Henry spoke to the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1775, nearly ninety years after Locke published his *Second Treatise*, he urged his listeners to rebel against British rule. He argued that they had a moral—even a religious—duty to fight for their freedom.

## Excerpt from *Second Treatise of Government*, John Locke, 1689 CE

The law of nature says that all people are equal and independent, and no one should harm another’s life, health, liberty, or property.

In order for people to live together safely, comfortably, and peacefully, men join together to form a community. In this way, they protect their lives and their property. In forming this community, they are making a government, in which the majority makes the decisions for the group. Because men enter society to protect their natural rights, when the government tries to take away or destroy the people’s life, liberty, or property, the government puts itself in a state of war with the people. When this happens, the people no longer need to obey the government.

**Source:** Adapted from Locke, John. *Two Treatises of Government*. London: C. Baldwin, 1824, pp. 133, 186, 261.

## Excerpt from “Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death,” Patrick Henry, 1775 CE

They tell us, sir, that we are weak; unable to cope with so formidable an adversary. But when shall we be stronger? Will it be the next week, or the next year? Will it be when we are totally disarmed, and when a British guard shall be stationed in every house? Shall we gather strength by irresolution and inaction? Shall we acquire the means of effectual resistance by lying supinely on our backs and hugging the delusive phantom of hope, until our enemies shall have bound us hand and foot? Sir, we are not weak if we make a proper use of those means which the God of nature hath placed in our power. The millions of people, armed in the holy cause of liberty, and in such a country as that which we possess, are invincible by any force which our enemy can send against us. Besides, sir, we shall not fight our battles alone. There is a just God who presides over the destinies of nations, and who will raise up friends to fight our battles for us. The battle, sir, is not to the strong alone; it is to the vigilant, the active, the brave. Besides, sir, we have no election [choice]. If we were base enough to desire it, it is now too late to retire from the contest. There is no retreat but in submission. . . . The war is inevitable—and let it come! I repeat it, sir, let it come.

It is in vain, sir, to extenuate the matter [make it seem less serious]. Gentlemen may cry, Peace, Peace—but there is no peace. The war is actually begun! The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms! Our brethren are already in the field! Why stand we here idle? What is it that gentlemen wish? What would they have? Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains . . . ? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!

**Source:** Henry, Patrick. “Give Me Liberty” speech. In *The True Patrick Henry*, by George Morgan. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott, 1907, pp. 189–191.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## John Locke and Patrick Henry on the Duty to Rebel

According to John Locke, what is the law of nature, and why do individuals form governments?  
(C.4, C.6.a, C.7, C.7.a, C.8.c, C.8.d, C.8.f)

The law of nature, according to Locke, states that no one should harm another person's natural rights to life, liberty, and property. Individuals form governments to preserve their natural rights and maintain a state of freedom and equality.

How does Locke define the state of war, and under what circumstances do people have the right to disobey the government? (C.4, C.7, C.7.a, C.8.c, C.8.f)

Locke defines the state of war as a situation where the government violates the people's natural rights of life, liberty, or property. When the government violates these rights, individuals have the right to resist and disobey, as it has put itself in a state of war with the people.

What argument does Patrick Henry acknowledge against rebelling, and how does he refute it?  
(C.4, C.6.a, C.7, C.7.a, C.8)

Henry addresses the argument that supposedly the colonists are too weak to rise up against British rule. He rejects this by stating that the colonists have strength in numbers and that God will help their cause because they are in the right. He also points out that the longer the colonists wait, the more powerful and oppressive the British forces will probably become.

How are the arguments in Henry’s speech similar to the arguments put forth by Locke, and how do they differ? (C.4, C.7, C.7.a, C.8)

Locke appeals to the concept of “natural rights” that people possess and that can be either protected or violated by a government. Henry instead frames the issue in terms of rights granted by “a just God.” However, the two authors seem to have the same kinds of rights in mind and share a special emphasis on liberty. Locke considers deprivation of liberty to be a reason to go to war; Henry says that fighting for liberty is a “holy cause.”

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For Locke, the “state of war” is a result of the government’s failure to respect the rights of the people. Yet Patrick Henry exclaims, “The war is inevitable—and let it come!” How can these two statements be reconciled? (C.4, C.7, C.7.a, C.8)

Henry believes the war is inevitable because the (British) government has neglected the rights of the colonists. In his view, what Locke calls the “state of war” is already happening, even if actual fighting is not yet widespread. Locke uses *war* figuratively, to mean serious conflict between the people and the government. Henry uses the word more literally, to mean the widespread physical conflict we think of today as warfare.

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## **from “Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God”**

Use with Unit 1, Topic 2

**Background:** This sermon, delivered in 1741 by Jonathan Edwards, is a classic work of Great Awakening preaching. Edwards’s vivid and fiery imagery stressed his listeners’ dependence on the will of God and aimed to convert them by emotional appeals.

The Use may be of Awakening to unconverted Persons in this Congregation. This that you have heard is the Case of every one of you that are out of Christ. That World of Misery, that Lake of burning Brimstone [sulfur] is extended abroad under you. There is the dreadful Pit of the glowing Flames of the Wrath of God; there is Hell’s wide gaping Mouth open; and you have nothing to stand upon, not any Thing to take hold of: there is nothing between you and Hell but the Air; ’tis only the Power and meer [mere] Pleasure of God that holds you up.

You probably are not sensible [aware] of this; you find you are kept out of Hell, but don’t see the Hand of God in it, but look at other Things, as the good State of your bodily Constitution, your Care of your own Life, and the Means you use for your own Preservation. But indeed these Things are nothing; if God should withdraw his Hand, they would avail no more to keep you from falling, than the thin Air to hold up a Person that is suspended in it.

**Source:** Edwards, Jonathan. *Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God*. Boston: S. Kneeland and T. Green, 1741. p. 12.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**from “Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God”**

What was Edwards’s goal in writing and delivering this sermon? (C.6.a, C.8.c)

Jonathan Edwards aimed to convert his listeners to a more pious way of life. He wanted them to feel and believe that they needed God’s help.

What does Edwards likely mean when he refers to people who are “out of Christ”? (C.6.a)

Earlier, Edwards uses the word *unconverted* for this same group of people. Yet Edwards’s audience was not made up of non-Christians whom Edwards was trying to convert to Christianity. Rather, they were people who went to church but were not as committed in their faith as Edwards thought they should be. These were the people Edwards considered “out of Christ.”

The Great Awakening is often described as a move away from “academic” theology toward a more emotional style of preaching and writing. How does this excerpt illustrate this trend? (C.6.a, C.8.c)

Edwards uses dramatic and frightening imagery to describe hell to his listeners. He calls it a “Lake of burning Brimstone” and a “dreadful Pit” with a “wide gaping Mouth.” He repeatedly emphasizes that a person could fall into hell at any moment and that human beings cannot save themselves from this predicament. All of this aims to incite a feeling of fear and anxiety, not to explain theological ideas in an academic way.

Why does Edwards say that people do not realize the danger of hell? (C.6.a)

Edwards says that people are preoccupied with their current situation and with what they do to take care of themselves physically. This prevents them from seeing “the Hand of God” in keeping them alive and out of hell.

How does Edwards’s sermon exemplify the principle of equality that was widely preached during the Great Awakening? (C.6.a)

Edwards preaches that all of his listeners, no matter their circumstances in life, are in the same situation with respect to God. Whether they are healthy or frail (their “bodily Constitution”), rich or poor (the “Means” they have access to), Edwards sees them as ultimately dependent on God’s judgment.

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## **from “Thoughts on Government”**

Use with Unit 1, Topic 2

**Background:** In this essay, written in the spring of 1776, John Adams outlines his philosophy on government. The individuals that Adams mentions at the beginning of this excerpt are famous British thinkers who supported—or at least could be cited to support—a republican form of government. Adams saw them as advocating rule by the people instead of by a monarch. The two best known today are the poet and essayist John Milton (1608–74) and the philosopher John Locke (1632–1704).

When Adams refers to “the wretched condition of this country,” he means the oppression of the colonies by the British government. The United States as a separate nation would come into being later that year with the Second Continental Congress.

A MAN must be indifferent to the sneers of modern Englishmen to mention in their company the names of Sidney, Harrington, Locke, Milton, Nedham, Neville, Burnet, and Hoadley. No small fortitude [courage] is necessary to confess that one has read them. The wretched condition of this country, however, for ten or fifteen years past, has frequently reminded me of their principles and reasonings. They will convince any candid mind, that there is no good government but what is Republican. That the only valuable part of the British Constitution is so; because the very definition of a Republic, is “an Empire of Laws, and not of men.” That, as a Republic is the best of governments, so that particular arrangement of the powers of society, or in other words that form of government, which is best contrived to secure an impartial and exact execution of the laws, is the best of Republics.

**Source:** “III. Thoughts on Government, April 1776,” *Founders Online*, National Archives, <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Adams/06-04-02-0026-0004>. [Original source: *The Adams Papers, Papers of John Adams, vol. 4, February–August 1776*, ed. Robert J. Taylor. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1979, pp. 86–93.]

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**from “Thoughts on Government”**

Based on the source, how does Adams define a republic? (C.6.a, C.7.a, C.8.c, d, g)

Adams believes the definition of a republic is “an Empire of Laws, and not of men.”

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What is the meaning of the word *empire* in the phrase “an Empire of Laws,” as contrasted with “[an empire of] men”? (C.6.a, C.7.a, C.8.c, d, g)

The word *empire* here does not mean a literal empire like that of ancient Rome or colonial Spain. Adams

uses it to identify who or what is in charge of a society. So, an “Empire of Laws” is a society in which the

laws, rather than individual people (“men”), hold the ultimate power.

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How does Adams describe the best form of government in the passage? (C.6.a, C.7.a, C.8.c, C.8.d, , g)

The best form of government, according to Adams, is one that ensures an impartial and exact execution of

the laws, which is characteristic of a republican government.

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In your opinion, why does Adams believe that there is no good government except a republican form of government? (C.6.a, C.7.a, C.8.c, C8.d, C.8)

Adams likely believes this because a republican government, focused on laws rather than individuals,

ensures fairness, justice, and impartiality, making it the best form of government.

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Think back to the Brutus essay in the Student Volume. How do Adams’s views differ from those of the Anti-Federalists who wrote that essay? (C.6.a, C.6.d, C.7.b)

Adams argues here that in a republic, unlike a monarchy, individuals are not above the law. He thus considers a republic preferable to being ruled by Britain. The authors of the Brutus essay worried that even in a republic, people would amass enough power that there would be no way to hold them to account.

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## **from The Articles of Confederation**

Use with Unit 1, Topic 2

**Background:** The Articles of Confederation, in which the name “United States of America” was first formally used, took more than a year to draft between 1776 and 1777. It would be another three and a half years before the plan for government was ratified by all thirteen states in 1781. This “first constitution” consisted of thirteen articles of varying lengths, some of which are excerpted here.

**Article IV.** The better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different states in this union, the free inhabitants of each of these states, paupers, vagabonds [wanderers] and fugitives from Justice excepted, shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several states; and the people of each state shall have free ingress and regress to and from any other state, and shall enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and commerce. . . .

**Article VI.** No State, without the Consent of the united States, in congress assembled, shall send any embassy to, or receive any embassy from, or enter into any conference, agreement, alliance, or treaty, with any King prince or state. . . .

No two or more states shall enter into any treaty, confederation, or alliance whatever between them, without the consent of the united states, in congress assembled. . . .

No vessels of war shall be kept up in time of peace, by any state, except such number only, as shall be deemed necessary by the united states, in congress assembled, for the defence of such state, or its trade; . . . but every state shall always keep up a well regulated and disciplined militia, sufficiently armed and accoutred [equipped]. . . .

No State shall engage in any war without the consent of the united States in congress assembled, unless such State be actually invaded by enemies. . . .

**Article VIII.** All charges of war, and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defence or general welfare, and allowed by the united states in congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several states, in proportion to the value of all land within each state. . . .

**Article IX.** The united states, in congress assembled, shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace and war, except in the cases mentioned in the sixth article—of sending and receiving ambassadors—entering into treaties and alliances. . . .

The united states, in congress assembled, shall also have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the alloy and value of coin struck by their own authority, or by that of the respective states—fixing the standard of weights and measures throughout the united states—regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians, not members of any of the states; provided that the legislative right of any state, within its own limits, be not infringed or violated—establishing and regulating post-offices from one state to another, throughout all the united states, and exacting such postage on the papers passing through the same, as may be requisite to defray the expenses of the said office—appointing all officers of the land forces in the service of the united States, excepting regimental officers—appointing all the officers of the naval forces, and commissioning all officers whatever in the service of the united states; making rules for the government and regulation of the said land and naval forces, and directing their operations. . . .

**Article XIII.** Every State shall abide by the determinations of the united states, in congress assembled, on all questions which by this confederation are submitted to them. And the Articles of this confederation shall be inviolably observed by every state, and the union shall be perpetual; nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them, unless such alteration be agreed to in a congress of the united states, and be afterwards confirmed by the legislatures of every state.

**Source:** Articles of Confederation (1777). Milestone Documents. U.S. National Archives.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**from The Articles of Confederation**

Explain the phrase “the united states” as used in the Articles of Confederation. What does its repeated appearance in the document indicate about its significance? (C.6.a, C.7.a, C.8.d)

In the Articles, “the united states” indicates that the states, while separate, are unified or joined together by their membership in the confederation. The repeated use of the phrase emphasizes how the laws set out by the Articles of Confederation typically require the full, unanimous actions of the states, such as when meeting with the leader of a foreign nation or determining standard units of weight and measure.

What does the content of Article VI tell you about the new country’s feelings toward relationships with foreign nations, as well as state autonomy? (C.4. C.6.a, C.8.d)

Article VI highlights how the states were determined to present themselves as a unified group to any foreign powers, many of which they were likely nervous about after years of what they considered British oppression. Those writing the Articles of Confederation also probably understood the importance of presenting the new “United States of America” as a unified country prepared to rebuff moves by more established nations. While most of Article VI limits actions to those approved by “the united states,” the wording “every state shall always keep up a well regulated and disciplined militia, sufficiently armed and accoutred” indicates that states would have the autonomy to establish and maintain individual militias, which would presumably be used if the confederation agreed to become involved in military action.

Compare Articles VIII and IX. What do these articles have in common, and how do they reflect what you learned about confederate systems of government in Topic 1? (C.7.a, C8.c, C.8.d)

Article VIII summarizes how the states will share in the cost of defending the country and providing for the “general welfare” of its people; Article IX summarizes the many other actions, such as determining the metal used for coining money and appointing military officers, that require shared actions. Both articles show how many powers fell to agreement by the states with little involvement by any non-state, central government. Stronger state/local governments and a weaker central government are hallmarks of a confederation system of government.

Consider the purpose of Article XIII. What does the language of this article tell you about the flexibility of the Articles? How does this level of flexibility compare to the country’s approach to adopting the U.S. Constitution? (C.6, C.6.c, C.8.d)

The conclusion of Article XIII (“nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them, unless such alteration be agreed to in a congress of the united states, and be afterwards confirmed by the legislatures of every state”) demonstrates that the Articles of Confederation might have been very difficult to modify because any amendment would require the approval of all thirteen states and their legislatures. In contrast, the U.S. Constitution, which replaced the Articles of Confederation, required the ratification of only nine of the thirteen states to go into effect.

## from “Reason: A Thought for the Delegates to the Convention, to Be Held at Philadelphia”

Use with Unit 1, Topic 2

**Background:** This source was written anonymously in March 1787 to explain why there should be a convention to address the issues with the Articles of Confederation. The Articles of Confederation had been in effect for six years, and there had been several crises that showed their weaknesses. The Constitutional Convention (as it was later called) met in May 1787 to try to rectify some of the problems mentioned here.

Instead of attempting to amend the present articles of confederation with a view to retain them as the form of government, or instead of attempting one general government for the whole community of the United States, would it not be preferable to distribute the States into three Republics, who should enter into a perpetual League or Alliance for mutual defence. This league or alliance must as in all cases of compact between Independent Nations, depend on National Faith [trust or honesty].—Self preservation however would almost inevitably produce an observance, as each state would have much to apprehend from the subjugation of either of the others. . . . No possible amendment will prevent a disunion, and being wholly separated we shall be easily broken.—There are objections to the scheme of one general government.—The national concerns of a people so numerous, with a Territory so extensive will be proportionably difficult and important.—This will require proportionate powers in the administration, especially in the chief executive [the president]; greater perhaps than will consist with the principles of a democratic form.

**Source:** “Reason, *New York Daily Advertiser*, 24 March.” In *The Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution*, edited by John P. Kaminski and Gaspare J. Saladino. Vol. 13.1, *Commentaries on the Constitution: Public and Private; 21 February to 7 November 1787*. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1981, pp. 57–58.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**from “Reason: A Thought for the Delegates to the Convention,  
to Be Held at Philadelphia”**

What is the author’s main argument regarding the form of government for the United States, and what alternative solution do they propose? (C.1, C.2, C.6.a, C.8.d)

The author argues against amending the Articles of Confederation or forming one general government for the United States. Instead, they propose dividing the states into three republics and forming a league or alliance for mutual defense.

According to the author, what would be the basis of the proposed league or alliance between the states, and why do they believe it would be effective? (C.1, C.2, C.6.a, C.8.d)

The proposed league or alliance would be based on the mutual interest of self-preservation between the states. The author believes that this mutual interest would ensure the success of the alliance, as each state would fear that they would be conquered if any of the other states were to be conquered.

What concerns does the author have about the idea of one general government for the United States, and what challenges do they foresee in managing the national affairs of a large and extensive country? (C.1, C.2, C.6.a, C.8.d)

The author is concerned about the difficulty of managing the national affairs of a large and extensive country like the United States under one general government. They anticipate significant challenges in balancing the powers of the three branches, especially those of the chief executive, which might conflict with the democratic principles they value.

Why does the author argue that no possible amendment to the Articles of Confederation will prevent disunion, and what do they suggest could be the consequences of complete separation among the states? (C.1, C.2, C.6.a, C.8.d)

The author believes that no possible amendment to the Articles of Confederation will prevent disunion because the states are fundamentally different and cannot be unified under one system. Complete separation could lead to the states being easily broken and possibly vulnerable to external threats due to lack of unity and mutual support.

In your opinion, has history proved the author correct about the Articles of Confederation? Why or why not? (C.1, C.2, C.7.a, C.8.a, C.8.d)



**NOTE:** You may choose to use this question as the prompt for a class discussion or debate.

The author seems to have been correct about the Articles of Confederation, if not necessarily about the future of the country overall. The problems with the Articles of Confederation were so severe that the Constitutional Convention ultimately replaced them with a new constitution rather than trying to revise them. The author’s warnings about “disunion” and the states’ diverse interests seem to have been partially proven correct by the Civil War seventy-five years later, although the country has remained unified since then.

## from Article II, Section 1, of the U.S. Constitution: The Electoral College

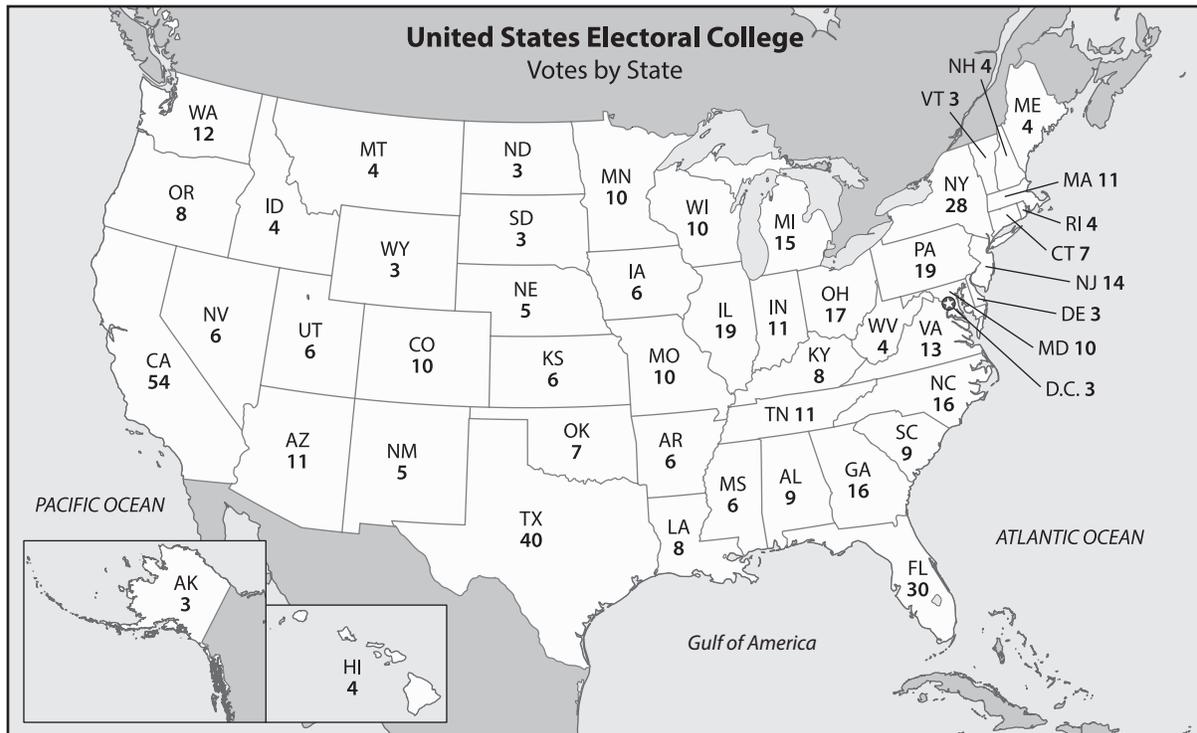
Use with Unit 1, Topic 2

**Background:** Electoral College votes are assigned to states partly based on their population. Thus, they change as frequently as every ten years, after the U.S. Census is taken. This map shows the distribution of votes based on the most recent census.

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President.

**Source:** The Constitution of the United States. U.S. National Archives.



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**from Article II, Section 1, of the U.S. Constitution: The Electoral College**

What does the Constitution specify about the appointment of electors in each state? (C.1, C.6.a, C.11.f)

The Constitution states that each state shall appoint electors in a manner directed by its legislature, equal to the total number of senators and representatives to which the state is entitled in Congress. However, senators, representatives, and individuals holding federal office cannot be appointed as electors.

What is the procedure for counting the electoral votes, according to the Constitution?

(C.1, C.6.a, C.7.a, C.11.f)

The electors meet in their respective states, vote by ballot, create a list of all people voted for with the number of votes each received, sign and certify the list, and then send it to Congress. The president of the Senate opens the certificates in the presence of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the votes are then counted. The person with the greatest number of votes becomes the president.

Using the source and your knowledge of the founding of the United States, why might the Founders have chosen to elect a president using the Electoral College and not the popular vote?

(C.1, C.7.a, C.8.c, C.8.d, C.8.e, C.11.f)

Possible responses:

- The Founders were concerned about the potential for “mob rule” if the president were directly elected by the people. They wanted to balance the power of the majority with the need for a system that ensured informed and reasoned decision-making.
- The Electoral College system balances the interests of smaller and larger states. It provides each state with a minimum of three electoral votes (representing their two senators and at least one

representative). This ensures that states with smaller populations still have a say in the election process.

- The Electoral College encourages candidates to seek support across different states. Candidates must appeal to a variety of regions to win the Electoral College, promoting a broader national campaign rather than focusing solely on densely populated urban areas.
- At the time of the Constitution's drafting, there was a lack of nationwide communication and transportation, making a direct popular vote system very challenging. The Electoral College provided a practical way to conduct the election.

According to the map, which four states have the most Electoral College votes, and what do they have in common? (C.5, C.8.a, C.8.d)

The states with the most Electoral College votes are California, Texas, New York, and Florida. Most of these states are coastal, and all have large cities with many residents.

Are the populations of these four states overrepresented in the Electoral College? Why or why not? (C.5, C.7.a, C.7.d, C.8.g, C.11.f)

No, even though the four states have a large number of electoral votes, they also have large populations.

## ***from* Speech in the House Yard**

Use with Unit 1, Topic 2

**Background:** James Wilson (1742–98) was a Constitutional Convention delegate and coauthor of the Constitution who was later appointed to the United States Supreme Court. When the Constitution was presented to the public, it was met with criticism; Wilson delivered a public speech in Philadelphia in 1787 in defense of the new plan of government.

As Wilson explains in the second paragraph below, U.S. senators were originally chosen by state legislatures. Since the passage of the Seventeenth Amendment (1913), senators have been directly elected by the people of their respective states.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens, Having received the honor of an appointment to represent you in the late convention, it is perhaps, my duty to comply with the request . . . to explain and elucidate the principles and arrangements of the constitution, that has been submitted to the consideration of the United States. I confess that I am unprepared for so extensive and so important a disquisition; but the insidious [dishonest] attempts which are clandestinely and industriously made to pervert and destroy the new plan, induce me the more readily to engage in its defence. . . .

The next accusation I shall consider, is that which represents the foederal constitution as not only calculated, but designedly framed, to reduce the state governments to mere corporations, and eventually to annihilate them. . . . But upon what pretence can it be alleged that it was designed to annihilate the state governments? For, I will undertake to prove that upon their existence, depends the existence of the foederal plan. For this purpose, permit me to call your attention to the manner in which the president, senate, and house of representatives, are proposed to be appointed. The president is to be chosen by electors, nominated in such manner as the legislature of each state may direct; so that if there is no legislature, there can be no electors, and consequently the office of president cannot be supplied. The senate is to be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature; and therefore if there is no legislature, there can be no senate. The house of representatives, is to be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature,—unless therefore, there is a state legislature, that qualification cannot be ascertained [established], and the popular branch of the foederal constitution must likewise be extinct.

**Source:** Wilson, James. “James Wilson’s State House Yard Speech October 6, 1787.” In *Collected Works of James Wilson*, edited by Kermit L. Hall and Mark David Hall. Vol. 1. Indianapolis, IN: Liberty Fund, 2007.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**from Speech in the House Yard**

Why does Wilson feel the need to explain and defend the principles of the Constitution to the public?  
(C.1, C.6.a, C.8.c, C.8.d, C.8.e)

Wilson feels the need to explain and defend the principles of the Constitution due to “insidious attempts”  
made to destroy the new plan of government, motivating him to engage in its defense.

What concerns does Wilson address regarding the potential misrepresentations of the Constitution?  
(C.1, C.7.a, C.8.c, C.8.d, C.8.e)

Wilson addresses the concerns that some individuals are portraying the Constitution as intentionally  
designed to reduce the powers of the state governments and eventually eliminate them.

How does Wilson counter these misrepresentations of the Constitution to the public? (C.1, C.6.a, C.7.d)

Wilson counters these misrepresentations by examining the manner in which the president, the Senate,  
and the House of Representatives are appointed as outlined in the Constitution.

According to the source, what role do the states play in the appointment of the president, the Senate, and  
the House of Representatives? (C.7.a, C.7.c, C.11.f)

According to the source, the president is to be chosen by electors nominated by state legislatures,  
senators are chosen by the state legislature, and members of the House of Representatives are elected  
by the people of the state. Without state legislatures, the federal government would not function properly  
because key parts of the government would not exist.

## **from Letter from John Adams to Benjamin Rush**

Use with Unit 1, Topic 2

**Background:** In this 1805 excerpt, former president John Adams references *The Life of Cicero* (1741) by Conyers Middleton, an English historian and clergyman. Cicero was a Roman lawyer, scholar, and orator known for his defense of the republican form of government. The recipient of Adams's letter, Benjamin Rush, was a physician and a signer of the Declaration of Independence who served as treasurer of the U.S. Mint while Adams was in office.

The Period in the History of the World, the best understood, is that of Rome from the time of Marius to the Death of Cicero, and this distinction is entirely owing to Cicero's Letters and Orations [speeches]. There We See the true Character of the times, and the Passions of all the Actors on the Stage. Cicero, Cato and Brutus were the only three, in whom I can discern any real Patriotism. . . . Within a month past I have read Middletons Life of him [Cicero] again, and with more pleasure because with more Understanding than before. I Seem to read the History of all ages and Nations in every Page, and especially the History of our own Country for forty years past. Change the Names and every Anecdote [story] will be applicable to Us.

**Source:** Adams, John. Letter to Benjamin Rush, December 4, 1805. Founders Online. U.S. National Archives. <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Adams/99-02-02-5110>.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

***from* Letter from John Adams to Benjamin Rush**

Why does John Adams believe the period in the history of the world from the time of Marius to the death of Cicero is the best understood? (C.7.a, C.7.b)

According to Adams, this period is the best understood because of Cicero’s letters and orations. Adams considers Cicero’s writings invaluable, stressing how they provide insights into the true character (overall nature or quality) of the times, as well as the feelings and motivations of the people involved.

What does Adams mean when he says, “Change the Names and every Anecdote will be applicable to Us”? (C.6.a, C.6.d, C.8.c)

Adams means that the stories from history are relevant to his current time and society. He compares Cicero’s passion for the Roman Republic to his own passion for the U.S. republic.

How does this source reflect Adams’s perspective on historical events and their relevance to the period in which he lived? (C.6.d, C.7.b, C.8.c)

Adams implies that events and lessons from the past can easily be connected and applied to current situations, indicating the timelessness of historical lessons.

Do you think that the writings of Adams and his contemporaries also give the “true Character” of their times? Why or why not? (C.6.c, C.7.b)

Answers will vary. Students may argue that Adams and others captured the excitement, challenge, and conflict of trying to found a new country and establish a new form of government. They may also be skeptical about the motivations of Adams and other political leaders in their speeches and writings. As politicians—and simply as people—it is possible that they overstated or understated some problems, or that they misrepresented the attitudes and motivations of their political allies and opponents.

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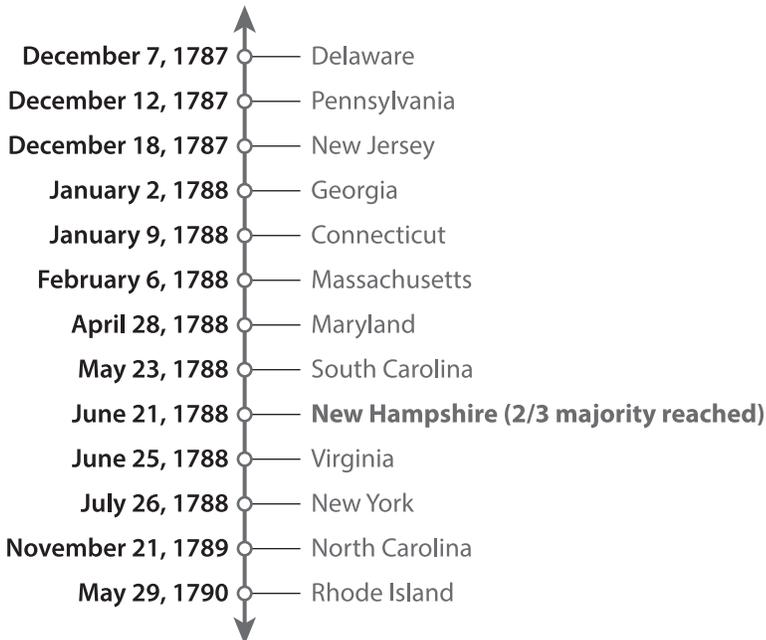
# The Federal Pillars

Use with Unit 1, Topic 2

**Background:** After a majority of the delegates at the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia approved the Constitution, it was sent to the states for ratification. It would take effect upon approval from nine of the thirteen states, but proponents of the Constitution wanted support from all the states. As they ratified the new plan for government in 1788, a publication called *The Massachusetts Centinel* published a series of cartoons called *The Federal Pillars*, celebrating the growing support for the Constitution. The third, and final, cartoon was published in August 1788. The poem included at the bottom right accompanied the cartoon.



## Ratification of U.S. Constitution by State



## The Federal Edifice

ELEVEN STARS, in quick succession rise—  
 ELEVEN COLUMNS strike our wond'ring eyes,  
 Soon o'er the *whole*, shall swell the  
 beautiful DOME,  
 COLUMBIA's boast—and FREEDOM's  
 hallow'd home.  
 Here shall the ARTS in glorious  
 splendour shine!  
 And AGRICULTURE give her stores divine!  
 COMMERCE refin'd, dispense us more  
 than gold,  
 And this new world, teach WISDOM to the  
 old—  
 RELIGION here shall fix her blest abode,  
 Array'd in *mildness*, like its parent GOD!  
 JUSTICE and LAW, shall endless PEACE  
 maintain,  
 And the "SATURNIAN AGE," return again.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

### The Federal Pillars

Why does the artist of this piece use pillars to represent each of the states that have ratified the Constitution? (C.6.e, C.8.e)

The artist uses the metaphor of the pillar to represent each state because it is a symbol of strength and is used to support an entire structure. Each state in this rendering supports the edifice that the Constitution provides to the country. The artist is suggesting the Constitution is a strong structure, like an edifice.

Using the timeline of ratification, which state do you think is represented by the pillar on the far right? How is the pillar drawn, and why did the artist present it that way? (C.7.e, C.8.e)

Rhode Island is represented by the pillar on the far right, and it appears to be crumbling. The artist seems to be suggesting that Rhode Island, which would be the last state among the original thirteen to ratify the Constitution, might not ratify it. Failure to do so would mean Rhode Island would not provide support.

Describe how the North Carolina pillar is being placed. What does this imagery likely represent, and why did the artist make this choice? (C.7.a, C.8.e)

A disembodied hand is placing the North Carolina pillar on the ground. The imagery likely represents the hand of God, suggesting that the United States and its new Constitution have divine support. This idea that God was involved helped create a belief that the United States was guided by destiny.

What does the tone of the poem suggest about the author’s attitude about the future of the country? What details support your answer? (C.7.a, C.8.e)

The tone suggests the author feels hopeful about the future. Phrases such as “wond’ring eyes,” “swell the beauteous DOME,” and “glorious splendour shine” evoke powerful and positive emotions, indicating the author believes the United States, blessed by God, will prosper.

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## *from* “Thoughts on Government”

Use with Unit 2, Topic 1

**Background:** In January 1776, John Adams wrote a proclamation on behalf of the Massachusetts General Court that called citizens and leaders to discuss and debate the structure of a new state government. Facing a similar situation, the North Carolina Provincial Congress wrote to John Adams asking for his opinions about how best to draft their state constitution and organize their government. Adams responded in the spring of 1776 in his essay “Thoughts on Government.”

The dignity and stability of government in all its branches, the morals of the people and every blessing of society, depends so much upon an upright and skillful administration of justice, that the judicial power ought to be distinct from the legislative and executive, and independent upon both, that so it may be a check upon both, as both should be checks upon that. The Judges therefore should always be men of learning and experience in the laws, of exemplary [exceptional] morals, great patience, calmness, coolness and attention. . . . To these ends they should hold estates for life in their offices, or in other words their commissions [terms in office] should be during good behaviour.

**Source:** “III. Thoughts on Government, April 1776,” *Founders Online*, National Archives, <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Adams/06-04-02-0026-0004>. [Original source: *The Adams Papers, Papers of John Adams, vol. 4, February–August 1776*, ed. Robert J. Taylor. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1979, pp. 86–93.]

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**from “Thoughts on Government”**

What constitutional principles is Adams describing in this excerpt?

Adams is describing separation of powers and checks and balances.

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Why did John Adams believe that the judicial branch should be separate from the other two branches?  
(C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b, C.8.d, C.8.g)

Adams believed that a fair and effective judiciary ensured the stability of the government. He argued that the judicial branch needed to be separate from the other two branches so that it could check their power as necessary.

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What does Adams mean when he writes “as both should be checks upon that”?  
(C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b, C.8.d, C.8.g)

Adams means that as the judicial branch checks the legislative and executive branches, they should also check the power of the judicial branch in return.

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What qualities did Adams believe judges should have? (C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b, C.8.d, C.8.g)

Adams believed judges should have extensive legal knowledge and experience. They should have “exemplary morals,” and they should be patient, calm, and attentive.

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How long does Adams suggest that judges serve for? (C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b, C.8.d, C.8.g)

Adams suggests that judges should have lifetime terms “during good behaviour,” meaning as long as they  
fulfill their duties responsibly.

What does Adams’s letter reveal about his thoughts about the structure of government?  
(C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b, C.7, C.7.a, C.8.d, C.8.g)

Possible response: Adams’s letter gives advice to other states about how to structure their own  
governments. This reveals that he believes that the best way forward for the country is for the states to  
adopt similar government structures.

# Preamble to the U.S. Constitution and Preamble to the Louisiana State Constitution

Use with Unit 2, Topic 1

**Background:** The preamble is the first paragraph of the U.S. Constitution. Likewise, the preamble to the Louisiana State Constitution is the introductory paragraph of the state's constitution. Louisiana has had ten constitutions in its history; its current constitution was adopted in 1974.

## 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 defence, 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.

**Source:** The Constitution of the United States. U.S. National Archives.

## Preamble to the Louisiana State Constitution

We, the people of Louisiana, grateful to Almighty God for the civil, political, economic, and religious liberties we enjoy, and desiring to protect individual rights to life, liberty, and property; afford opportunity for the fullest development of the individual; assure equality of rights; promote the health, safety, education, and welfare of the people; maintain a representative and orderly government; ensure domestic tranquility; provide for the common defense; and secure the blessings of freedom and justice to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution.

**Source:** "Constitution of the State of Louisiana of 1974." Louisiana State Legislature.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Preamble to the U.S. Constitution  
and  
Preamble to the Louisiana State Constitution**

According to the preamble to the U.S. Constitution, who is the government for and by? How does this compare to the preamble to the Louisiana State Constitution? (C.3, C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b, C.6.c, C.7, C.7.b, C.8.d)

According to the preamble to the U.S. Constitution, the government is for and by the people of the entire United States. By contrast, the preamble to the Louisiana State Constitution indicates that the government is for and by the people living in the state.

What evidence suggests that the preamble to the Louisiana State Constitution was modeled after the preamble to the U.S. Constitution? (C.3, C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b, C.6.c, C.7, C.7.b, C.8.d)

The preamble to the Louisiana State Constitution includes similar or identical language, including the phrases “We, the people,” “ensure domestic tranquility,” “provide for the common defense,” and “do ordain and establish.”

How does the opening of the preamble to the Louisiana State Constitution differ from the preamble to the U.S. Constitution? (C.3, C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b, C.6.c, C.7, C.7.b, C.8.d)

The preamble to the Louisiana State Constitution includes a reference to God; the preamble to the U.S. Constitution does not.

How does the preamble to the Louisiana State Constitution expand upon ideas in the preamble to the U.S. Constitution? (C.3, C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b, C.6.c, C.7, C.7.b, C.8.d)

The preamble to the Louisiana State Constitution expands upon the idea of promoting the “general Welfare” by including references to health, safety, and education. It also expands upon the idea of securing “the Blessings of Liberty” by defining liberty as “freedom and justice.”

What elements make the preamble to the Louisiana State Constitution distinct from the preamble to the U.S. Constitution? Why do you think Louisiana leaders included these elements and not the Founders? (C.3, C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b, C.6.c, C.7, C.7.b, C.8.d)



**NOTE:** You may choose to use this question as the prompt for a class discussion or debate.

The preamble to the Louisiana State Constitution identifies categories of liberties, including civil, political, economic, and religious. It specifies the “rights to life, liberty, and property”—the natural rights identified by John Locke and in part by the Declaration of Independence. It also explains that the purpose of its constitution is to “maintain a representative and orderly government.” Possible response: Louisiana was not one of the original thirteen colonies; as a result, its leaders were able to reflect on the experiences of the country *after* it had been created when drafting their own state constitution.

## *from* Remarks at the “We the People” Bicentennial Celebration

Use with Unit 2, Topic 1

**Background:** On September 17, 1987, President Ronald Reagan delivered a speech at the “We the People” Bicentennial Celebration in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of the signing of the U.S. Constitution.

Sometimes we’re tempted to think of the birth of our country as one such golden age, a time characterized primarily by harmony and cooperation. In fact, the Constitution and our government were born in crisis. The years leading up to our Constitutional Convention were some of the most difficult our nation ever endured. This young nation, threatened on every side by hostile powers, was on the verge of economic collapse. . . .

No, it wasn’t the absence of problems that won the day in 1787. It wasn’t the absence of division and difficulty; it was the presence of something higher—the vision of democratic government founded upon those self-evident truths that still resounded in Independence Hall. It was that ideal . . . that enabled them to rise above politics and self-interest, to transcend their differences and together create this document, this Constitution that would profoundly and forever alter not just these United States but the world. . . .

Checks and balances, limited government—the genius of our constitutional system is its recognition that no one branch of government alone could be relied on to preserve our freedoms. The great safeguard of our liberty is the totality of the constitutional system, with no one part getting the upper hand. And that’s why the judiciary must be independent. And that’s why it also must exercise restraint.

If our Constitution has endured, through times perilous as well as prosperous, it has not been simply as a plan of government, no matter how ingenious or inspired that might be. . . . One scholar described our Constitution as a kind of covenant. It is a covenant we’ve made not only with ourselves but with all of mankind.

**Source:** Reagan, Ronald. “Remarks at the ‘We the People’ Bicentennial Celebration.” September 17, 1987, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Ronald Reagan Presidential Library and Museum.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

***from* Remarks at the “We the People” Bicentennial Celebration**

How does Reagan describe the context of the creation of the U.S. Constitution? (C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b, C.8.d)

Reagan explains that it was created during one of the most difficult times in our country’s history; the United States was young, facing economic ruin, and faced “hostile powers.”

According to Reagan, how did the Founders move past their differences to create the Constitution? How does this reflect what you know about the Constitutional Convention? (C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b, C.8.d)

Possible response: He explains that they were united by their shared vision of a democratic government based on “self-evident truths.” This reflects what I know about the Constitutional Convention by supporting the idea that the Founders relied on compromise to create a new government for the country.

Which document is Reagan referencing when he mentions “self-evident truths”? Why is this reference significant and relevant? (C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b, C.8.d)

Reagan is referencing the Declaration of Independence. The reference is significant and relevant because the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution were both drafted in the same place, Independence Hall in Philadelphia. The U.S. Constitution also embodies the notion of “self-evident truths” by protecting certain rights and liberties. Both documents also reflect the ideals and principles on which the United States and its government are founded.

What constitutional principles does Reagan mention in his speech? How does Reagan’s view of these principles compare with the purposes and goals of the Constitution discussed in Topic 1?  
(C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b, C.8.d)

Reagan mentions checks and balances and limited government. Reagan’s view of these principles is  
consistent with the purposes and goals of the Constitution discussed in Topic 1. He explains that these  
principles help protect individual liberties by checking the power of the government.

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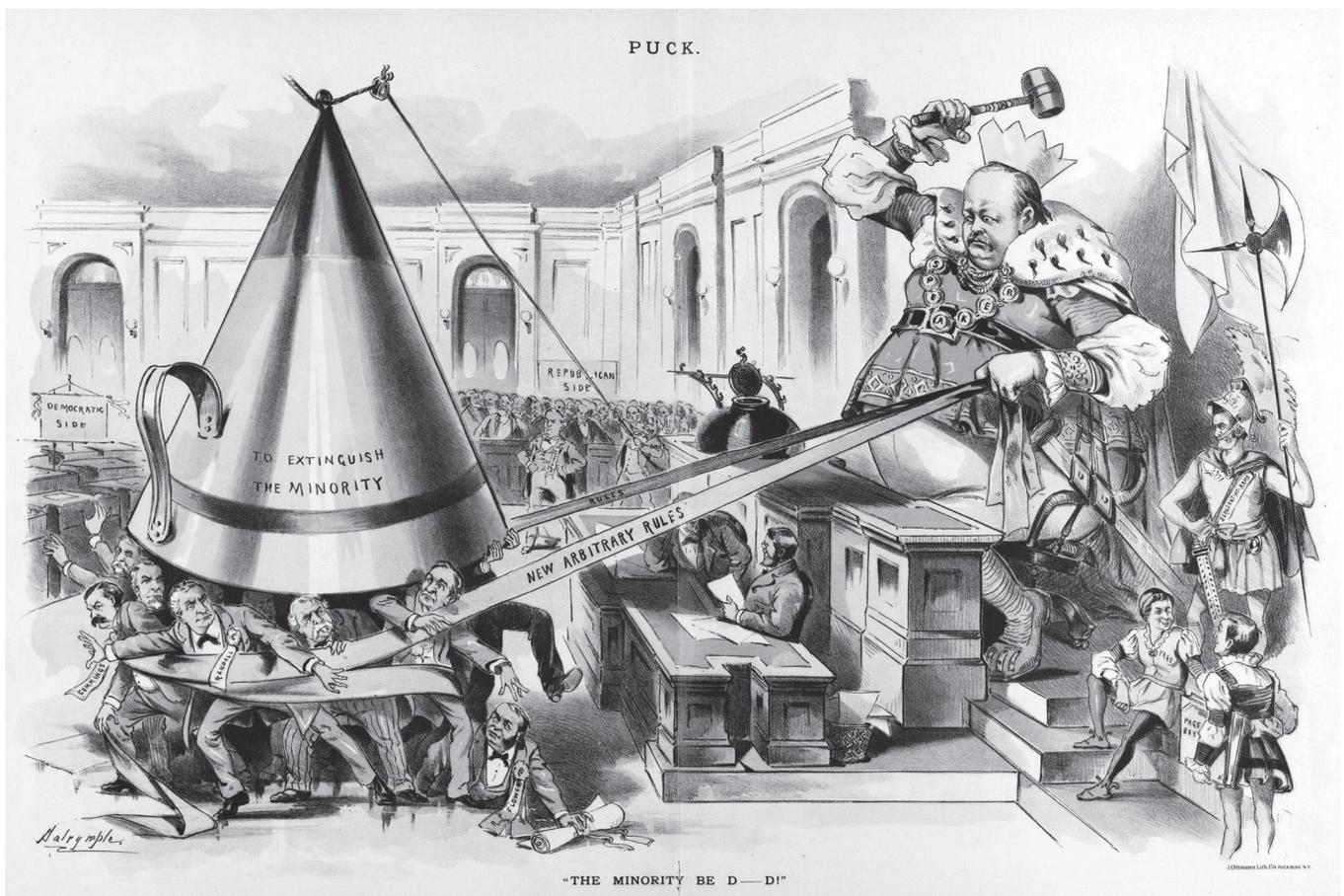
## “The Minority Be D—d!”

Use with Unit 2, Topic 2

**Background:** Thomas Brackett Reed was a Republican congressman who served as Speaker of the House from 1889 to 1891 and again from 1895 to 1899. While Speaker, he made significant changes to the way the House of Representatives operates. Those changes are still in place today. Reed placed the majority party in charge of the House Rules Committee, the committee that determines the rules for how legislation is brought to the floor and passed by the House. The House Rules Committee then adopted the “Reed Rules”:

1. If a member is present in the House, they must vote on legislation, except for when the legislation benefits them financially.
2. All members present in the House—even those who aren’t voting—are counted toward quorum, or the minimum number of members needed for the House to conduct its business.
3. Practices meant to delay voting on bills are prohibited.

According to Reed, these measures were meant to make the House more efficient at doing its job; in practice, they increased the power of the Rules Committee and the power of the majority party. This political cartoon, created by Louis Dalrymple in 1890, shows Reed presiding over the House as President William McKinley watches in the background.



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

### **“The Minority Be D—d!”**

Which party did Louis Dalrymple, the creator of the political cartoon, belong to? What evidence supports your conclusion? (C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b, C.7, C.7.a)

The creator of the political cartoon most likely belonged to the Democratic Party. This is supported by

Dalrymple’s portrayal of Reed, a Republican, as a tyrannical king.

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According to the cartoon, what effect did the Reed Rules have on the House? Cite evidence to support your response. (C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b)

According to the cartoon, the Reed Rules significantly diminished the influence of the minority party. This is supported by the depiction of members of the Democratic Party under a cone that reads “To extinguish the minority.”

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How does Dalrymple describe the Reed Rules? (C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b)

Dalrymple describes the Reed Rules as “arbitrary.”

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Why does Dalrymple include President William McKinley in the background? (C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b)

Possible response: Dalrymple includes President William McKinley in the background to show McKinley's support for Reed's measures.

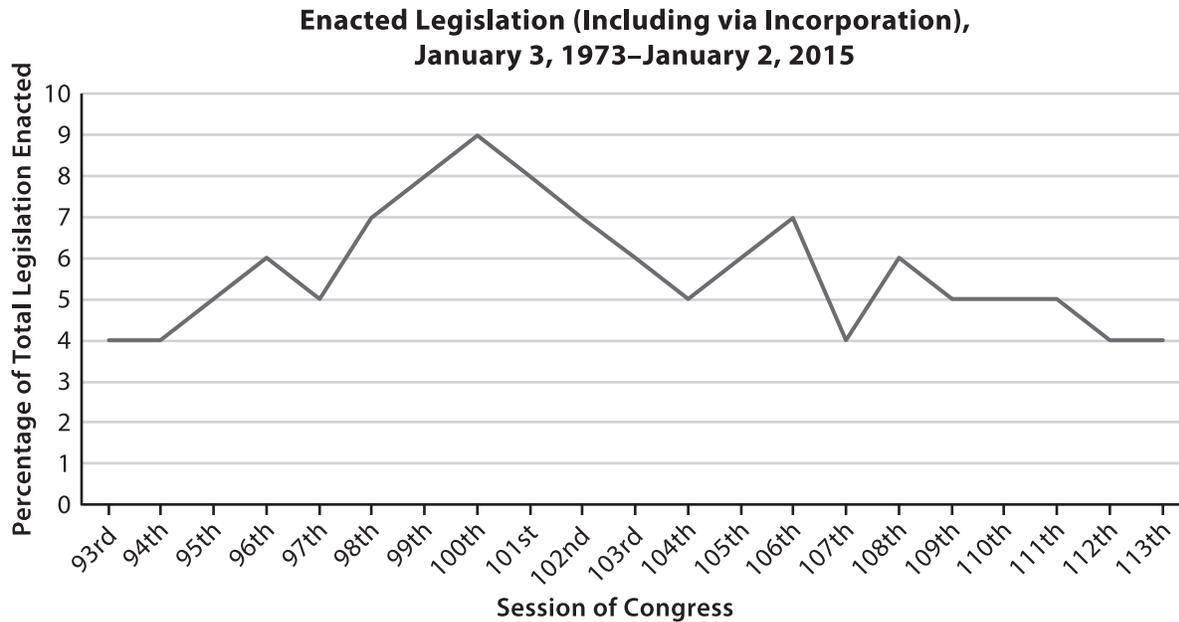
According to Dalrymple, what was Reed's motive for introducing new procedures to the House of Representatives? How does this compare with Reed's explanation? (C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b)

According to Dalrymple, Reed's motivation for introducing new procedures to the House of Representatives was "to extinguish the minority." By contrast, Reed believed these procedures would make Congress more efficient.

## Enacted Legislation, 1973–2015

Use with Unit 2, Topic 2

**Background:** Thousands of bills are introduced to Congress each year; however, only a small percentage of them are actually enacted into law. In some instances, bills are introduced to change existing laws; when such bills are passed, they are “incorporated” into the existing law. This graph shows the percentage of enacted legislation, including via incorporation, from the 93rd Congress (January 3, 1973–December 20, 1974) through the 113th Congress (January 3, 2013–January 2, 2015).



**Source:** “Statistics and Historical Comparison.” GovTrack.us.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

### Enacted Legislation, 1973–2015

What is the lowest percentage of legislation enacted between 1973 and 2015? During which Congresses did this occur? During which Congress did the percentage of enacted legislation reach its peak? (C.1, C.5, C.6, C.6.a)

The lowest percentage of legislation enacted between 1973 and 2015 is 4 percent. The enactment rate was 4 percent during the 93rd, 94th, 107th, 112th, and 113th Congresses. The percentage of enacted legislation reached its peak during the 100th Congress.

What trend occurs between the 94th Congress and the 100th Congress? (C.1, C.5, C.6, C.6.a)

The percentage of enacted legislation steadily increases.

What might account for this trend? (C.1, C.4, C.5, C.6, C.6.a)

Possible response: One party may have gained control over both houses of Congress, or Congress passed more bipartisan legislation.

Consider what you learned about the role that political parties play in Congress. Why do you think the percentage of enacted legislation slows and then levels off between the 110th Congress and the 113th Congress? (C.1, C.4, C.5, C.6, C.6.a)

Possible response: Different parties may have controlled each house of Congress. Alternatively, control of each house may have been closely divided between parties, which would make it difficult to pass legislation within each house of Congress.

# Executive Order 10730: Desegregation of Central High School

Use with Unit 2, Topic 2

**Background:** The Supreme Court decision in *Brown v. Board of Education* made segregation in public schooling illegal. Despite this, states and school districts around the country resisted desegregation, including in Little Rock, Arkansas, where nine African American students, known as the Little Rock Nine, attempted to integrate Little Rock Central High School in 1957. On September 2, Arkansas governor Orval Faubus called up the state's National Guard under the pretense of maintaining the peace; in reality, he ordered them to bar the nine youths' entry to the school when they arrived for their first day on September 4. Each day, the Little Rock Nine were confronted by angry white mobs on their way to school. On September 23, following a riot outside of Central High School, President Dwight D. Eisenhower issued an executive order that brought the Arkansas National Guard under the control of the federal government and deployed U.S. Army troops to protect the Little Rock Nine.

WHEREAS on September 23, 1957, I issued Proclamation No. 3204 reading in part as follows:

“WHEREAS certain persons in the State of Arkansas, individually and in unlawful assemblages, combinations, and conspiracies, have willfully obstructed the enforcement of orders of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas with respect to matters relating to enrollment and attendance at public schools, particularly at Central High School, located in Little Rock School District, Little Rock, Arkansas; and

“WHEREAS such wilful obstruction of justice hinders the execution of the laws of that State and of the United States, and makes it impracticable to enforce such laws by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings; and

“WHEREAS such obstruction of justice constitutes a denial of the equal protection of the laws secured by the Constitution of the United States and impedes the course of justice under those laws:

“NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and Statutes of the United States, . . . do command all persons engaged in such obstruction of justice to cease and desist therefrom, and to disperse forthwith;” and

WHEREAS the command contained in that Proclamation has not been obeyed and wilful obstruction of enforcement of said court orders still exists and threatens to continue:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and Statutes of the United States, . . . it is hereby ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of Defense to order into the active military service of the United States as he may deem appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Order, any or all of the units of the National Guard of the United States and of the Air National Guard of the United States within the State of Arkansas to serve in the active military service of the United States for an indefinite period and until relieved by appropriate orders.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of Defense is authorized and directed to take all appropriate steps to enforce any orders of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas for the removal of obstruction of justice in the State of Arkansas with respect to matters relating to enrollment and attendance at public schools in the Little Rock School District, Little Rock, Arkansas. In carrying out the provisions of this section, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to use the units, and members thereof, ordered into the active military service of the United States pursuant to Section 1 of this Order.

SEC. 3. In furtherance of the enforcement of the aforementioned orders of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to use such of the armed forces of the United States as he may deem necessary.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of Defense is authorized to delegate to the Secretary of the Army or the Secretary of the Air Force, or both, any of the authority conferred upon him by this Order.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER  
THE WHITE HOUSE,  
September 24, 1957

**Source:** Exec. Order No. 10730. 22 Fed. Reg. 7628 (September 24, 1957).

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

### Executive Order 10730: Desegregation of Central High School

In which presidential capacity is Dwight D. Eisenhower acting by issuing this order? How do you know? (C.6, C.6.a, C.9.d)

In issuing this order, Eisenhower is acting in the capacity of commander in chief. I know because the order authorizes the secretary of defense to use the military, including the National Guard, to enforce the court decision.

According to Eisenhower, how has the Arkansas state government violated constitutional principles? (C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b)

Eisenhower explains that Arkansas's refusal to enforce laws resulting from judicial proceedings (in this case, the Supreme Court's ruling in *Brown*) and its obstruction of justice have denied equal protection—a protection of the Fourteenth Amendment—to the Little Rock Nine.

What is the purpose of Section 1 of the executive order? (C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b)

Section 1 gives the secretary of defense the power to call up the National Guard of Arkansas to carry out the executive order.

According to Section 2, why did Eisenhower issue Executive Order 10730? (C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b)

According to Section 2, Eisenhower issued Executive Order 10730 to enforce orders of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas and to remove any obstructions of justice in Arkansas related to enrollment and attendance at public schools in Little Rock.

What does this executive order show about the federal system of the United States? (C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b, C.8.g)

This executive order shows the supremacy of the national government in the federal system; the laws of the country supersede the will of state legislatures and individual state leaders.

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## from *Marbury v. Madison*

Use with Unit 2, Topic 2

**Background:** *Marbury v. Madison* (1803) was a landmark U.S. Supreme Court case that established the principle of judicial review in the United States, meaning that American courts have the power to strike down laws and statutes they determine to violate the Constitution of the United States.

### Majority Opinion, Chief Justice John Marshall

The powers of the legislature are defined, and limited; and that those limits may not be mistaken, or forgotten, the constitution is written. . . .

Between these alternatives there is no middle ground. The constitution is either a superior, paramount law, unchangeable by ordinary means, or it is on a level with ordinary legislative acts, and like other acts, is alterable when the legislature shall please to alter it.

If the former part of the alternative be true, then a legislative act contrary to the constitution is not law: if the latter part be true, then written constitutions are absurd attempts, on the part of the people, to limit a power, in its own nature illimitable.

Certainly all those who have framed written constitutions contemplate them as forming the fundamental and paramount law of the nation, and consequently the theory of every such government must be, that an act of the legislature, repugnant to the constitution, is void.

This theory is essentially attached to a written constitution, and is consequently to be considered, by this court, as one of the fundamental principles of our society. . . .

It is emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department [branch] to say what the law is. Those who apply the rule to particular cases, must of necessity expound and interpret that rule. If two laws conflict with each other, the courts must decide on the operation of each.

So if a law be in opposition to the constitution; if both the law and the constitution apply to a particular case, so that the court must either decide that case conformably to the law, disregarding the constitution; or conformably to the constitution, disregarding the law; the court must determine which of these conflicting rules governs the case. This is of the very essence of judicial duty. . . .

Those then who controvert the principle that the constitution is to be considered, in court, as a paramount law, are reduced to the necessity of maintaining that the courts must close their eyes on the constitution, and see only the law.

This doctrine would subvert the very foundation of all written constitutions. It would declare that an act, which, according to the principles and theory of our government, is entirely void; is yet, in practice, completely obligatory. It would declare, that if the legislature shall do what is expressly forbidden, such act, notwithstanding the express prohibition, is in reality effectual. It would be giving to the legislature a practical and real omnipotence, with the same breath which professes to restrict their powers within narrow limits. It is prescribing limits, and declaring that those limits may be passed at pleasure.

**Source:** *Marbury v. Madison*. 5 U.S. 137 (1803).

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**from *Marbury v. Madison***

How does Chief Justice Marshall describe the Founders' views of the Constitution?

(C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b, C.7.a, C.9.f)

Marshall suggests that those who crafted the Constitution viewed it as the fundamental and supreme law of the nation.

What role does Marshall assign to the judicial branch in interpreting the law? (C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b, C.9.f)

Marshall asserts that it is the duty of the judicial branch to determine what the law is and whether it is consistent with the Constitution.

How does Marshall interpret and establish the concept of judicial review? (C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b, C.9.f)

Marshall justifies judicial review by emphasizing the authority of the judicial branch to interpret the Constitution and determine the validity of legislative acts. This implies that the Supreme Court has the power to declare laws that contradict the Constitution void.

What argument does Marshall make about the relationship between the Constitution and the law? Cite evidence to support your response. (C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b, C.9.f)

Marshall argues that the Constitution is a “paramount law,” meaning that its contents are supreme or above other laws passed by Congress. He goes on to explain that to allow laws that conflict with the Constitution to stand “would subvert the very foundation of all written constitutions” and enable the legislature to take unconstitutional actions without consequence.

Using the source and your knowledge of American government, how did Marshall’s views impact the division of powers among the branches of government? (C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b, C.9.f)

Marshall’s views emphasize the judicial branch’s duty to interpret the law and assess legislative actions against the Constitution, strengthening the role of the judiciary as a check on the legislature. This perspective reinforced the system of checks and balances among the branches of government.

# The Cabinet

Use with Unit 2, Topic 2

**Background:** The cabinet is a panel of advisors to the president. It is composed of the leaders of fifteen executive departments, who advise the president on matters of law and policy. Cabinet members are also in the line of succession to the presidency, following the vice president and the Speaker of the House.

## The Cabinet

Executive Department	Year Created	Responsibilities
State	1789	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Develop and carry out the president's foreign policy initiatives</li><li>• Represent the United States to other countries</li><li>• Foster diplomatic ties to other countries</li></ul>
Treasury	1789	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Maintain the financial infrastructure of the United States</li><li>• Promote economic well-being for all Americans</li><li>• Produce the country's currency, collect taxes, and borrow money</li></ul>
Justice	1789	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Enforce U.S. laws</li><li>• Protect public safety by preventing and managing crime</li><li>• Promote justice in judicial proceedings</li><li>• Pursue punishment for those who break the law</li><li>• Oversee the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Drug Enforcement Agency, and the U.S. Marshals</li></ul>
Interior	1849	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Conserve and preserve America's natural resources</li><li>• Oversee the country's national parks</li><li>• Protect endangered plant and animal species</li><li>• Manage public lands, dams, and reservoirs</li><li>• Honor the federal government's obligations and responsibilities to Native Americans and other Indigenous peoples</li></ul>
Agriculture	1889	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Develop and implement federal policies related to agriculture, farming, and food</li><li>• Promote agricultural production and trade</li><li>• Promote food safety</li><li>• Protect natural resources</li><li>• Provide domestic and foreign aid to end hunger</li></ul>
Commerce	1903	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Promote economic growth</li><li>• Support American businesses and industries</li><li>• Enforce trade agreements with other countries</li><li>• Issue patents and trademarks</li><li>• Collect data about the country's economy and demographics</li></ul>

<b>Executive Department</b>	<b>Year Created</b>	<b>Responsibilities</b>
Labor	1913	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create and administer federal programs to strengthen the country's workforce, including the regulation and provision of job training, compensation, and prohibitions against employment discrimination</li> <li>• Enforce safe conditions for workers</li> </ul>
Defense*	1947	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oversee the Army, Navy, and Air Force</li> <li>• Provide for the defense and security of the United States</li> <li>• Deter conflicts with other countries</li> <li>• Provide peacekeeping and humanitarian services</li> </ul>
Health and Human Services	1953	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect the health of people living in the United States</li> <li>• Provide services to underserved populations</li> <li>• Administer health coverage through Medicare and Medicaid</li> <li>• Oversee the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Food and Drug Administration, and the National Institutes of Health</li> </ul>
Housing and Urban Development	1965	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop policies and oversee programs related to housing needs</li> <li>• Enforce fair housing laws</li> <li>• Promote equal access to housing through mortgage and loan insurance and grants</li> <li>• Promote economic development in communities</li> </ul>
Transportation	1967	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain and promote U.S. transportation systems to benefit Americans and the country's interests</li> </ul>
Energy	1977	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote energy security</li> <li>• Promote developments in clean and cost-effective energy sources</li> <li>• Fund scientific research</li> </ul>
Education	1979	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote access to educational opportunities</li> <li>• Enforce civil rights laws to ensure equal learning opportunities</li> <li>• Administer financial aid</li> <li>• Establish standards and guidelines for educational institutions</li> </ul>
Veterans Affairs	1988	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oversee benefit programs for veterans and their families and survivors, including medical care, home loans, education, and pensions</li> </ul>
Homeland Security	2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect people living in the United States from domestic and foreign threats</li> <li>• Assist in recovery from natural disasters</li> <li>• Oversee a variety of agencies, including the U.S. Secret Service, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, and the U.S. Coast Guard</li> </ul>

\*The Department of Defense was originally created as the War Department in 1789 and was reestablished in its current form in 1947 following World War II. As a result, the secretary of defense is third in the cabinet (fifth overall) in the line of succession for president.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## The Cabinet

What does the expansion of membership in the cabinet indicate about the role of the executive branch and the federal government as a whole? (C.6.a, C.7.a, C.9.d)

The expansion of cabinet membership reflects an expansion in the role of the federal government in Americans' lives, from how transportation and energy are maintained and developed to how veterans and students are supported. The growth of the cabinet, which is part of the executive branch, also indicates that the president and others who work in that branch prioritize these areas of policy.

Examine the dates that cabinet departments were created. Were more departments added in certain time periods than in others? Using your knowledge of history, why do you think this is? (C.1, C.2, C.6.a, C.9.d)

It was sixty years before departments other than the four that George Washington created during his first administration were added (including the original War Department). Nine of the fifteen member departments were added to the cabinet in the twentieth century, and one was added shortly after the turn of the twenty-first century. The three created during the first half of the twentieth century—Commerce, Labor, and Defense—likely reflect the country's shift from a more agricultural economy to one now heavily invested in industry (requiring more regulation of businesses and their workers) and the country's earlier involvement in global military conflicts (World Wars I and II). Those departments created in the second half of the twentieth century reflect the federal government's growing involvement in transportation, the energy required to keep up with technological advances, and the health, safety, and education of U.S. residents. The one department created in this century, the Department of Homeland Security, is likely connected to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001.

The Constitution states that the vice president is the successor to the president; in 1948, Congress passed the Presidential Succession Act to determine the continuation of the line of succession. Why do you think Congress decided that cabinet members, starting with the State, Treasury, Defense, and Justice Departments, should be next in line for the presidency after the vice president and Speaker of the House? (C.6.a, C.9, C.9.d)

Members of Congress probably intended for the line of succession to include people well-acquainted with both the current workings and priorities of the federal government and the president's typical decision-making process. A member of the cabinet would likely have access to information from across executive departments and via interactions with members of the other branches, as well as familiarity with the president; these circumstances would help them take on the role of chief executive if necessary. In particular, the heads of the Departments of State, Treasury, Defense, and Justice would likely interact with the president on a very regular basis, considering the breadth of their departments' reach domestically and around the world.

Is there a cabinet department you would expect to see in the list that is not there? What would this department focus on? How would its work aid the rest of the executive branch? (C.6.a, C.9, C.9.d)



**NOTE:** You may choose to use this question as the prompt for a class discussion or debate.

Possible response: I am surprised that there is not a Department of the Environment. While several cabinet departments work on environmental action and policy, including Interior, Agriculture, and Energy, I think that one department with a specific environmental focus might help organize and concentrate the efforts of the executive branch in this policy area. Additionally, I think there should be a Department of Technology; this office could focus on the growing issue of cybersecurity.

# Proclamation 94: Suspending the Writ of Habeas Corpus

Use with Unit 2, Topic 3

**Background:** According to Article I, Section 9, of the Constitution, “the Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.”

On September 24, 1862, President Abraham Lincoln suspended the writ of habeas corpus; this allowed the federal government to bypass due process to arrest and detain suspected Confederate sympathizers and those who interfered with the draft for the Union Army.

By the President of the United States of America,

A Proclamation.

Whereas, it has become necessary to call into service not only volunteers but also portions of the militia of the States by draft in order to suppress the insurrection existing in the United States, and disloyal persons are not adequately restrained by the ordinary processes of law from hindering this measure and from giving aid and comfort in various ways to the insurrection;

Now, therefore, be it ordered, first, that during the existing insurrection and as a necessary measure for suppressing the same, all Rebels and Insurgents, their aiders and abettors within the United States, and all persons discouraging volunteer enlistments, resisting militia drafts, or guilty of any disloyal practice, affording aid and comfort to Rebels against the authority of the United States, shall be subject to martial law and liable to trial and punishment by Courts Martial or Military Commission:

Second. That the Writ of Habeas Corpus is suspended in respect to all persons arrested, or who are now, or hereafter during the rebellion shall be, imprisoned in any fort, camp, arsenal, military prison, or other place of confinement by any military authority or by the sentence of any Court Martial or Military Commission.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the 87th.

Abraham Lincoln.

[Signed] By the President:

William H. Seward.

Secretary of State.

**Source:** Proclamation No. 94. 13 Stat. 730 (September 24, 1862).

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

### Proclamation 94: Suspending the Writ of Habeas Corpus

What purpose does the first paragraph of the source serve? (C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b)

The first paragraph is intended to explain the reason for calling up state militias and instituting a draft. It also explains the main reason why the president is suspending habeas corpus—because disloyal people are not “restrained by the ordinary processes of law.”

What purpose does the second paragraph in the source serve? (C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b)

The second paragraph explains who is subject to martial law; this includes “Rebels and Insurgents,” the people who support them within the United States, the people who discourage others from enlisting in the Union Army, people who are guilty of disloyalty, and people who resist the draft.

What words does Lincoln use to describe people supporting the Confederacy? Why do you think he chose these words? (C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b)

Lincoln uses the words “Rebels and Insurgents” to describe people supporting the Confederacy. The word *rebel* is used in the verb form in Article I, Section 9, of the Constitution. Lincoln may have wanted to reinforce his justification for suspending habeas corpus.

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\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

How did Lincoln's actions challenge the system of checks and balances laid out in the Constitution?  
(C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b, C.8.g)

Lincoln's actions defied the system of checks and balances by ignoring a Supreme Court ruling that placed limits on executive authority.

Based on Article I, Section 9, of the Constitution, do you think Lincoln's actions were justified? Why or why not? (C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b, C.7, C.7.a, C.8.d, C.9.c, C.9.d)



**NOTE:** You may choose to use this question as the prompt for a class discussion or debate.

Possible response: Yes, Lincoln was justified because his actions met the criteria laid out in Article 1, Section 9, of the Constitution; as Lincoln explains in the first paragraph, there was an insurrection in process, and the limits imposed by habeas corpus were preventing the government from suppressing it.

## from *Plessy v. Ferguson*

Use with Unit 2, Topic 3

**Background:** In 1890, Louisiana passed a law that segregated railroad cars within the state, separating African American passengers from white passengers. This law was a symbol of the collapse of African American civil and political rights and the rise of Jim Crow laws throughout the South in the late 1800s. Homer Plessy, an African American, challenged the law, arguing that it violated the Fourteenth Amendment’s equal protection clause. In 1896, by a 7–1 vote, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the Louisiana law, concluding that laws requiring separate facilities for African Americans and white Americans were consistent with the Constitution if the facilities were equal. Thus was born the doctrine of “separate but equal.”

**Note:** This decision reflects racist sentiments common in the late 1800s and uses language that is considered insensitive and offensive by today’s standards.

### Majority Opinion, Justice Henry Billings Brown

The object of the [Fourteenth] amendment was undoubtedly to enforce the absolute equality of the two races before the law, but in the nature of things it could not have been intended to abolish distinctions based upon color, or to enforce social, as distinguished from political equality, or a commingling of the two races upon terms unsatisfactory to either. Laws permitting, and even requiring, their separation in places where they are liable to be brought into contact do not necessarily imply the inferiority of either race to the other, and have been generally, if not universally, recognized as within the competency of the state legislatures in the exercise of their police power. . . .

We consider the underlying fallacy of the plaintiff’s [Plessy’s] argument to consist in the assumption that the enforced separation of the two races stamps the colored race with a badge of inferiority. If this be so, it is not by reason of anything found in the act, but solely because the colored race chooses to put that construction upon it. The argument necessarily assumes that if, as has been more than once the case, and is not unlikely to be so again, the colored race should become the dominant power in the state legislature, and should enact a law in precisely similar terms, it would thereby relegate the white race to an inferior position. We imagine that the white race, at least, would not acquiesce in this assumption. The argument also assumes that social prejudices may be overcome by legislation, and that equal rights cannot be secured . . . except by an enforced commingling of the two races. We cannot accept this proposition. If the two races are to meet upon terms of social equality, it must be the result of natural affinities, a mutual appreciation of each other’s merits and a voluntary consent of individuals. . . .

### Dissenting Opinion, Justice John Marshall Harlan

In respect of civil rights, common to all citizens, the Constitution of the United States does not, I think, permit any public authority to know the race of those entitled to be protected in the enjoyment of such rights. . . . Indeed, such legislation, as that here in question, is inconsistent not only with that equality of rights which pertains to citizenship, National and State, but with the personal liberty enjoyed by every one within the United States.

The Thirteenth Amendment does not permit the withholding or the deprivation of any right necessarily inhering in freedom. It not only struck down the institution of slavery as previously existing in the United States, but it prevents the imposition of any burdens or disabilities that constitute badges of slavery or servitude. It decreed universal civil freedom in this country. This court has so adjudged. But that amendment having been found inadequate to the protection of the rights of those who had been in slavery,

it was followed by the Fourteenth Amendment, which added greatly to the dignity and glory of American citizenship, and to the security of personal liberty. . . .

It was said in argument that the statute of Louisiana does not discriminate against either race, but prescribes a rule applicable alike to white and colored citizens. But this argument does not meet the difficulty. Every one knows that the statute in question had its origin in the purpose, not so much to exclude white persons from railroad cars occupied by blacks, as to exclude colored people from coaches occupied by or assigned to white persons. . . . The thing to accomplish was, under the guise of giving equal accommodation for whites and blacks, to compel the latter to keep to themselves while travelling in railroad passenger coaches. No one would be so wanting in candor as to assert the contrary. The fundamental objection, therefore, to the statute is that it interferes with the personal freedom of citizens. “Personal liberty,” it has been well said, “consists in the power of locomotion, of changing situation, or removing one’s person to whatsoever places one’s own inclination may direct, without imprisonment or restraint, unless by due course of law.” . . . If a white man and a black man choose to occupy the same public conveyance on a public highway, it is their right to do so, and no government, proceeding alone on grounds of race, can prevent it without infringing the personal liberty of each.

**Source:** *Plessy v. Ferguson*. 163 U.S. 537 (1896).

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**from *Plessy v. Ferguson***

According to Justice Brown’s majority opinion, how did the Supreme Court justices interpret the protections of the Fourteenth Amendment in regard to racial equality? (C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b, C.9.f)

The Supreme Court ruled that the Fourteenth Amendment did not prohibit the separation, or segregation, of races. The court argued that the Fourteenth Amendment was meant to guarantee political equality, but not social equality.

How does Justice Harlan’s dissenting opinion challenge the majority’s interpretation of the Fourteenth Amendment? (C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b, C.6.c, C.7.b, C.9.f)

Justice Harlan’s dissenting opinion challenges the majority’s interpretation of the Fourteenth Amendment by explaining that the amendment extends “universal civil freedom” to all people living in the country. He goes on to note that past Supreme Court cases have defined personal freedom and personal liberty as including the “power of locomotion . . . without imprisonment or restraint.”

How does the majority opinion explain how it is possible that separate facilities for African Americans could be equal? (C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b, C.9.f)

The Supreme Court ruled that separate access to facilities based on race did not mean that the races were being treated unequally, nor did it mean that one was inferior to the other. The majority opinion states that separate facilities are not inherently unequal and that African Americans who assume segregation marks them as inferior are simply choosing to look at it that way.

How does Justice Harlan’s dissenting opinion challenge the notion of separate but equal facilities?  
(C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b, C.9.f)

Justice Harlan writes that the notion of “separate but equal” facilities is flawed because its intent and application to the different races was unequal from the start. Harlan argues that segregated railroad cars were not meant to separate both races from each other but instead to keep African Americans out of spaces intended for the comfort and enjoyment of white people.

What do the two opinions demonstrate about how the majority of the Supreme Court saw the role of the federal government in securing social equality for African Americans at the time of the *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision? (C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b, C.6.c, C.7.b, C.9.f)

The majority of the Supreme Court did not believe the federal government was obligated to secure social equality for African Americans. In the majority opinion, Justice Brown argues that social equality between the races must result from “natural affinities” and “a voluntary consent of individuals.” *Plessy v. Ferguson* shows that the court thought the federal government’s role was limited to securing political and legal equality.



. . . To separate [children] from others of similar age and qualifications solely because of their race generates a feeling of inferiority as to their status in the community that may affect their hearts and minds in a way unlikely ever to be undone. The effect of this separation on their educational opportunities was well stated by a finding in the Kansas case by a court which nevertheless felt compelled to rule against the . . . plaintiffs:

“Segregation of white and colored children in public schools has a detrimental effect upon the colored children. The impact is greater when it has the sanction of the law; for the policy of separating the races is usually interpreted as denoting the inferiority of the negro group. A sense of inferiority affects the motivation of a child to learn. Segregation with the sanction of law, therefore, has a tendency to [retard] the educational and mental development of negro children and to deprive them of some of the benefits they would receive in a racial[ly] integrated school system.”

Whatever may have been the extent of psychological knowledge at the time of *Plessy v. Ferguson*, this finding is amply supported by modern authority. Any language in *Plessy v. Ferguson* contrary to this finding is rejected.

We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of “separate but equal” has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal. Therefore, we hold that the plaintiffs and others similarly situated for whom the actions have been brought are, by reason of the segregation complained of, deprived of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment. This disposition makes unnecessary any discussion whether such segregation also violates the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

**Source:** *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*. 347 U.S. 483 (1954).

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Segregation in U.S. Public Schools Before *Brown v. Board of Education*  
and  
from *Brown v. Board of Education***

Based on the map, how did the laws in the South compare to other parts of the country? (C.5)

Unlike in the North and West, segregation was required by law in every Southern state. Segregation was  
illegal in most of the Northeast and the Midwest. The middle and western parts of the country either  
banned school segregation, had no laws about school segregation, or made it optional.

Based on both sources, where did the ruling in *Brown v. Board of Education* have the greatest impact?  
(C.5, C.6.a, C.6.b, C.6.c, C.7.b, C.9.f)

Based on both sources, the ruling in *Brown v. Board of Education* had the greatest impact on the South.

According to the excerpt, why did the court reject the findings of *Plessy v. Ferguson*?  
(C.6.a, C.6.b C.6.c, C.9.f)

The court rejected the findings of *Plessy v. Ferguson* because it determined that separate but equal was not  
applicable to schools, because segregated schools were inherently unequal.

According to the excerpt, why is education important in a democratic society? Cite evidence from the opinion to support your response. (C.6.a, C.6.b C.6.c, C.9.f)

The court states that education is important for a democratic society to function, that “it is required in the performance of our most basic public responsibilities, even service in the armed forces.” The court also notes that education sets people up for success in life, preparing children “for later professional training” and “helping [them] to adjust normally to [their] environment.”

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## The Interracial Marriage Club and from *Loving v. Virginia*

Use with Unit 2, Topic 3

**Background:** Richard Loving (a white man) and Mildred Jeter (an African American woman) got married in Washington, D.C., in 1958. They then moved back to the state of Virginia, where they were charged with and found guilty of violating a state law that prohibited white people from marrying people of other races. The Lovings were given the choice of going to jail for a year or moving out of the state of Virginia for twenty-five years. They appealed the state court's ruling, and in 1967, the Supreme Court ruled unanimously in *Loving v. Virginia* that state bans on interracial marriage violate the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.



Members of the Interracial Marriage Club protest laws banning interracial marriages in Washington, D.C., in 1963. Miscegenation clubs, or organizations with multiracial membership, first developed during the early 1900s to provide support to interracial families.

## ***Loving v. Virginia*, Majority Opinion, Chief Justice Earl Warren**

This case presents a constitutional question never addressed by this Court: whether a statutory scheme adopted by the State of Virginia to prevent marriages between persons solely on the basis of racial classifications violates the Equal Protection and Due Process Clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment. For reasons which seem to us to reflect the central meaning of those constitutional commands, we conclude that these statutes cannot stand consistently with the Fourteenth Amendment. . . .

Virginia is now one of 16 States which prohibit and punish marriages on the basis of racial classifications. Penalties for miscegenation arose as an incident to slavery and have been common in Virginia since the colonial period. . . .

. . . The clear and central purpose of the Fourteenth Amendment was to eliminate all official state sources of invidious [objectionable] racial discrimination in the States. . . .

There can be no question but that Virginia's miscegenation statutes rest solely upon distinctions drawn according to race. The statutes proscribe generally accepted conduct if engaged in by members of different races. Over the years, this Court has consistently repudiated "[d]istinctions between citizens solely because of their ancestry" as being "odious to a free people whose institutions are founded upon the doctrine of equality." . . . At the very least, the Equal Protection Clause demands that racial classifications . . . be subjected to the "most rigid scrutiny," . . . and, if they are ever to be upheld, they must be shown to be necessary to the accomplishment of some permissible state objective, independent of the racial discrimination which it was the object of the Fourteenth Amendment to eliminate. . . .

There is patently no legitimate overriding purpose independent of invidious racial discrimination which justifies this classification. The fact that Virginia prohibits only interracial marriages involving white persons demonstrates that the racial classifications must stand on their own justification, as measures designed to maintain White Supremacy. We have consistently denied the constitutionality of measures which restrict the rights of citizens on account of race. There can be no doubt that restricting the freedom to marry solely because of racial classifications violates the central meaning of the Equal Protection Clause. . . .

Marriage is one of the "basic civil rights of man," fundamental to our very existence and survival. . . . To deny this fundamental freedom on so unsupportable a basis as the racial classifications embodied in these statutes, classifications so directly subversive of the principle of equality at the heart of the Fourteenth Amendment, is surely to deprive all the State's citizens of liberty without due process of law. The Fourteenth Amendment requires that the freedom of choice to marry not be restricted by invidious racial discriminations. Under our Constitution, the freedom to marry, or not marry, a person of another race resides with the individual and cannot be infringed by the State.

These convictions must be reversed.

**Source:** *Loving v. Virginia*. 388 U.S. 1 (1967).

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**The Interracial Marriage Club  
and  
from *Loving v. Virginia***

Based on the photograph, which Supreme Court ruling that you have learned about supports the protestors' goal? Cite evidence to support your response. (C.6, C.6.a, C.9.f)

The photograph shows a little girl holding a sign that reads "My home is desegregated." This point is supported by the Supreme Court ruling in *Brown v. Board of Education* that "separate but equal" is unconstitutional.

Why do you think the Interracial Marriage Club would hold a demonstration in a place where interracial marriage was legal? (C.6, C.6.a, C.7)

Possible responses: Washington, D.C., is near Virginia and other states that banned interracial marriages; Washington, D.C., is the home of the federal government, so a protest there could capture the attention and support of the president and members of Congress or the Supreme Court.

According to the excerpt from the *Loving* decision, how many states, including Virginia, had banned interracial marriage at the time of the ruling? Why do you think Chief Justice Earl Warren includes this detail and the information that follows it? (C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b, C.7, C.7.a, C.9.f)

According to the excerpt, sixteen states had banned interracial marriage at the time of the ruling. Chief Justice Warren likely includes this detail and the information that follows to explain the historical context of such laws and to highlight how they are antiquated and wrong.

According to the excerpt, what is the purpose of the Fourteenth Amendment? (C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b, C.9.f)

According to the excerpt, the purpose of the Fourteenth Amendment is “to eliminate all official state sources of invidious racial discrimination in the States.”

What reasoning does the court use to support its ruling in favor of the Lovings? (C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b, C.9.f)

The court uses several pieces of reasoning to support its ruling in favor of the Lovings. First, it explains that Virginia’s ban on interracial marriage “rest[s] solely upon distinctions drawn according to race.” Next, it explains that there are no legitimate reasons for states to have such bans. Finally, it explains that the Fourteenth Amendment protects marriage as a fundamental right.

## ***from Hurricane Relief Address from New Orleans***

Use with Unit 2, Topic 4

**Background:** Following the devastation of Hurricane Katrina in late August 2005, President George W. Bush spoke from Jackson Square in New Orleans on September 15 to address those affected by the natural disaster. In his speech, he outlined plans for rebuilding and recovery in Louisiana and other impacted regions.

In the task of recovery and rebuilding, some of the hardest work is still ahead, and it will require the creative skill and generosity of a united country. . . .

To carry out the first stages of the relief effort and begin rebuilding at once, I have asked for, and the Congress has provided, more than \$60 billion. This is an unprecedented response to an unprecedented crisis, which demonstrates the compassion and resolve of our nation. . . .

And the federal government will undertake a close partnership with the states of Louisiana and Mississippi, the city of New Orleans, and other Gulf Coast cities, so they can rebuild in a sensible, well-planned way. Federal funds will cover the great majority of the costs of repairing public infrastructure in the disaster zone, from roads and bridges to schools and water systems. Our goal is to get the work done quickly. And taxpayers expect this work to be done honestly and wisely—so we'll have a team of inspectors general reviewing all expenditures.

In the rebuilding process, there will be many important decisions and many details to resolve, yet we're moving forward according to some clear principles. The federal government will be fully engaged in the mission, but Governor Barbour, Governor Blanco, Mayor Nagin, and other state and local leaders will have the primary role in planning for their own future. Clearly, communities will need to move decisively to change zoning laws and building codes, in order to avoid a repeat of what we've seen. And in the work of rebuilding, as many jobs as possible should go to the men and women who live in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama.

**Source:** Bush, George W. "Hurricane Relief Address from New Orleans." September 15, 2005, New Orleans, Louisiana. Miller Center, University of Virginia.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

### ***from Hurricane Relief Address from New Orleans***

How does President George W. Bush acknowledge the breadth of the crisis brought about by Hurricane Katrina? Cite evidence from the speech. (C.6.b, C.9, C.9.a, C.9.b)

President Bush acknowledges the magnitude of the destruction caused by Hurricane Katrina, which he describes as an “unprecedented crisis” that calls for an “unprecedented response” from government.

Bush then goes on to highlight some specific areas of recovery, including infrastructure, planning for new construction, and providing jobs as part of regional economic recovery.

What does Bush say about the federal government’s involvement in the relief efforts? (C.6.a, C.9, C.9.a, C.9.b)

Bush describes how, as president, he has requested \$60 billion of federal funds for post-hurricane relief and recovery from Congress and that the request has been approved. He explains that the federal government will fund much of the public infrastructure recovery work.

How is the idea of federalism expressed in this speech? What details underscore the relationships among various levels of government? (C.6, C.9, C.9.a, C.9.b)

Bush emphasizes a “close partnership” with Louisiana and other regions affected by the hurricane. While reiterating that “the federal government will be fully engaged” in recovery efforts, Bush highlights that governors, mayors, and other state and local leaders will take the lead in the work that is done and planned. Bush acknowledges that many decisions will be made on the community level, including reexamining zoning laws and building codes.

What are likely the biggest benefits of federalism during times of national crisis? Are there drawbacks as well? Provide examples to explain your answer. (C.6, C.7, C.9, C.9.a, C.9.b)

Possible response: For state and local governments, having access to federal funds and other resources—like experts in certain subject areas, such as freshwater contamination or erosion control—must be a major benefit during a crisis such as a natural disaster. Likewise, the federal government will benefit from regional and local knowledge while assisting in recovery efforts. However, working across multiple levels of government may slow down some recovery processes, such as when it is necessary to get approval on certain spending. Also, disagreements about how to proceed may crop up as groups that don't know each other well try to interact and understand each other's priorities and needs.

## from Louisiana State Constitutions of 1868 and 1879

Use with Unit 2, Topic 4

**Background:** The Louisiana Constitution of 1868 was adopted during Reconstruction by a constitutional convention comprising African American delegates and white delegates who supported the rights of formerly enslaved people. When Reconstruction came to an end, Louisiana adopted the Constitution of 1879, which restricted the rights of Black Louisianans.

### Louisiana Constitution of 1868

Art 98.—Every male person, of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and a resident of this State one year next preceding an election, and the last ten days within the parish in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector, except those disenfranchised by this Constitution. . . .

Art. 99. The following persons shall be prohibited from voting and holding any office: All persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery, or other crime punishable in the penitentiary. . . . All persons who are estopped from claiming the right of suffrage, by abjuring [renouncing] their allegiance to the United States Government, or by notoriously levying war against it, or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid or comfort, but who have not expatriated [exiled] themselves, nor have been convicted of any of the crimes mentioned in the first paragraph of this article, are hereby restored to the said right, except the following: Those who held office, civil or military, for one year or more, under the organization styled “the Confederate States of America;” those who registered themselves as enemies of the United States; those who acted as leaders of guerrilla bands during the late rebellion; those who, in the advocacy of treason, wrote or published newspaper articles or preached sermons during the late rebellion; and those who voted for and signed an ordinance of secession in any State. No person included in these exceptions shall either vote or hold office until he shall have relieved himself by voluntarily writing and signing a certificate setting forth that he acknowledges the late rebellion to have been morally and politically wrong, and that he regrets any aid and comfort he may have given it. . . .

Art. 100.—Members of the General Assembly, and all other officers, before they enter upon the duties of their offices shall take the following oath or affirmation: “I, (A. B.), do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons, on account of race, color, or previous condition, of any political or civil right, privilege, or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men; that I will support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of this State, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as ——— according to the best of my ability and understanding. So help me God.”

**Source:** Louisiana. *Constitution Adopted by the State Constitutional Convention of the State of Louisiana, March 7, 1868.* New Orleans: New Orleans Republican, 1868.

## Louisiana Constitution of 1879

Art. 185. Every male citizen of the United States, and every male person of foreign birth who has been naturalized, or who may have legally declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States before he offers to vote, who is twenty-one years old or upwards, possessing the following qualifications, shall be an elector and shall be entitled to vote at any election by the people, except as hereinafter provided:

1. He shall be an actual resident of the State at least one year next preceding the election at which he offers to vote.
2. He shall be an actual resident of the parish in which he offers to vote at least six months next preceding the election.
3. He shall be an actual resident of the ward or precinct in which he offers to vote at least thirty days next preceding the election. . . .

Art. 187. The following persons shall not be permitted to register, vote or hold any office or appointment of honor, profit or trust in this State, to wit:

Those who shall have been convicted of treason, embezzlement of public funds, malfeasance in office, larceny, bribery, illegal voting, or other crime punishable by hard labor or imprisonment. . . .

Art. 188. No qualification of any kind for suffrage or office, nor any restraint upon the same, on account of race, color or previous condition shall be made by law.

**Source:** Louisiana. *Constitution of the State of Louisiana: Adopted in Convention, at the City of New Orleans, the Twenty-Third Day of July, A.D. 1879.* New Orleans: Jas. H. Cosgrove, 1879.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

***from Louisiana State Constitutions of 1868 and 1879***

How are the voting requirements in the Constitutions of 1868 and 1879 similar and different?

(C.1, C.6, C.6.a, C.6.c, C.9.i)

Both constitutions require that voters be citizens of the United States, male, and at least twenty-one years old and live in Louisiana for at least a year before the election. The 1868 constitution requires ten days of residence in a parish before an election, while the 1879 requirement is at least six months. The 1879 constitution requires voters to live in a ward for at least thirty days before an election; the 1868 constitution does not have a similar requirement.

Which groups do both constitutions exclude from voting? (C.1, C.6, C.6.a, C.6.c, C.9.i)

Both constitutions deny suffrage to people who have committed crimes like treason and bribery. They also specify crimes that are punishable with specific consequences.

What other groups does the 1868 constitution exclude from voting that the 1879 constitution does not? Based on your knowledge of history, what would be the effect of permitting these individuals to vote again starting in 1879? (C.1, C.6, C.6.a, C.6.c, C.9.i)

The 1868 constitution broadly excludes people who participated in or supported the Confederacy during the Civil War. Under the 1879 constitution, these individuals were permitted to vote and hold office again.

As a result, the Louisiana legislature would again enact legislation to restrict the freedoms of Black Louisianans.

What amendment to the U.S. Constitution does Article 188 of the 1879 constitution reflect?  
(C.1, C.6, C.6.a, C.6.c, C.9.i)

Article 188 reflects the Fifteenth Amendment, which made it illegal to deny voting rights to people based on their race or condition of prior servitude.

Based on the two documents, how did the Constitution of 1879 work to limit the civil rights of Black Louisianans? Cite evidence from the sources to support your response. (C.1, C.6, C.6.a, C.6.c, C.9.i)

The Constitution of 1879 worked to limit the civil rights of Black Louisianans by removing many of the explicit protections included in the Constitution of 1868, including preventing ex-Confederates from voting and holding office, and by removing the requirement that elected officials swear an oath to uphold the rights of all eligible voters regardless of their race.

**from *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia* (1831)**  
**and**  
**from *Worcester v. Georgia* (1832)**

Use with Unit 2, Topic 4

**Background:** In the case of *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia*, the Cherokee Nation asked the Supreme Court to stop the state of Georgia from denying them their rights and forcing them to move from their land. The Cherokee argued that these actions violated previous treaties between the Cherokee Nation and the United States. The court refused to rule on the case, arguing that the Cherokee were not a foreign nation. This action extended the judicial power of the United States to cases between a state and a foreign nation.

One year later, the court ruled in *Worcester v. Georgia* that the Cherokee Nation was a separate, sovereign political entity that could not be regulated by the state of Georgia and that only the federal government had authority to regulate the use of Indian land. Despite the ruling, the state of Georgia ignored the Supreme Court's decision in *Worcester v. Georgia*. President Andrew Jackson refused to enforce the decision of the court. The federal government began forcing Cherokee off their land in 1838. This forcible removal and the route Cherokee were forced to take became known as The Trail of Tears.

***Cherokee Nation v. Georgia*, Majority Opinion, Chief Justice John Marshall**

The condition of the Indians in relation to the United States is perhaps unlike that of any other two people in existence. In the general, nations not owing a common allegiance are foreign to each other. The term *foreign nation* is, with strict propriety, applicable by either to the other. But the relation of the Indians to the United States is marked by peculiar and cardinal distinctions which exist no where else.

The Indian territory is admitted to compose a part of the United States. In all our maps, geographical treaties, histories, and laws, it is so considered. In all our intercourse with foreign nations, in our commercial regulations, in any attempt at intercourse between Indians and foreign nations, they are considered as within the jurisdictional limits of the United States, subject to many of those restraints which are imposed upon our own citizens. They acknowledge themselves in their treaties to be under the protection of the United States; they admit that the United States shall have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the trade with them, and managing all their affairs as they think proper; and the Cherokees in particular were allowed by the treaty of Hopewell, which preceded the constitution, "to send a deputy of their choice, whenever they think fit, to congress." . . .

Though the Indians are acknowledged to have an unquestionable, and, heretofore, unquestioned right to the lands they occupy, until that right shall be extinguished by a voluntary cession to our government; yet it may well be doubted whether those tribes which reside within the acknowledged boundaries of the United States can, with strict accuracy, be denominated foreign nations. They may, more correctly, perhaps, be denominated domestic dependent nations. They occupy a territory to which we assert a title independent of their will, which must take effect in point of possession when their right of possession ceases. Meanwhile, they are in a state of pupilage. Their relation to the United States resembles that of a ward to his guardian.

They look to our government for protection; rely upon its kindness and its power; appeal to it for relief to their wants; and address the president as their great father. They and their country are considered by foreign nations, as well as by ourselves, as being so completely under the sovereignty and dominion of the United States, that any attempt to acquire their lands, or to form a political connexion with them, would be considered by all as an invasion of our territory, and an act of hostility.

**Source:** *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia*. 30 U.S. (5 Pet.) 1 (1831).

### ***Worcester v. Georgia*, Majority Opinion, Chief Justice John Marshall**

The Cherokee nation, then, is a distinct community occupying its own territory, with boundaries accurately described, in which the laws of Georgia can have no force, and which the citizens of Georgia have no right to enter, but with the assent of the Cherokees themselves, or in conformity with treaties, and with the acts of congress. The whole intercourse between the United States and this nation, is, by our constitution and laws, vested in the government of the United States.

The act of the state of Georgia, under which the plaintiff in error was prosecuted, is consequently void, and the judgment a nullity. . . .

[The acts of Georgia] interfere forcibly with the relations established between the United States and the Cherokee nation, the regulation of which, according to the settled principles of our constitution, [is] committed exclusively to the government of the union.

They are in direct hostility with treaties, repeated in a succession of years, which mark out the boundary that separates the Cherokee country from Georgia; guaranty to them all the land within their boundary; solemnly pledge the faith of the United States to restrain their citizens from trespassing on it; and recognize the pre-existing power of the nation to govern itself.

**Source:** *Worcester v. Georgia*. 31 U.S. (6 Pet.) 515 (1832).

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**from *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia***  
**and**  
**from *Worcester v. Georgia***

According to the sources, how do treaties shape the interactions between tribal nations and the United States government? (C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b, C.9)

According to the sources, tribal nations acknowledge in their treaties that they are “under the protection of the United States” and that “the United States shall have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the trade with them, and managing all their affairs as they think proper.”

According to *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia*, how does the Supreme Court define the relationship between the Cherokee and the federal government? (C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b, C.9)

In *Cherokee v. Georgia*, the Supreme Court determines that the Cherokee are a “domestic dependent” nation because they live within U.S. boundaries, are subject to the will of the federal government, and rely on protection from the government.

How did the Supreme Court change its view of the relationship between the Cherokee and the federal government in *Worcester v. Georgia*? (C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b, C.9)

In *Worcester v. Georgia*, the Supreme Court reversed the earlier finding and ruled that the Cherokee were in fact a foreign nation. While *Cherokee v. Georgia* declares that the Cherokee are in a state of dependency and protection under the federal government, *Worcester v. Georgia* strengthens the Cherokee claim of tribal sovereignty and the exclusive authority of the federal government—and not the states—in dealing with tribal nations.

How does the court's view of territory differ in *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia* and *Worcester v. Georgia*? (C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b, C.9)

In *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia*, the court holds that the land that Native Americans live on belongs to the United States. By contrast, in *Worcester v. Georgia*, the court explains that the Cherokee Nation “is a distinct community occupying its own territory.”

How do the views in these cases reflect or differ from the ways tribal governments interact with the federal system today? (C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b, C.9)



**NOTE:** You may choose to use this question as the prompt for a class discussion or debate.

The views in both cases reflect how tribal governments interact within the federal system today. As in *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia*, tribal governments are recognized by the federal government, receive federal funding, and are subject to laws enacted by Congress. At the same time, tribes still maintain sovereignty within the federal system, an idea reinforced by *Worcester v. Georgia*.

# **from Chitimacha Comprehensive Code of Justice, Title I-A: Peacemaker Court**

Use with Unit 2, Topic 4

**Background:** Many tribal governments share elements with the federal and state governments, including a judicial branch. Through its Comprehensive Codes of Justice, the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana establishes a court system consistent with the tribe’s traditional values and methods of governance.

## **Chapter 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS**

### **Sec. 101. Purpose and Construction**

(a) The intent of these rules is to provide formal support, structure and enforcement to traditional American Indian methods of resolving disputes through mediation, restorative justice and the use of traditional ways.

(b) These rules shall be interpreted liberally and informally with the goal of providing a fair, informal, inexpensive and traditional means of resolving disputes. The rules shall be used and applied in as close in accordance with Chitimacha tradition and custom as possible.

### **Sec. 102. Establishment of Peacemaker Court**

The Chitimacha Peacemaker Court of the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana is hereby established as part of the Chitimacha Tribal Court System. The Chief Judge of the Chitimacha Tribal Court shall supervise the activities of the Chitimacha Peacemaker Court and shall exercise supervisory control over any Peacemaker appointed pursuant to these rules. . . .

## **CHAPTER 2. PEACEMAKERS**

### **Sec. 201. Appointment and Qualifications**

(a) General Qualifications. Any person who has the respect of the Chitimacha tribal community, an ability to work with Reservation residents and Tribal members, a reputation for integrity, honesty, humanity and an ability to resolve local problems shall be eligible to be appointed as Peacemaker, except that no person shall be eligible for appointment while serving as a member of the Chitimacha Tribal Council.

(b) Appointment. The Chitimacha Tribal Council may select and certify the names of individuals as proposed Peacemakers to the Chitimacha Tribal Court. . . .

(d) Agreement as to Peacemaker. The parties to any dispute may by mutual agreement have a specified individual serve as Peacemaker for the resolution of their dispute if the Chitimacha Tribal Court so approves. In such cases, the Peacemaker need not appear on the roll of Peacemakers kept by the Chitimacha Tribal Court and need not be a member of the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana.

**Source:** “Title I-A: Chitimacha Peacemaker Court.” Chitimacha Comprehensive Codes of Justice, adopted December 5, 1989. Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**from Chitimacha Comprehensive Code of Justice, Title I-A: Peacemaker Court**

According to the source, what is the intent of the rules for the tribal court system? Is this similar to or different from the U.S. federal judicial system? (C.6.a, C.9.b)

The intent is for the rules to provide “support, structure and enforcement” to traditional ways of resolving disputes and administering justice. This is different from the federal judicial system, which operates based largely on precedent.

According to the source, who can be a Peacemaker? (C.6.a, C.9.a)

Any member of the tribal community who has a positive reputation and the ability to solve local problems and is not a member of the Chitimacha Tribal Council can be a Peacemaker.

Do Peacemakers have to be appointed or certified by the Chitimacha Tribal Council? (C.6.a, C.9.a)

According to the source, the Chitimacha Tribal Council does appoint and certify Peacemakers, but parties to a dispute may mutually agree to choose a Peacemaker who was not appointed or certified by the tribal government.

What does this document reveal to you about the values of the Chitimacha and their goals for government? (C.6.a, C.9.a)

The document expresses the point of view that traditional ways of solving disputes and serving justice are important to the Chitimacha. It demonstrates how the tribe has both adapted to being subordinate to the U.S. government and worked against the pressures of the dominant culture to preserve and follow their cultural heritage.

## ***from “Lobbyists”***

Use with Unit 3, Topic 1

**Background:** This 1987 speech, later revised as an essay, was part of a long-running project by Senator Robert C. Byrd to document the U.S. Senate’s history, functions, and public image. After extensively surveying the two-hundred-year history of congressional lobbying, Byrd turned his attention to modern problems.

Today’s lobbying is more diverse than ever before, with an organized lobby formed, seemingly, around virtually every aspect of American social and economic life. No longer do the lobbying groups come solely from Washington’s great law firms and associations. Public relations companies, consulting groups, and specialized accounting, medical, and insurance firms have joined their ranks. All these, and others, engage in a multitude of activities, from raising money for election campaigns to conducting technical studies, with the ultimate goal of influencing the course of legislation and government policy.

Modern technology has made it possible for far-flung group members to stay in almost constant contact with their lobbying representatives in Washington. The explosion in the electronic media and the televising of House and Senate debates have resulted in better-informed interest groups, who, in turn, more readily communicate their message to their members, legislators, and other targets. Congressional offices are frequently flooded with telegrams, telephone calls, letters and postcards (sometimes preprinted), as a “grassroots” campaign moves into full swing, mobilized by one or another interest group on a given issue. . . .

The need for congressional campaign financing reform is, likewise, obvious. But just because it is obvious does not mean that it is easy to attain. . . .

Another problem is that special interest groups often wield an influence that is greatly out of proportion to their representation in the general population. This type of lobbying, in other words, is not exactly an equal opportunity activity. One-person, one-vote does not apply when the great body of citizens is under-represented in the halls of Congress compared to the well-financed, highly organized special interest groups, notwithstanding the often plausible objectives of such groups.

It should be clear from my remarks that Congress has always had, and always will have, lobbyists and lobbying. We could not adequately consider our work load without them. We listen to representatives from the broadest number of groups: large and small; single-issue and multi-purposed; citizens groups; corporate and labor representatives; the public spirited and the privately inspired. They all have a service to fulfill. At the same time, the history of this institution demonstrates the need for eternal vigilance to ensure that lobbyists do not abuse their role, that lobbying is carried on publicly with full publicity, and that the interests of all citizens are heard without giving special ear to the best organized and most lavishly funded. As for the lobbyists themselves, they would probably agree with Sam Ward, the nineteenth-century King of the Lobby, that the disappointments are greater than the successes. They spend many hours and considerable shoe leather trying to convince 535 members of Congress of the wisdom or folly of certain legislation. They face vigorous competition. They still bear the brunt of press criticism and take the blame for the sins of a small minority of their numbers. But they have a job to do, and most of them do it very well indeed. It is hard to imagine Congress without them.

**Source:** Byrd, Robert. “Lobbyists.” Speech, United States Senate, September 28, 1987, Washington, D.C.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**from “Lobbyists”**

What was Senator Byrd’s main purpose in making this speech? (C.6.a)

Byrd was trying to describe the history of congressional lobbying and to relate it to present-day issues faced by the U.S. legislature.

A grassroots campaign is an often political movement beginning with and coming from ordinary people. In the second paragraph, Byrd puts the word *grassroots* in quotation marks. Why does he do so, and what does this imply about his attitude toward these lobbying campaigns? (C.6.a)

Byrd puts *grassroots* in quotes to suggest that the campaigns are not really, or not necessarily, organized from the ground up by ordinary people—which is what *grassroots* usually means. He likely distrusts lobbying campaigns that claim to be grassroots but may in fact be organized by powerful companies or associations.

In what ways does Byrd consider lobbyists to be beneficial? (C.6.a)

Byrd says that lobbyists help bring important issues to the attention of Congress. He argues that legislators have a duty to listen to the concerns of as many groups as possible within American society and that lobbying helps make those concerns heard.

Overall, is Byrd in favor of lobbyists, against them, or neither? How can you tell? (C.6.a, C.6.b., C.9.h)

Byrd is neither pro- nor anti-lobbyist. He recognizes that lobbyists perform a valuable service—informing Congress of issues—and that they are probably a permanent fixture of American politics. However, he also acknowledges that lobbyists and interest groups can abuse their power and obtain more influence than they should. Byrd says it is Congress’s job to keep that from happening.

Byrd delivered his speech in the late 1980s, a time when computers were widely used in business and government but the Internet was not yet a fixture of everyday life. According to this excerpt, how did technology influence lobbying practices in that era of American history?(C.2, C.6.a)

According to the excerpt, electronic media helped lobbying groups become better organized and stay more informed than they could before. The fact that House and Senate debates were televised also meant that interested citizens had more direct information about what was going on in Congress.

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## Letter to Vice President Johnson

Use with Unit 3, Topic 1

**Background:** In this 1961 letter to Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson, President John F. Kennedy calls for progress on communications satellites. Four years earlier, the Soviet Union had launched *Sputnik*, the first artificial satellite. Johnson, formerly the chair of the Senate’s Special Committee on Space and Astronautics, was tasked with managing the United States’ participation in the ensuing “space race” that would lead to the Apollo program and, ultimately, the moon landing of 1969.

By the early 1960s, the American military had proof-of-concept satellites that could be used for navigation. The completion of the first major U.S. satellite project took until 1968, and the modern GPS (Global Positioning System) came about almost three decades later.

Dear Lyndon:

I will appreciate your having the Space Council undertake to make the necessary studies and government-wide policy recommendations for bringing into optimum use at the earliest practicable time operational communications satellites. The Federal agencies concerned will provide every assistance which you may request.

I am anxious that this new technology be applied to serve the rapidly expanding communications needs of this and other nations on a global basis, giving particular attention to those of this hemisphere and newly developing nations throughout the world. Such communications needs include both governmental and non-governmental requirements. Throughout this analysis, public interest objectives should be given the highest priority.

Policy proposals should include recommendations not only as to the nature and diversity of ownership and operation of communications systems and parts thereof, but also proposed objectives. Effective utilization of both our public and private resources needs to be assured, as well as close cooperation with other countries and their communications systems. Continuing coordination of the governmental agencies responsible for regulatory, space, military, and other aspects of this field is essential.

I will appreciate receiving recommendations from you on these and other matters bearing on the development and use of communications satellites just as promptly as possible. Research and development should proceed at an accelerated pace while this study is in progress.

Sincerely,

John F. Kennedy

**Source:** Kennedy, John F. “Letter to the Vice President on the Need for Developing Operational Communications Satellites.” June 24, 1961. The American Presidency Project, University of California, Santa Barbara. <https://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/documents/letter-the-vice-president-the-need-for-developing-operational-communications-satellites>.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

### Letter to Vice President Johnson

According to this letter, what will the vice president’s role be in the development of the communications satellites? (C.9)

The letter asks the vice president to serve as, in essence, the coordinator of the project, bringing together various government agencies and advisory groups. He will then report back to the president on the best course of action to take.

This letter was sent during the Cold War, a period of serious political tension between the United States and the Soviet Union. Given this context, why might Kennedy have been interested in providing satellite technology for use by “newly developing nations?” (C.6.a, C.12.b, C.12.c)

By providing technology to newly developing nations, Kennedy may have hoped to win them over as allies against the Soviet Union. He may also have hoped to prevent them from using Soviet technology and cooperating in its further development.

What possible “public interest objectives” might Kennedy be referring to? (C.6.a, C.12.b)

Because Kennedy is interested in creating a satellite system, “public interest objectives” might include the ability for the public (in the United States or worldwide) to use information from the satellites in the way that we now use GPS technology. It could also mean using the satellites for scientific research, the results of which would ultimately benefit the public.

Using evidence from the source, what claim can be made about the executive branch’s role in creating domestic policy? What evidence supports that claim? (C.7, C.9.a, C.12.b)

Although the executive branch is not responsible for making the nation’s laws, the president does play a role in suggesting policy initiatives to Congress. The president can help set a policy agenda. For example, with the sentence “I am anxious that this new technology be applied to serve the rapidly expanding communications needs of this and other nations on a global basis, giving particular attention to those of this hemisphere and newly developing nations throughout the world,” Kennedy is identifying issues he feels the country must address in order to advance the nation’s interests and the public good.

Today, there are thousands of satellites orbiting Earth, and more than half are privately owned or operated. With this development in mind, do you think Kennedy was right to involve the government in launching and maintaining satellites? Why or why not? (C.6.a, C.6.b, C.7.a, C.7.b)

Answers will vary. Those who agree with Kennedy’s decision may point out that commercial satellites were not an option at the time, that the U.S. military has communication and navigation needs that a private company may not be able to supply, and that it is dangerous to cede control of essential technology to private companies that have interests other than the nation’s security. Those who disagree may observe that private companies eventually developed the ability to build, launch, and operate satellites. These could presumably serve the same purposes of communication and navigation as government-owned satellites.

## from *The Wealth of Nations*

Use with Unit 3, Topic 1

**Background:** *The Wealth of Nations* is often considered to mark the birth of economics as a distinct social science. In this 1776 treatise, Adam Smith explains the workings of a market economy and the various ways in which countries can promote or suppress a free market. True to the title, Smith's overarching concern is to identify policies and conditions that contribute to making a country wealthy. Elsewhere in the book, Smith shows that he is broadly, though not absolutely, in support of free trade as one such policy.

Smith's views have been challenged and refined over the centuries, but the basic concepts presented in Smith's book remain cornerstones of economic reasoning. The Founders, including James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and Thomas Jefferson, read and appreciated his work, which Jefferson called "the best book extant" on political economy. Smith's ideas have also remained important to the self-concept of American policymakers, who continue to describe the United States as at its heart a free-market or capitalist economy, despite some government intervention.

The "invisible hand," Smith's colorful metaphor for market forces, is mentioned only once in *The Wealth of Nations*; however, the concept recurs throughout Smith's writings and in those of many subsequent economists.

But the annual revenue of every society is always precisely equal to the exchangeable value of the whole annual produce of its industry, or rather is precisely the same thing with that exchangeable value. As every individual, therefore, endeavours as much as he can, both to employ his capital in the support of domestic industry, and so to direct that industry that its produce may be of the greatest value; every individual necessarily labours to render the annual revenue of the society as great as he can. He generally, indeed, neither intends to promote the public interest, nor knows how much he is promoting it. By preferring the support of domestic to that of foreign industry, he intends only his own security; and by directing that industry in such a manner as its produce may be of the greatest value, he intends only his own gain; and he is in this, as in many other cases, led by an invisible hand to promote an end which was no part of his intention. Nor is it always the worse for the society that it was no part of it. By pursuing his own interest, he frequently promotes that of the society more effectually than when he really intends to promote it. I have never known much good done by those who affected to trade for the public good. It is an affectation, indeed, not very common among merchants, and very few words need be employed in dissuading them from it.

**Source:** Smith, Adam. *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*. London: T. Nelson, 1852.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**from *The Wealth of Nations***

What are some examples of what Smith means by *produce*? (C.6.a)

Smith uses the word *produce* the way that we today would use the word *products*, so it includes not just food grown by farmers but also manufactured goods like textiles and machinery.

Why does Smith say that a person might prefer to invest in companies and projects in their own country (“domestic industry”) rather than abroad? (C.6.a, C.13.a)

Smith says that a person may prefer “the support of domestic to that of foreign industry” for purely selfish reasons, such as a desire for financial security.

Based on the answer to the above question, what would you expect Smith to think about global trade, and why? (C.6.a, C.13.a)

Smith’s whole argument in this passage is that people benefit society most, economically speaking, when they seek their own interest. Here, he is saying that people have their own self-interested reasons to support domestic instead of foreign industry. Thus, he would probably favor letting people decide when to buy imported goods instead of imposing trade restrictions.

According to Smith, does a person need to consciously work for the public good in order to be of benefit to society? Why or why not? (C.6.a, C.13.a)

Smith does not believe that a person has to have the public good in mind in order to benefit society. He says instead that people seeking their own advantage can inadvertently do a lot of good for society by seeking the most valuable use for their time and money. Smith even warns that people “who [affect] to trade for the public good” may not end up accomplishing much.

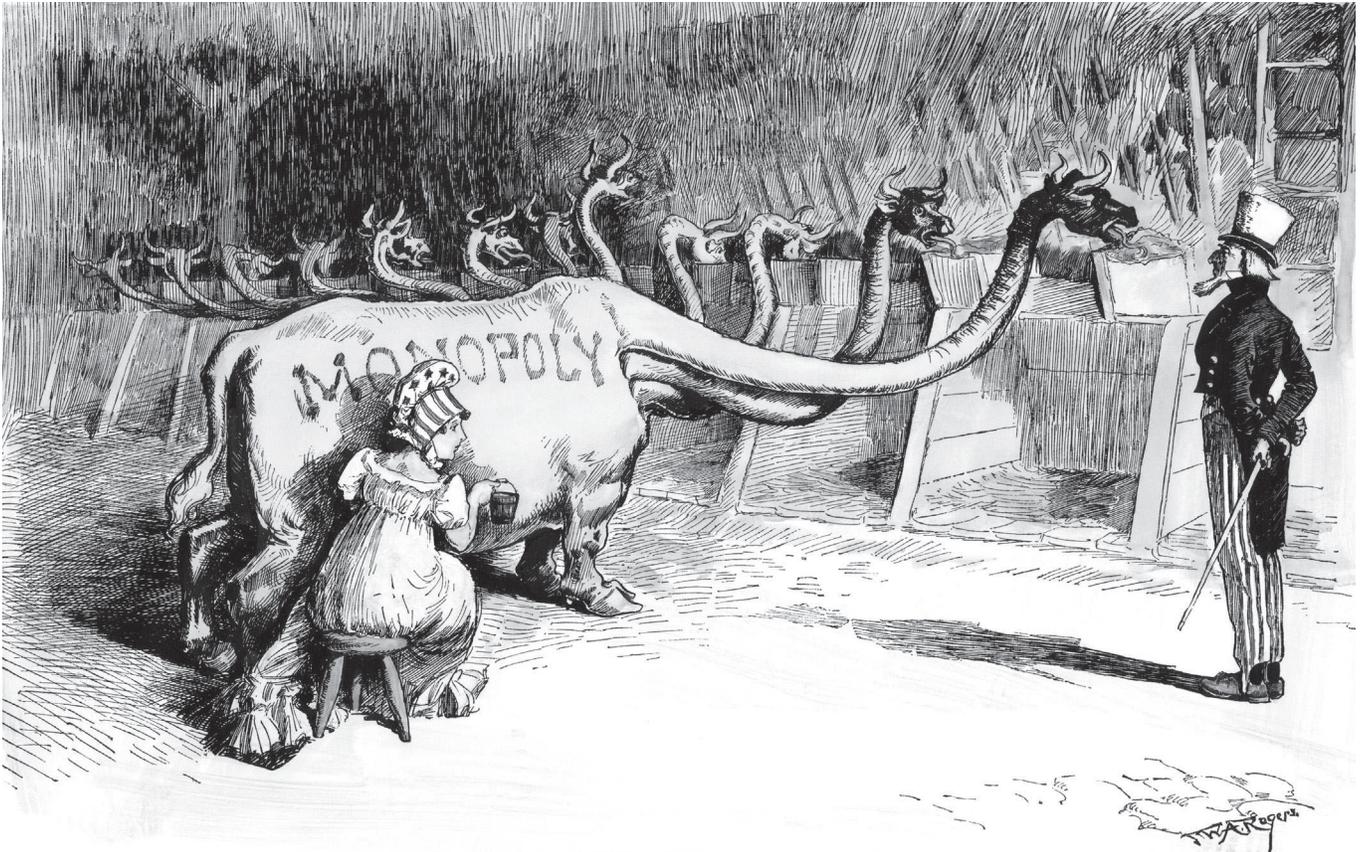
Why does Adam Smith claim that individuals in a market economy operate as if they were guided by an invisible hand? (C.6.a, C.13.a, C.13.e)

The invisible hand is a metaphor for market forces that guide individuals to do what is most valuable for society, even though they are just trying to do what benefits themselves. Smith says that individuals who act selfishly nonetheless “promote an end which was no part of [their] intention” as if an invisible hand were guiding them to act in ways that benefit others.

## “A Huge Feeder, but a Poor Milker”

Use with Unit 3, Topic 2

**Background:** This 1887 political cartoon by W. A. Rogers depicts a monopoly as a fanciful beast somewhere between a dairy cow and the many-headed Hydra of Greek mythology. Uncle Sam stands by sternly as the creature eats voraciously from a dozen troughs. At left, a milkmaid dressed as Lady Liberty (wearing a stars-and-stripes bonnet) holds up a comically small pail.



A HUGE FEEDER, BUT A POOR MILKER.

UNCLE SAM (*loq.*). “If the beast cannot yield enough to fill that little pail, the sooner my stable is quit of her, the better.”

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

### **“A Huge Feeder, but a Poor Milker”**

What does the expression “a huge feeder, but a poor milker” mean in reference to monopolies?  
(C.1, C.6.a, C.13.e)

The cartoonist uses this expression to indicate that monopolies consume a lot of resources with little  
useful result. They are like dairy cows that eat a great deal of fodder but do not give much milk.

Why do you think Rogers depicted the “beast” as belonging to Uncle Sam, even though the monopolies of  
the day were typically privately owned? (C.1, C.6.a, C.13.a)

Rogers likely meant to show that monopolies in general were a public problem. Even though monopolistic  
companies were privately owned, the issue of monopolies “belonged to” Uncle Sam in the sense that the  
government had the power and responsibility to address it.

Examine the cartoon’s caption. What would it mean for Uncle Sam’s “stable” to be “quit of” (rid of) this  
creature? (C.6.a, C.13.a)

Being “quit of” the monopoly monster would mean banishing monopolies from public life through  
government action of some kind.

What law did the United States government make during this period to control monopolies? What resulted?  
(C.1, C.13.a)

The Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890 banned interstate monopolies in general and targeted a specific  
corporate structure then used to create monopolies. This act led to a period of “trust-busting” activity  
against firms perceived to be monopolies.

Do you think this cartoon does an effective job of showing the problems caused by monopolies in the late nineteenth century? Why or why not? (C.6.a, C.7.a, C.13.a)

Answers will vary. Some students may argue that the cartoon clearly shows how monopolies excel

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at enriching themselves yet fail to benefit the public. Others may point out that the cartoon makes

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monopolies seem less dangerous and threatening than do other depictions, such as the octopus

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illustration of monopolies in Unit 3, Topic 2.

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## **from Message to Congress on the National Highway Program**

Use with Unit 3, Topic 2

**Background:** This 1955 message to Congress was also circulated to American journalists and disseminated to the public via newspapers and broadcast media. In it, President Eisenhower calls for the expansion of the Interstate Highway System, then in its infancy. He points out that many American highways are dangerous and/or in need of repair and outlines a ten-year budget for the construction of new interstate highways and other federally funded roadways.

The Nation's highway system is a gigantic enterprise, one of our largest items of capital investment. Generations have gone into its building. . . . But, in large part, the network is inadequate for the nation's growing needs.

In recognition of this, the Governors in July of last year at my request began a study of both the problem and the methods by which the Federal Government might assist the States in its solution. I appointed in September the President's Advisory Committee on a National Highway Program, headed by Lucius D. Clay, to work with the Governors and to propose a plan of action for submission to the Congress. At the same time, a committee representing departments and agencies of the national Government was organized to conduct studies coordinated with the other two groups. All three were confronted with inescapable evidence that action, comprehensive and quick and forward-looking, is needed.

First: Each year, more than 36 thousand people are killed and more than a million injured on the highways. To the home where the tragic aftermath of an accident on an unsafe road is a gap in the family circle, the monetary worth of preventing that death cannot be reckoned. . . .

Second: The physical condition of the present road net increases the cost of vehicle operation, according to many estimates, by as much as one cent per mile of vehicle travel. . . . The cost is not borne by the individual vehicle operator alone. It pyramids into higher expense of doing the nation's business. . . .

Third: In case of an atomic attack on our key cities, the road net must permit quick evacuation of target areas, mobilization of defense forces and maintenance of every essential function.

**Source:** Eisenhower, Dwight D. "Special Message to the Congress Regarding a National Highway Program." February 22, 1955. The American Presidency Project, University of California, Santa Barbara. <https://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/documents/special-message-the-congress-regarding-national-highway-program>.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**from Message to Congress on the National Highway Program**

Why did President Eisenhower choose to bring this information before Congress? (C.1, C.9, C.12)

President Eisenhower wanted to upgrade and repair the nation's highways, a large and expensive public works project. Funding such government action is a power of Congress. Therefore, Eisenhower had to make his case to Congress in order to get it to go along with and pay for his plan.

Eisenhower, through his press secretary, also released this message to the American public via print and broadcast media. Why did he choose to share this particular message so widely? (C.6.a, C.9, C.12)

Eisenhower likely hoped that the American people in general would approve of his proposed highway program. By letting them know what he had in mind, he might have hoped to build popular support that would make it politically favorable for Congress to enact the project.

What were the major findings of the groups that Eisenhower tasked with studying the highway system? (C.1, C.6.a, C.12.a)

The groups found that the U.S. highway system was inadequate; it was in poor repair in many places and in some places outright dangerous. They also identified serious financial costs and security risks associated with leaving the highway system in disrepair.

In this excerpt, Eisenhower gives three reasons that the national highway system needs to be upgraded, repaired, and expanded. In your opinion, which reason makes the most compelling case for federal government intervention? (C.6.a, C.7.a, C.12)

Answers will vary. Students may point out that the second reason (increased cost “pyramids into” an added cost of “doing the nation’s business”) could be construed as an issue of interstate commerce and hence a federal prerogative. Others might look to the third reason, which concerns national defense—another federal responsibility.

Because the interstate highway system is now several decades old, it can be hard to imagine life without it. What are some reasons that members of Congress or the public might have opposed Eisenhower’s plan? (C.6.a, C.7.a, C.12)

Possible response: One reason could be concerns over federal overreach, with the federal government infringing on the autonomy and prerogatives of state departments of transportation. Another reason might be the expense, which would be covered by taxpayers and would take away from other potential federal projects. A third possible reason for opposition is that people in some parts of the country might have felt they were unfairly subsidizing better roads for others, either because they had good highways already or because they were not as reliant on them.

## *from Commencement Address at Massachusetts Institute of Technology*

Use with Unit 3, Topic 2

**Background:** These remarks were delivered by President Bill Clinton to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) class of 1998. Clinton’s main topic is challenges and opportunities in the new millennium. He identifies technological change as an area of special interest to his listeners.

The “e-rate” program mentioned by President Clinton is an initiative to provide Internet access to schools and libraries. Authorized by a 1996 law and administered by the Federal Communications Commission, it has remained in effect ever since.

We cannot allow this age of opportunity to be remembered also for the opportunities that were missed. Every day, we wake up and know that we have a challenge; now we must decide how to meet it. Let me suggest three things.

First, we must help you to ensure that America continues to lead the revolution in science and technology. . . .

In just the past four years, information technology has been responsible for more than a third of our economic expansion. Without government-funded research, computers, the Internet, communications satellites wouldn’t have gotten started. . . .

The second thing we have to do is to make sure that the opportunities of the Information Age belong to all our children. Every young American must have access to these technologies. Two years ago in my State of the Union address, I challenged our nation to connect every classroom to the Internet by the year 2000. Thanks to unprecedented cooperation at national, state, and local levels, an outpouring of support from active citizens, and the decreasing costs of computers, we’re on track to meet this goal. . . .

But it is not enough to connect the classrooms. The services have to be accessed. You may have heard recently about something called the e-rate. It’s the most crucial initiative we’ve launched to help connect our schools, our libraries, and our rural health centers to the Internet. Now some businesses have called on Congress to repeal the initiative. They say our nation cannot afford to provide discounts to these institutions of learning and health by raising a billion dollars or so a year from service charges on telecommunications companies—something that was agreed to in the Telecommunications Act of 1996 that passed with overwhelming bipartisan majorities in both Houses.

I say we cannot afford not to have an e-rate. Thousands of poor schools and libraries and rural health centers are in desperate need of discounts. If we really believed that we all belong in the Information Age, then, at this sunlit moment of prosperity, we can’t leave anyone behind in the dark.

Every one of you who understands this I urge to support the e-rate. Every one of you here who came from a poor inner-city neighborhood, who came from a small rural school district, who came perhaps from another country where this was just a distant dream, you know that there are poor children now who may never have a chance to go to MIT unless someone reaches out and gives them this kind of opportunity. Every child in America deserves the chance to participate in the information revolution. (Applause.)

The third thing we have to do is to make sure that all the computers and the connections in the world don’t go to waste because our children actually have 21st century skills. . . .

All students should feel as comfortable with a keyboard as a chalkboard; as comfortable with a laptop as a textbook. It is critical to ensuring that they all have opportunity in the world of the 21st century.

**Source:** Clinton, William J. “Remarks by the President at Massachusetts Institute of Technology 1998 Commencement.” June 5, 1998. Archived Presidential White House Websites, National Archives.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

***from Commencement Address at Massachusetts Institute of Technology***

Based on the problems he proceeds to discuss, in what sense did President Clinton view the turn of the millennium as an “age of opportunity”? (C.1, C.6.a, C.12)

President Clinton describes an “age of opportunity” with regard to technological advancement. He focuses this portion of his speech on the cultural, economic, and educational opportunities brought about by increased connectivity through the Internet.

How is the E-Rate program, which Clinton describes and defends in the fifth and sixth paragraphs, an example of federal intervention in the marketplace? (C.6.a, C.12, C.13)

E-Rate is a subsidy program based on revenue drawn from the telecommunications industry. It lowers the cost of Internet access for some institutions (schools and libraries) and imposes fees on others (telecom companies). This means that the program decides who should have access to a service and who should pay for it in a way that the market would not ordinarily support.

What justifications does Clinton offer for the federal government to intervene in this way? (C.6.a, C.12.a, C.13.c, C.13.d)

Clinton argues that differences in Internet access are perpetuating socioeconomic inequality and depriving American children of a chance to learn the skills they will need in the twenty-first century. He considers it imperative to close the gap.

How do Clinton’s claims about the Internet resemble those that President Eisenhower made about the highway system? How do they differ? (C.6.a, C.7.a, C.12)

Possible response: Both Clinton and Eisenhower sought public support for large, federally led investments in infrastructure. Both argued that the problems to be solved were so great that the federal government must take an active role. However, the two presidents differ in the reasons given for the interventions they proposed. Eisenhower framed highway development as a matter of preventing deaths and being prepared for nuclear war. Here, Clinton frames investment in Internet access as an issue of socioeconomic fairness and educational equity.

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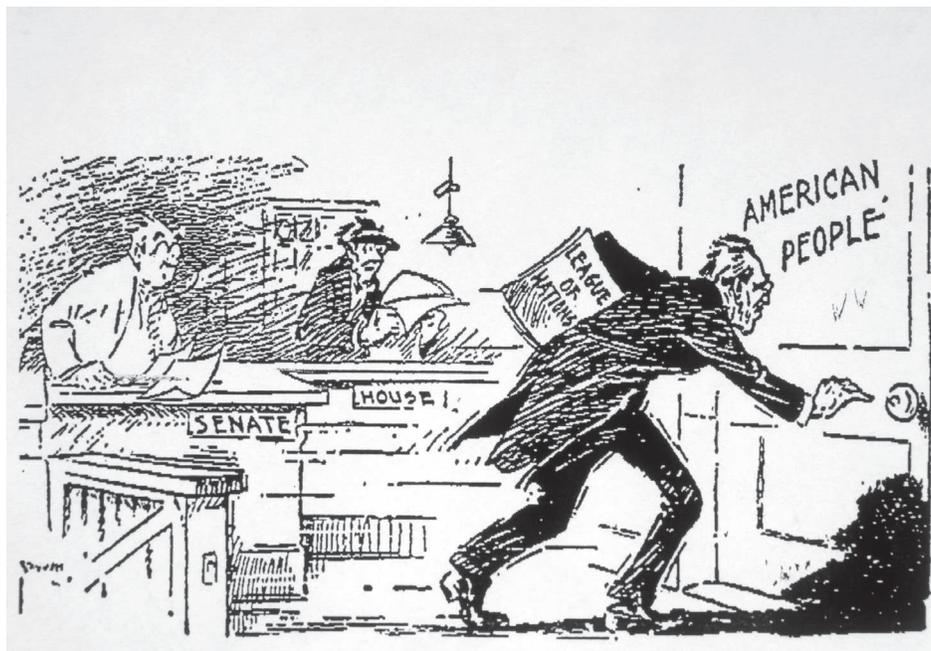
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## Two Cartoons on the League of Nations

Use with Unit 3, Topic 3

**Background:** These cartoons, both published in 1919, show two reactions to President Woodrow Wilson's conception of the League of Nations and his encouragement of U.S. membership. The League was largely Wilson's brainchild and was included in his "Fourteen Points" plan for peace following World War I. Despite his energetic promotion of the League to Congress and the American public, lawmakers never ratified the peace treaty that would have made the United States a member.



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Two Cartoons on the League of Nations

The creator of the first cartoon captioned it “Overweighted.” In it, Wilson is shown holding a large olive branch in front of a dove—two traditional symbols of peace. How does the caption, along with visual details of the cartoon itself, inform your understanding of the artist’s message? (C.1, C.6.a, C.12.b–d)

The caption “Overweighted” demonstrates that the cartoonist probably thought the League of Nations was burdensome, impractical, or unlikely to be accepted. This is reinforced by the huge olive branch the dove is supposed to carry and by the startled expression on the dove’s face.

Do you think the creator of “Overweighted” was opposed to U.S. membership in the League of Nations? Why or why not? (C.6.a, C.7.a, C.12.b–d)

Possible response: I don’t think the artist was necessarily opposed to the League of Nations, but they might not have had high hopes for its success. The cartoonist clearly thought Wilson was sincere about wanting peace, as he shows Wilson holding an olive branch and conversing with a dove—two peace symbols.

Yet Wilson is drawn as a somewhat awkward figure who looms nervously over the dove, as though he is expecting too much.

The second cartoon originally appeared in print with the caption “Going to Talk to the Boss.” What does that caption suggest about Wilson’s tactics in promoting the League of Nations? (C.6.a, C.9., C.12)

By showing the American people as the boss that Wilson wants to speak with, this cartoonist affirms that the American public holds the ultimate power to decide on League membership. This may mean that Wilson had given up on persuading Congress and started taking his message to the public through speeches and newspaper articles.

Based on what you know about World War I, why did “talking to the boss” ultimately not succeed for Wilson? (C.1, C.2, C.12)

The war was unpopular, and many Americans regretted participating in it. Even if they preferred peace, they may have been leery of joining any new alliances with European countries—even a worldwide alliance like the one that Wilson devised.

How do the two cartoons, viewed side by side, help illustrate contemporary attitudes toward the League of Nations? (C.6.a, C.7.a, C.12)

Neither of the two cartoons directly implies that the League of Nations is a bad idea, but both suggest it will not be easy getting Americans to accept it. “Overweighted” suggests that the League is like a clumsy, heavy branch too big for the dove of peace to carry. “Going to Talk to the Boss” suggests that negotiations with Congress either have failed or are being bypassed. These two cartoonists seem to be sympathetic to Wilson but ambivalent about the League itself.

## from “World Peace Must Be Enforced”

Use with Unit 3, Topic 3

**Background:** This excerpt comes from a speech made by the secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox, to the American Bar Association in October 1941, shortly before Japan attacked Pearl Harbor and the United States formally entered World War II. By this point, the United States was arming the Allies through provisions of the Lend-Lease Act and was frustrating the Axis powers through blockades and other sanctions. Knox’s speech looks beyond the ultimate defeat of the Axis to describe what can be done to “prevent the rise of new Hitlers.” Given his official role, Knox understandably focuses his speech on concerns of international maritime law.

It is by no means sufficient that we take those steps necessary to clear the sea lanes of the bandits which now infest them. We must do more than that. We must do our full share, and more, to guarantee that they shall be kept clear of pirates in the future. Our responsibility in this respect is very great. . . .

. . . You may say, what business is it of ours to police the seven seas? Why should we provide both the leadership and the major force to insure against another world war?

My answer is history-made. Twice we have learned from bitter experience that no matter how great our reluctance to participate the world has now grown so small, so interrelated, so interdependent, that, try as we will, we cannot escape. This does not mean that we must fight every time there is a disturbance in the world, but it does mean that the great law-abiding, peace-loving nations must take the power into their hands and keep it there for a long time to come to prevent the inauguration of another world war. . . .

But again let me emphasize that war, unless guaranteed by force, is helpless. Some time, somewhere, an international order may emerge which need not rely on force, but that time, unhappily, is a long way off.

In the interim, a justly conducted, peace-loving force must intervene to save the world from self-destruction. The foundation of such a force, as I have indicated, must be the control of the seas by the United States and Great Britain.

**Source:** Knox, Frank. “World Peace Must Be Enforced.” *Vital Speeches of the Day*, October 15, 1941, 18–21.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**from “World Peace Must Be Enforced”**

Why does Secretary Knox believe that the United States must “police the seven seas” with its navy?  
(C.1, C.6.a, C.12.b, C.12.c)

Knox argues that if order is not maintained on the high seas after World War II, another world war will likely erupt. Thus, he believes the United States has a duty to “save the world from self-destruction.”

Knox says that the United States has “twice . . . learned” that the world is too “small” and “interrelated” for it to “escape.” What does he mean by this remark? (C.1, C.6.a, C.12.b, C.12.c)

Knox is referring to the perennial U.S. foreign policy debate between isolationism and interventionism. He is saying that during both world wars (hence “twice”), the United States tried to stay out of what it considered a foreign conflict. That effort failed during the First World War and will fail, Knox believes, during the current war because the country can no longer effectively isolate itself.

Do you agree with Knox that the United States has the right and responsibility to patrol the seas? Why or why not? (C.7.a, C.9, C.12)



**NOTE:** You may choose to use this question as the prompt for a class discussion or debate.

Answers will vary. Some students may endorse Knox’s point of view because they find his reasons compelling: Someone must prevent violations of international maritime law, and the United States has the naval power to do it. Others may argue either that the United States does not have the right (because it needs to consult other nations) or that it does not have the responsibility (e.g., because all countries benefit in principle from unimpeded sea lanes).

Toward the end of his speech, Knox looks forward to “an international order . . . which need not rely on force.” Was such an order established after World War II? Why or why not? (C.1, C.2, C.6.a, C.7.a, C.12)

Possible response: Although the creation of the United Nations may be a step toward an international order such as Knox envisions, it has not yet been established. The United Nations is like the League of Nations in that it is unable to make individual countries heed its decisions without the backing of either military force or economic sanctions from other countries.

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## ***from* Testimony of Charles Lindbergh Before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee**

Use with Unit 3, Topic 3

**Background:** The aviator Charles Lindbergh joined the U.S. Army Air Service (predecessor to the Air Force) in 1924 and attracted worldwide fame in 1927 when he completed the first nonstop solo transatlantic flight. Prior to the Pearl Harbor attacks, he was one of the most prominent American opponents of the Lend-Lease Act and later of U.S. military intervention. The following is an excerpt of his 1941 testimony before the U.S. Senate.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, . . . I have attempted to outline briefly my reasons for opposition to [the Lend-Lease Act]. In general, I have two. I oppose it, first, because I believe it is a step away from the system of government in which most of us in this country believe. Secondly, I oppose it because I think it represents a policy which will weaken rather than strengthen our Nation.

The first point is simply my opinion as an American citizen. The second is closely connected with the development of aviation as a factor in modern warfare. It is this second point, if you will permit me, that I would like to discuss. . . .

And here I would like to say that I have never taken the stand that it makes no difference to us who wins this war in Europe. It does make a difference to us, a great difference. But I do not believe that it is either possible or desirable for us in America to control the outcome of European wars. When I am asked which side I would like to have win, it would be very easy for me to say, “the English.” But, gentlemen, an English victory, if it were possible at all, would necessitate years of war and an invasion of the Continent of Europe. I believe this would create prostration [deprivation], famine, and disease in Europe—and probably in America—such as the world has never experienced before. This is why I say that I prefer a negotiated peace to a complete victory by either side.

This bill is obviously the most recent step in a policy which attempts to obtain security for America by controlling internal conditions in Europe. The policy of depleting our own forces to aid England is based upon the assumption that England will win this war. Personally, I do not believe that England is in a position to win the war. If she does not win, or unless our aid is used in negotiating a better peace than could otherwise be obtained, we will be responsible for futilely prolonging the war and adding to the bloodshed and devastation in Europe, particularly among the democracies. In that case, the only advantage we can gain by our action lies in whatever additional time we obtain to prepare ourselves for defense. But instead of consolidating our own defensive position in America, we are sending a large portion of our armament production abroad.

**Source:** Lindbergh, Charles. “Statement of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, Lloyd Neck, N. Y.” In *To Promote the Defense of the United States: Hearings Before the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, Seventy-Seventh Congress, First Session, on S. 275, a Bill Further to Promote the Defense of the United States, and for Other Purposes*, part 1, January 27 to February 3, 1941. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1941.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

***from* Testimony of Charles Lindbergh Before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee**

What are Colonel Lindbergh’s main reasons for objecting to the Lend-Lease Act? (C.1, C.6.a, C.12.b, C.12.c)

Lindbergh argues that “it is a step away from the system of government” that most Americans believe in and that even with American help, England will probably not be able to win the European war against the Nazis. Thus, he feels that the Lend-Lease Act would simply be buying time for the English—time during which the destruction and suffering caused by the war would only worsen.

Lindbergh says that the Lend-Lease Act “will weaken rather than strengthen our Nation.” How does he support this argument? (C.1, C.6.a, C.12.b, C.12.c)

Lindbergh says that the United States is “depleting [its] own forces” by sending arms to Europe and thus is weakening its own capability to defend itself. He argues that being fully prepared for a possible Axis attack is the best the United States can hope for and that the Lend-Lease Act will impair the country’s preparedness.

What role did Lindbergh’s career background likely play in the Senate’s decision to request his testimony? (C.6.a)

At the time that the Lend-Lease Act was under discussion, Lindbergh was both an experienced military aviator and a celebrity. His opinions on World War II were probably of interest both to the public and to those setting U.S. defense policy.

Like Lindbergh, Senator Burton K. Wheeler (whose speech is included in Unit 3, Topic 3) was opposed to the Lend-Lease Act. How do Lindbergh’s arguments differ from those made by Wheeler? (C.7.a, C.12)

Wheeler, in his December 1940 speech, seems more optimistic about the United States’ defensive posture in terms of a possible Axis attack. He points out, for example, that Hitler’s army has failed to launch a successful ground invasion of England. Wheeler is also deeply opposed to putting “American boys” on the front lines in Europe. Lindbergh’s arguments are, instead, that the United States should be preparing for a possible Axis attack and that the suffering in Europe will get worse the longer the war drags on.

Recall that in a speech supporting the Lend-Lease Act, President Franklin D. Roosevelt said, “We must be the great arsenal of democracy.” Bearing in mind that this debate took place nearly a year before Pearl Harbor, whose position do you find more convincing, and why? (C.1, C.2, C.6.a, C.7.a, C.12)

Answers will vary. Students may say that Roosevelt was correct and that more decisive assistance to the Allies might even have ended the war sooner with an Allied victory. Others may argue that Wheeler and Lindbergh were right, as the Lend-Lease Act neither brought a speedy Allied victory nor prevented the United States from entering the war eventually.

## *from Opening Speech of the Nuremberg Trials*

Use with Unit 3, Topic 3

**Background:** Following World War II, the United States, France, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union agreed to form the International Military Tribunal (IMT) to try German Nazi leaders for several offenses, including crimes against humanity. Many other nations also soon approved the formation of the IMT. A series of thirteen trials, known as the Nuremberg trials, were held in 1945 and 1946. Today, they serve as an example of post-World War II international law that punished individuals, not just entire nations or their governments. This is an excerpt from an opening statement by Robert H. Jackson, a Supreme Court justice whom President Harry S. Truman appointed as the chief U.S. prosecutor in the trials.

May it please Your Honors:

The privilege of opening the first trial in history for crimes against the peace of the world imposes a grave responsibility. The wrongs which we seek to condemn and punish have been so calculated, so malignant, and so devastating, that civilization cannot tolerate their being ignored, because it cannot survive their being repeated. That four great nations, flushed with victory and stung with injury stay the hand of vengeance and voluntarily submit their captive enemies to the judgment of the law is one of the most significant tributes that Power has ever paid to Reason.

This Tribunal, while it is novel and experimental, is not the product of abstract speculations nor is it created to vindicate legalistic theories. This inquest represents the practical effort of four of the most mighty of nations, with the support of 17 more, to utilize international law to meet the greatest menace of our times—aggressive war. The common sense of mankind demands that law shall not stop with the punishment of petty crimes by little people. It must also reach men who possess themselves of great power and make deliberate and concerted use of it to set in motion evils which leave no home in the world untouched. It is a cause of that magnitude that the United Nations will lay before Your Honors.

In the prisoners' dock sit twenty-odd broken men. Reproached by the humiliation of those they have led almost as bitterly as by the desolation of those they have attacked, their personal capacity for evil is forever past. It is hard now to perceive in these men as captives the power by which as Nazi leaders they once dominated much of the world and terrified most of it. Merely as individuals their fate is of little consequence to the world.

What makes this inquest significant is that these prisoners represent sinister influences that will lurk in the world long after their bodies have returned to dust. We will show them to be living symbols of racial hatreds, of terrorism and violence, and of the arrogance and cruelty of power. They are symbols of fierce nationalisms and of militarism, of intrigue and war-making which have embroiled Europe generation after generation, crushing its manhood, destroying its homes, and impoverishing its life. They have so identified themselves with the philosophies they conceived and with the forces they directed that any tenderness to them is a victory and an encouragement to all the evils which are attached to their names. Civilization can afford no compromise with the social forces which would gain renewed strength if we deal ambiguously or indecisively with the men in whom those forces now precariously survive.

**Source:** Jackson, Robert H. Opening statement, November 21, 1945. In *Trial of the Major War Criminals Before the International Military Tribunal, Nuremberg, 14 November 1945–1 October 1946*, vol. 2, *Proceedings: 14 November 1945–30 November 1945*. Nuremberg, Germany, 1947, pp. 98–99.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

### ***from Opening Speech of the Nuremberg Trials***

Which countries took part in the trials, and how does Justice Jackson describe them? What does this indicate about the perspective of these countries on World War II and its aftermath? (C.6, C.7. C.12.e)

The United States, France, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union formed the International Military Tribunal.

Jackson, an American, describes the four nations as “the most mighty of nations,” which are “flushed with victory and stung with injury.” This indicates that the nations conducting the trial feel firmly that they are on the right side of justice, are still recovering from the wounds of war, and are determined to not allow history to repeat itself. However, Jackson states that his and the other three nations are not simply out for “vengeance” but are determined to bring “the greatest menace” to justice.

What does Jackson say about the role of international of law and to whom and what it should apply? Cite evidence from the source. (C.6, C.7. C.12.e)

Jackson says that countries can “utilize international law to meet the greatest menace of our times— aggressive war.” He explains that the law should be applied not only to “petty crimes by little people” but also to those in the highest positions of power, who are sometimes guilty of “evils” that affect every person in the world.

Jackson states, “Civilization can afford no compromise with the social forces which would gain renewed strength if we deal ambiguously or indecisively with the men in whom those forces now precariously survive.” What does Jackson indicate about the future in this statement? (C.6, C.7. C.12.e)

Jackson predicts that if those responsible for the evils of World War II go unpunished, a similar instance of nationalism, militarism, and war will happen again. He uses his prediction to justify the trials as a way to stifle future crises.



# Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972

Use with Unit 4, Topic 1

**Background:** In 1972, President Richard Nixon signed Title IX of the Education Amendments into law. Representative Patsy Takemoto Mink spearheaded the legislation, known as “Title IX.” The purpose of the law was to prohibit discrimination in any education institution or program (including athletics) that receives federal funding, including programs that range from preschool to graduate school and private educational institutions. The law also makes it illegal for educational institutions and programs to discriminate against students who are blind or visually impaired.

## (a) Prohibition against discrimination; exceptions

No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance, except that:

### (1) Classes of educational institutions subject to prohibition

in regard to admissions to educational institutions, this section shall apply only to institutions of vocational education, professional education, and graduate higher education, and to public institutions of undergraduate higher education;

### (2) Educational institutions commencing planned change in admissions

in regard to admissions to educational institutions, this section shall not apply (A) for one year from June 23, 1972, nor for six years after June 23, 1972, in the case of an educational institution which has begun the process of changing from being an institution which admits only students of one sex to being an institution which admits students of both sexes, but only if it is carrying out a plan for such a change which is approved by the Secretary of Education or (B) for seven years from the date an educational institution begins the process of changing from being an institution which admits only students of only one sex to being an institution which admits students of both sexes, but only if it is carrying out a plan for such a change which is approved by the Secretary of Education, whichever is the later;

### (3) Educational institutions of religious organizations with contrary religious tenets

this section shall not apply to an educational institution which is controlled by a religious organization if the application of this subsection would not be consistent with the religious tenets of such organization;

### (4) Educational institutions training individuals for military services or merchant marine

this section shall not apply to an educational institution whose primary purpose is the training of individuals for the military services of the United States, or the merchant marine;

### (5) Public educational institutions with traditional and continuing admissions policy

in regard to admissions this section shall not apply to any public institution of undergraduate higher education which is an institution that traditionally and continually from its establishment has had a policy of admitting only students of one sex;

## **(6) Social fraternities or sororities; voluntary youth service organizations**

this section shall not apply to membership practices—

(A) of a social fraternity or social sorority which is exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of title 26, the active membership of which consists primarily of students in attendance at an institution of higher education, or

(B) of the Young Men’s Christian Association, Young Women’s Christian Association, Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, and voluntary youth service organizations which are so exempt, the membership of which has traditionally been limited to persons of one sex and principally to persons of less than nineteen years of age; . . .

### **(b) Preferential or disparate treatment because of imbalance in participation or receipt of Federal benefits; statistical evidence of imbalance**

Nothing contained in subsection (a) of this section shall be interpreted to require any educational institution to grant preferential or disparate treatment to the members of one sex on account of an imbalance which may exist with respect to the total number or percentage of persons of that sex participating in or receiving the benefits of any federally supported program or activity, in comparison with the total number or percentage of persons of that sex in any community, State, section, or other area: *Provided*, That this subsection shall not be construed to prevent the consideration in any hearing or proceeding under this chapter of statistical evidence tending to show that such an imbalance exists with respect to the participation in, or receipt of the benefits of, any such program or activity by the members of one sex.

**Source:** Title IX, Education Amendments of 1972. 20 U.S.C. § 1681.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

### **Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972**

According to the source, which classes of education institutions are subject to the prohibition against discrimination? (C.6.a, C.6.b, C.10.c)

The source explains that “institutions of vocational education, professional education, and graduate higher education, and . . . public institutions of undergraduate higher education” are subject to the prohibition against discrimination.

What does the source mean by “planned change in admissions”? Why do you think Title IX includes specific time frames for implementation for these institutions? (C.6.a, C.6.b, C.7, C.7.a, C.10.c)

The source means that some schools are changing their admissions processes to be more inclusive, admitting people of different sexes instead of just one sex. Title IX likely specifies time frames for implementation for these institutions to give them adequate time to adopt new admissions practices.

Which amendment applies to the exception outlined in Section 3? Based on your reading in Topic 1, which Supreme Court decision relates to this exception? (C.6.a, C.6.b, C.10.c)

The First Amendment protection of freedom of religion applies to the exception outlined in Section 3. This exception connects to the Supreme Court decision in *Wisconsin v. Yoder*, which upheld the free exercise clause, or the ability of people to practice their religion without interference from the government.

According to the source, what other types of institutions and programs are exempt from Title IX prohibitions? (C.6.a, C.6.b, C.10.c)

The source notes that institutions training individuals for military service or the merchant marine, public schools that have since their inception admitted only one of the sexes, and social fraternities/sororities and voluntary youth organizations are exempt from Title IX prohibitions.

What is the purpose of Section (b) of the source? Do you agree with the inclusion of this section? Why or why not? (C.6.a, C.6.b, C.7, C.7.a, C.10.c)

The purpose of Section (b) is to explain that institutions receiving federal funds are not required to show “preferential or disparate treatment” to members of one sex to address imbalances in population or individuals benefiting from federal funding relative to the larger population of the community. In short, this means that schools and programs do not need to institute any special policies to change their demographics; they simply must not discriminate against these populations. Responses will vary. Possible response: I disagree with the inclusion of this section because women have experienced institutional discrimination since the founding of our country. Institutions and programs receiving federal funds should be required to address this inequality in a more active way.

Based on what you've read, which constitutional right is reflected by this legislation? (C.6.a, C.6.b, C.10.c)

This legislation reflects the right to equal protection established by the Fourteenth Amendment.

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## Lunch Counter Sit-In

Use with *Unit 4, Topic 1*

**Background:** African American college students played an important role in organizing peaceful protests during the Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s and 1960s. In 1960, four students from the Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina sat down at a Woolworth store's lunch counter in Greensboro and ordered a cup of coffee. When refused service and asked to leave, they instead remained in their seats, practicing passive resistance. They returned the next day, along with others, and were again refused service. In the following days, so many participants arrived that they filled all of the lunch counter's seats and occupied the sidewalk outside. The Greensboro sit-ins inspired the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) to organize similar protests, which resulted in the desegregation of lunch counters across the South.



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

### Lunch Counter Sit-In

What conclusions about protesting can you draw from the photograph? Cite evidence from the photograph to support your response. (C.6.a, C.6.b, C.7.a)

Possible response: The photograph supports the conclusion that protesting is not always exciting or glamorous but rather can be long, exhausting, and tedious. This is supported by the individual sitting with his chin resting in his hand.

Whose perspective is this source from? How does this influence or limit interpretations of the event? (C.6.a, C.6.b, C.6.c, C.7.a, C.7.b)

Possible response: The source is from the perspective of a reporter or onlooker at the event. This may influence or limit interpretations of the event by giving a one-sided view of what happened.

What other sources or accounts would be helpful to better understand this event?

(C.6.a, C.6.b, C.6.c, C.7.a, C.7.b)

Possible response: Primary sources like journal entries or letters written by people who organized and

participated in the protest and secondary sources like newspaper articles would be helpful to better

understand the event. These sources would give a more detailed description of how people thought and

felt, as well as information about events related to the protest.

Consider the form of protest shown in the photograph. Why do you think it was effective in bringing about change? (C.2, C.6.a, C.6.b, C.7.a)



**NOTE:** You may wish to use a variation of the question (“Is this form of protest an effective way to bring

about change?”) as the prompt for a class discussion or debate.

Possible response: This form of protest was effective because it made a strong point without violence. It

called attention to discrimination and injustice and made it difficult for people to ignore the issue.

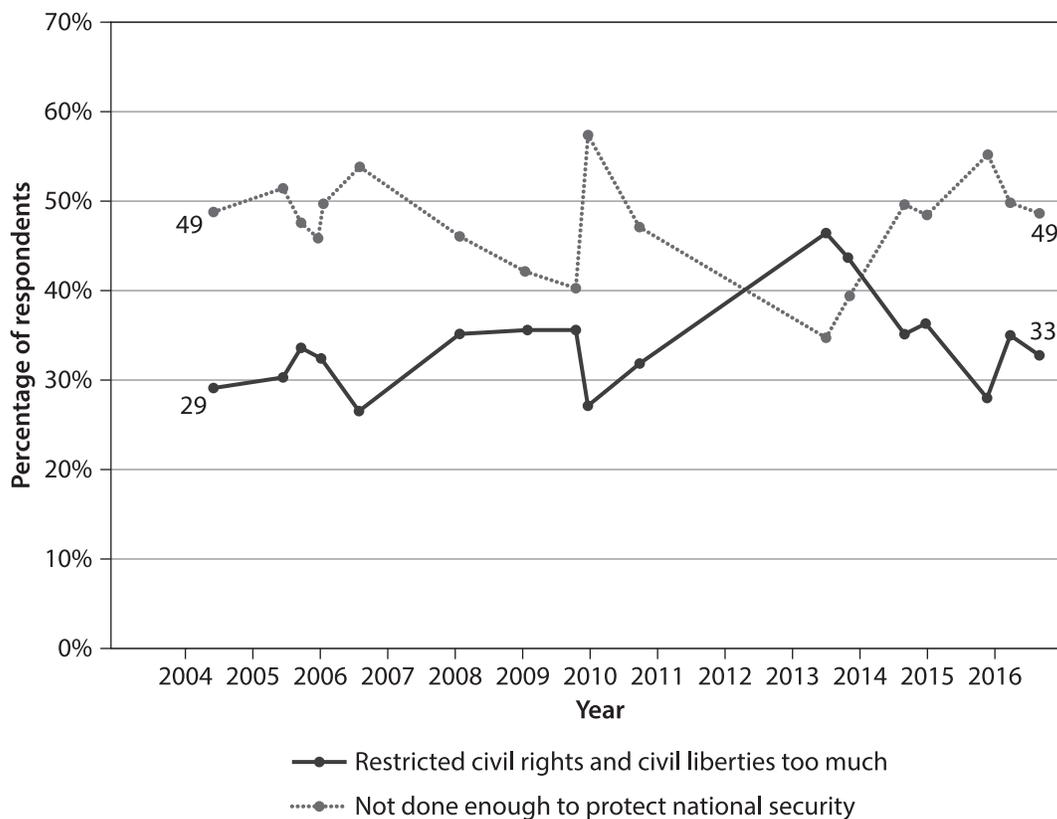
# Perceptions of Government Anti-Terrorism Policies

Use with Unit 4, Topic 1

**Background:** Following the terrorist attack on September 11, 2001, Congress passed the USA PATRIOT Act in October of that year, giving new powers of surveillance to the federal government. These included “warrantless wiretaps” that gave the government wide-reaching power to collect information about all communications in the United States. This graph shows American citizens’ concern about the government’s anti-terrorism policies between 2004 and 2016.

## Perceptions of Government Anti-terrorism Policies, 2004–16

Percentage of respondents who say that they are more concerned that the government’s anti-terrorism policies have . . .



**Source:** “The State of Privacy in Post-Snowden America.” Pew Research Center, September 21, 2016.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

### Perceptions of Government Anti-Terrorism Policies

According to the source, which stance on anti-terrorism policies are more Americans likely to agree with? (C.6, C.7, C.9, C.12.a, C.12.b)

More Americans are likely to agree with the stance that the government has not done enough to protect national security.

What were most respondents concerned about in 2004? How does this compare to respondents' views in 2016? Answers should include data from the graph. (C.6, C.7, C.7.b, C.9, C.12.a, C.12.b)

In 2004, 49 percent of respondents believed the government was not doing enough to protect national security, compared to 29 percent of respondents who were more concerned that the government had restricted civil rights and civil liberties too much. Compared to 2016, respondents held mostly the same views; 49 percent believed the government was not doing enough, while 33 percent (four more percentage points than in 2004) were concerned about the effects of anti-terrorism policies on civil rights.

In what year did concern about the effects of anti-terrorism policies on civil rights and civil liberties reach its peak? What else is notable about that year? (C.6, C.7, C.7.b, C.9, C.12.a, C.12.b)

Concern about the effects of anti-terrorism policies on civil rights and civil liberties reached its peak around 2013. Notably, that same year was the first time that more respondents were concerned about civil rights and civil liberties than the government not taking enough action to counter terrorism.

What conclusion(s) about public perceptions of government actions to protect national security are supported by the graph? How might these conclusions connect to the significance of the Bill of Rights? (C.6, C.7, C.7.b, C.9, C.12.a, C.12.b)

Possible response: One conclusion supported by the graph is that people are more interested in feeling safe than having their liberties protected. This connects to the significance of the Bill of Rights because even if they aren't actively thinking about their rights, it's important that there are still protections in place to guarantee them against undue government interference or restriction.

Based on your knowledge of the PATRIOT Act and the Constitution, what civil rights and civil liberties do you think respondents were most concerned about? (C.6, C.6.c, C.7, C.7.b, C.9, C.12.a, C.12.b)

Possible response: Respondents were probably most concerned about violations of their Fourth

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Amendment protections against illegal searches and seizures. They may have also been concerned about

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the right to privacy that is implied by the Fourth Amendment, Ninth Amendment, and the Fourteenth

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Amendment.

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# Naturalization Ceremonies

Use with *Unit 4, Topic 2*

**Background:** The United States recognizes two pathways to citizenship: through birthright (by being born either in the United States or to a parent who is a U.S. citizen) and through naturalization.



Naturalization ceremony, Zion National Park, Utah



Naturalization ceremony, Kandahar Airfield, Afghanistan

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

### Naturalization Ceremonies

How are the naturalization ceremonies in these photographs similar? What does this suggest about naturalization? (C.6.a, C.6.b, C.6.c, C.7.a, C.7.b, C.11.b)

The people in both photographs appear joyful and excited. This suggests that naturalization is a big deal; people are really excited about completing the process and gaining U.S. citizenship.

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How are the naturalization ceremonies in these photographs different from each other? (C.6.a, C.6.b, C.6.c, C.7.a, C.7.b, C.11.b)

The first image depicts people of different ages and backgrounds, including many women, becoming citizens. The second image shows people who have served or are serving in the military becoming citizens.

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Based on your knowledge of civics, how might the naturalization requirements for individuals in the second photograph differ from those in the first photograph? Why do you think the requirements are different? (C.6.a, C.6.b, C.6.c, C.7.a, C.7.b, C.11.b)

As people who served in the military, the people in the second photograph had fewer requirements to become U.S. citizens than those shown in the first photograph. For example, they only had to serve in the military for one year, compared to three to five years of lawful permanent residency for other prospective citizens. Instead of demonstrating knowledge of the Constitution, U.S. history, and civics, military personnel who wish to become citizens must show support for constitutional principles. One reason for these differences is that serving in the military makes it difficult for servicepeople to meet the residency requirements, especially if they are overseas. Military personnel have also shown their commitment to the country by volunteering to defend it.

Do you think the content of these images shows bias or judgment? Why or why not? (C.6.a, C.6.b, C.6.c, C.7.a, C.7.b, C.11.b)

Possible response: These images may be considered biased in favor of the United States because they show citizenship in a very positive light.

Based on your knowledge of civics, which important part of naturalization took place at the ceremonies shown in these photographs? (C.6.a, C.6.b, C.6.c, C.11.b)

The individuals in the photographs swore the Oath of Allegiance to the United States.

## **from Remarks at the Signing of the Immigration Bill, Liberty Island, New York**

Use with *Unit 4, Topic 2*

**Background:** On October 3, 1965, President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965 into law. The act ended the discriminatory policy of using national origin to determine immigration quotas, instead opening the country to “those who can contribute most to this country—to its growth, to its strength, to its spirit.”

This bill that we will sign today is not a revolutionary bill. It does not affect the lives of millions. It will not reshape the structure of our daily lives, or really add importantly to either our wealth or our power.

Yet it is still one of the most important acts of this Congress and of this administration.

For it does repair a very deep and painful flaw in the fabric of American justice. It corrects a cruel and enduring wrong in the conduct of the American Nation.

Speaker McCormack and Congressman Celler almost 40 years ago first pointed that out in their maiden speeches in the Congress. And this measure that we will sign today will really make us truer to ourselves both as a country and as a people. It will strengthen us in a hundred unseen ways. . . .

This bill says simply that from this day forth those wishing to immigrate to America shall be admitted on the basis of their skills and their close relationship to those already here.

This is a simple test, and it is a fair test. Those who can contribute most to this country—to its growth, to its strength, to its spirit—will be the first that are admitted to this land.

The fairness of this standard is so self-evident that we may well wonder that it has not always been applied. Yet the fact is that for over four decades the immigration policy of the United States has been twisted and has been distorted by the harsh injustice of the national origins quota system.

Under that system the ability of new immigrants to come to America depended upon the country of their birth. Only 3 countries were allowed to supply 70 percent of all the immigrants.

Families were kept apart because a husband or a wife or a child had been born in the wrong place.

Men of needed skill and talent were denied entrance because they came from southern or eastern Europe or from one of the developing continents.

This system violated the basic principle of American democracy—the principle that values and rewards each man on the basis of his merit as a man.

It has been un-American in the highest sense, because it has been untrue to the faith that brought thousands to these shores even before we were a country.

Today, with my signature, this system is abolished.

We can now believe that it will never again shadow the gate to the American Nation with the twin barriers of prejudice and privilege.

Our beautiful America was built by a nation of strangers. From a hundred different places or more they have poured forth into an empty land, joining and blending in one mighty and irresistible tide.

The land flourished because it was fed from so many sources—because it was nourished by so many cultures and traditions and peoples.

And from this experience, almost unique in the history of nations, has come America's attitude toward the rest of the world. We, because of what we are, feel safer and stronger in a world as varied as the people who make it up—a world where no country rules another and all countries can deal with the basic problems of human dignity and deal with those problems in their own way.

Now, under the monument which has welcomed so many to our shores, the American Nation returns to the finest of its traditions today.

The days of unlimited immigration are past.

But those who do come will come because of what they are, and not because of the land from which they sprung.

**Source:** Johnson, Lyndon B. "Remarks at the Signing of the Immigration Bill, Liberty Island, New York." October 3, 1965. The American Presidency Project, edited by Gerhard Peters and John T. Woolley. University of California, Santa Barbara. <https://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/node/241316>.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

***from* Remarks at the Signing of the Immigration Bill, Liberty Island, New York**

How does President Johnson characterize the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965?  
(C.6.a, C.6.b, C.11.b, C.12.a)

Johnson characterizes the law as “not a revolutionary bill” but “still one of the most important acts of this Congress and of this administration.”

Why do you think Johnson mentions Speaker McCormack and Congressman Celler by name?  
(C.6.a, C.6.b, C.11.b, C.12.a)

Possible response: He is giving credit to the individuals who helped bring the law about. He is acknowledging that even though the previous policies endured for so long, American leaders recognized and called out the discrimination and injustice in those policies and worked to bring them to an end.

According to Johnson, how did the national origins quota system influence immigration?  
(C.6.a, C.6.b, C.11.b, C.12.a)

Johnson explains that under the national origins quota system, “only 3 countries were allowed to supply 70 percent of all the immigrants.”

According to Johnson, why is immigration to the United States important? What argument does he make in the last part of the excerpt? (C.6.a, C.6.b, C.11.b, C.12.a)

According to Johnson, immigration is important because it has helped shape the country in the past and present. He notes that the country “was built by a nation of strangers” and that it “flourished because it was . . . nourished by so many cultures and traditions and peoples.”

After reading the source, what word would you use to describe Johnson’s overall view of the law, and why? Cite evidence to support your response. (C.6.a, C.6.b, C.7, C.7.a, C.11.b, C.12.a)

Possible response: Johnson’s view of the law is optimistic. He explains that the law “will strengthen” the United States “in a hundred unseen ways.”

## ***from* President George W. Bush's Inaugural Address**

Use with *Unit 4, Topic 2*

**Background:** While not required by the U.S. Constitution, it's customary for presidents to give an inaugural address after they are sworn into office. This excerpt is from President George W. Bush's address given on January 20, 2001.

Our democratic faith is more than the creed of our country, it is the inborn hope of our humanity, an ideal we carry but do not own, a trust we bear and pass along. And even after nearly 225 years, we have a long way yet to travel.

While many of our citizens prosper, others doubt the promise, even the justice, of our own country. The ambitions of some Americans are limited by failing schools and hidden prejudice and the circumstances of their birth. And sometimes our differences run so deep, it seems we share a continent, but not a country.

We do not accept this, and we will not allow it. Our unity, our union, is the serious work of leaders and citizens in every generation. . . .

America has never been united by blood or birth or soil. We are bound by ideals that move us beyond our backgrounds, lift us above our interests and teach us what it means to be citizens. Every child must be taught these principles. Every citizen must uphold them. And every immigrant, by embracing these ideals, makes our country more, not less, American.

Today, we affirm a new commitment to live out our nation's promise through civility, courage, compassion and character.

America, at its best, matches a commitment to principle with a concern for civility. A civil society demands from each of us good will and respect, fair dealing and forgiveness.

Some seem to believe that our politics can afford to be petty because, in a time of peace, the stakes of our debates appear small. . . .

We must live up to the calling we share. Civility is not a tactic or a sentiment. It is the determined choice of trust over cynicism, of community over chaos. And this commitment, if we keep it, is a way to shared accomplishment. . . .

America, at its best, is a place where personal responsibility is valued and expected.

Encouraging responsibility is not a search for scapegoats, it is a call to conscience. And though it requires sacrifice, it brings a deeper fulfillment. We find the fullness of life not only in options, but in commitments. And we find that children and community are the commitments that set us free. . . .

What you do is as important as anything government does. I ask you to seek a common good beyond your comfort; to defend needed reforms against easy attacks; to serve your nation, beginning with your neighbor. I ask you to be citizens: citizens, not spectators; citizens, not subjects; responsible citizens, building communities of service and a nation of character.

**Source:** Bush, George W. "President George W. Bush's Inaugural Address." January 20, 2001, Washington, D.C. Archived Presidential White House Websites, National Archives.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

***from President George W. Bush’s Inaugural Address***

What responsibility of citizens is President Bush referring to when he discusses civility?  
(C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b, C.7.a, C.11.a)

President Bush is referring to the responsibility of citizens to respect the opinions, beliefs, and rights  
of others.

According to the source, what role do immigrants play in the United States? How does this connect to your understanding of what it means to be a citizen? (C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b, C.7.a, C.11.a)

According to the source, “every immigrant” makes the United States “more, not less, American” when they uphold the country’s ideals. This connects to my understanding of what it means to be a citizen by underscoring the importance of exercising responsibilities, like upholding the ideals of the Constitution.

According to the source, what is American unity based on? (C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b, C.7.a, C.11.a)

According to the source, American unity is based on “the serious work of leaders and citizens in every generation.” It’s also based on the country’s ideals and principles.

In his speech, Bush tells the audience, “What you do is as important as anything government does.” Do you agree with this sentiment? Why or why not? (C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b, C.7.a, C.11.a)



**NOTE:** You may wish to use this question as the prompt for a class discussion or debate.

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Possible response: I agree with this sentiment because the U.S. government is based on consent of the governed and popular sovereignty. It exists because the people give it the power to exist. Through voting and participating in the democratic process, individuals can influence the government’s actions.

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What does Bush mean when he asks people to be “citizens, not spectators”? What are some ways to achieve this? (C.6, C.6.a, C.6.b, C.7.a, C.11.a)

He means that people should actively participate in the democratic process instead of just watching events and government actions unfold before them. Some ways to be a citizen and not a spectator include staying informed, working on campaigns, running for elected office, and voting in elections.

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## from *Baker et al. v. Carr et al.*

Use with Unit 5, Topic 1

**Background:** Between 1901 and 1961, Tennessee’s total population grew from 2 million people to 3.5 million. Meanwhile, its eligible voting population grew from half a million to more than 2 million. Despite these changes, the state had not reapportioned its districts in sixty years. The former mayor of a town called Milligan claimed that Tennessee’s failure to reapportion districts based on the decennial census violated the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. In 1946, the Supreme Court ruled in a similar case (*Colegrove v. Green*) that only the legislative branch could address issues of apportionment and that the judicial branch did not have jurisdiction when it came to redistricting because it was a “political question.” In *Baker v. Carr* (1962), the court reversed its earlier decision in a 6–2 ruling. The excerpt here is from the majority opinion, written by Justice William J. Brennan Jr.

It is apparent that several formulations which vary slightly according to the settings in which the questions arise may describe a political question, although each has one or more elements which identify it as essentially a function of the separation of powers. Prominent on the surface of any case held to involve a political question is found a textually demonstrable constitutional commitment of the issue to a coordinate political department; or a lack of judicially discoverable and manageable standards for resolving it; or the impossibility of deciding without an initial policy determination of a kind clearly for nonjudicial discretion; or the impossibility of a court’s undertaking independent resolution without expressing lack of the respect due coordinate branches of government; or an unusual need for unquestioning adherence to a political decision already made; or the potentiality of embarrassment from multifarious [diverse] pronouncements by various departments on one question.

Unless one of these formulations is inextricable [unable to be separated] from the case at bar, there should be no dismissal for nonjusticiability [inability to be tried in a court of law] on the ground of a political question’s presence. The doctrine of which we treat is one of “political questions,” not one of “political cases.” The courts cannot reject as “no law suit” a bona fide controversy as to whether some action denominated “political” exceeds constitutional authority. The cases we have reviewed show the necessity for discriminating [discerning, careful] inquiry into the precise facts and posture of the particular case. . . .

We come, finally, to the ultimate inquiry whether our precedents as to what constitutes a nonjusticiable “political question” bring the case before us under the umbrella of that doctrine. A natural beginning is to note whether any of the common characteristics which we have been able to identify and label descriptively are present. We find none: The question here is the consistency of state action with the Federal Constitution. We have no question decided, or to be decided, by a political branch of government coequal with this Court. Nor do we risk embarrassment of our government abroad, or grave disturbance at home if we take issue with Tennessee as to the constitutionality of her action here challenged. Nor need the appellants, in order to succeed in this action, ask the Court to enter upon policy determinations for which judicially manageable standards are lacking. Judicial standards under the Equal Protection Clause are well developed and familiar, and it has been open to courts since the enactment of the Fourteenth Amendment to determine, if on the particular facts they must, that a discrimination reflects *no* policy, but simply arbitrary and capricious action. . . .

When challenges to state action respecting matters of “the administration of the affairs of the State and the officers through whom they are conducted” have rested on claims of constitutional deprivation which are amenable to judicial correction, this Court has acted upon its view of the merits of the claim. For example, in . . . *Kennard v. Louisiana ex rel. Morgan* . . . and *Foster v. Kansas ex rel. Johnston* . . . , we considered whether persons had been removed from public office by procedures consistent with the Fourteenth

Amendment's due process guaranty, and held on the merits that they had. And only last Term, in *Gomillion v. Lightfoot* . . . , we applied the Fifteenth Amendment to strike down a redrafting of municipal boundaries which effected a discriminatory impairment of voting rights, in the face of what a majority of the Court of Appeals thought to be a sweeping commitment to state legislatures of the power to draw and redraw such boundaries. . . .

We conclude that the complaint's allegations of a denial of equal protection present a justiciable constitutional cause of action upon which appellants are entitled to a trial and a decision. The right asserted is within the reach of judicial protection under the Fourteenth Amendment.

**Source:** *Baker et al. v. Carr et al.* 369 U.S. 186 (1962).

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**from *Baker et al. v. Carr et al.***

What purpose does the list of criteria in the first paragraph serve? (C.6.a, C.9.f, C.9.g)

The list of criteria in the first paragraph explains characteristics of cases on which the Supreme Court should not rule. This list is cited later in the opinion to justify the court’s ruling, noting that none of the characteristics are present in the current case.

Why do you think the opinion makes the distinction between “political questions” and “political cases”? (C.6.a, C.6.b, C.7, C.7.a, C.9.f, C.9.g)

The opinion makes the distinction between “political questions” and “political cases” to show that while the court has the power to rule on constitutional issues that affect politics, the court is above politics itself.

What evidence from the text supports the idea that the Supreme Court takes other factors beyond precedent into consideration when accepting cases and issuing rulings? (C.6.a, C.6.b, C.9.f, C.9.g)

The statement “The cases we have reviewed show the necessity for discriminating inquiry into the precise facts and posture of the particular case” supports the idea that the court uses more than just precedent to issue its rulings.

Why do you think Justice Brennan included the second-to-last paragraph in the excerpt?  
(C.6.a, C.6.b, C.7, C.7.a, C.9.f, C.9.g)

The second-to-last paragraph gives examples of similar cases in which the Supreme Court has ruled on matters related to public office and voting, including striking down actions of the states that infringed on the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. This strengthens the court's argument that it has jurisdiction in this case.

Based on the source and your knowledge of civics, why was the ruling in *Baker v. Carr* significant?  
(C.6.a, C.6.b, C.7, C.7.a, C.9.f, C.9.g)

The ruling in *Baker v. Carr* was significant because it meant that the Supreme Court could rule on issues related to apportionment in the states. The ruling led to a very important later decision in which the Supreme Court established the one-person, one-vote rule, meaning that each ballot cast during an election should carry the same weight as all the others.

## Campaign Poster

Use with Unit 5, Topic 1

**Background:** In June 1880, the members of the Republican Party met in Chicago to nominate a candidate for the upcoming presidential election. The convention was contested, and after nearly three dozen ballots, none of the candidates had secured a majority. On the thirty-fourth ballot, James Garfield, a U.S. senator from Ohio, received 16 votes from Wisconsin's delegates. On the thirty-fifth ballot, he received 50 votes, and by the thirty-sixth ballot, he had secured 399 of the 705 votes cast, making him the official Republican candidate. Chester A. Arthur was then nominated as Garfield's running mate. Garfield won the popular vote by a narrow margin but secured 214 of the 369 electoral votes. The text that follows the campaign poster here is the text found under the two portraits.



Gen'l JAMES A. GARFIELD.—Born Nov. 19th, 1831, in Orange township, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio—a farmer's boy. At 17 engaged as driver and boatman on Ohio and Erie Canal; at 19 entered Geauga Academy, earning his board and tuition by working as a Carpenter; at 23 entered Junior Class at William's College, Mass., graduating in 1856; at 26 was made President of Hiram Institute, Portage, Ohio; in 1859 elected to the Ohio State Senate; 1861 chosen Colonel 42d Ohio Vols.—created Brigadier General, participated in the Battle of Pittsburgh Landing, the Siege of Corinth, and Battle of Chicamauga [sic], and was created Major General for gallant and meritorious service; elected to Congress in 1862, and continuously until 1878; January, 1880, elected United States Senator from Ohio for six years, from March 4th, 1881; nominated for the Presidency at Chicago, June 8th, 1880.

Gen'l CHESTER A. ARTHUR—Born in Franklin Co., Vermont, 1830 [sic]. Graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N.Y., 1848; Admitted to the bar in 1850; Appointed Counsel to defend the Slaves in the

celebrated Lemmon Slave Case of 1852, and, with his associate, Wm. M. Evarts, secured their release by a decision of the Court of Appeals; Appointed by Gov. Morgan, Jan., 1861, Engineer-in-Chief of the State of New York, and for his valuable service to the Government in organizing and equipping of Volunteers for the War, was appointed, Jan., 1862, Quartermaster-General on Gov. Morgan's staff; Nov., 1871, appointed Collector of the Port of New York; re-appointed, Dec., 1875, and unanimously confirmed by the Senate without the usual course of reference to a committee—a very high compliment usually reserved for ex-Senators; Nominated for the Vice-Presidency at Chicago, June 8th, 1880.

**Source:** Currier & Ives. *Grand National Republican Banner 1880*. New York, 1880. Prints & Photographs Online Catalog. Library of Congress.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

### Campaign Poster

What symbols are featured in the campaign poster? What do they suggest? (C.6.a, C.6.b)

The poster features American flags and a bald eagle. These suggest the candidates' patriotism.

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According to the biographies, where was each candidate born? (C.6.a, C.6.b)

James Garfield was born in Ohio, and Chester A. Arthur was born in Vermont.

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Why do you think the Republican Party chose to include the biographies of both candidates on the poster? Do you think this was an effective tactic? Why or why not? (C.6.a, C.6.b, C.7, C.7.a, C.11.c)

The Republican Party likely chose to include the biographies of both candidates on the poster to highlight their qualifications for office and their moral character. This is an effective tactic because it helps explain to voters why they should vote for these candidates.

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Based on your knowledge of history and the source, why do you think these candidates chose to include the phrase “Union & Liberty / Now & For Ever” on the poster? Which voters might this phrase have appealed to most? (C.6.a, C.6.b, C.7, C.7.a, C.11.c)

Garfield and Arthur were members of the Republican Party, the same party as Abraham Lincoln, who fought to keep the Union together during the Civil War. The Republican Party also took over Reconstruction and worked to protect the rights and liberties of African Americans. This phrase is most likely to have appealed to white voters in the North and African American voters across the country, especially in the South.

If you could improve this campaign poster, what information would you add and why?  
(C.6.a, C.6.b, C.7, C.7.a, C.11.c)



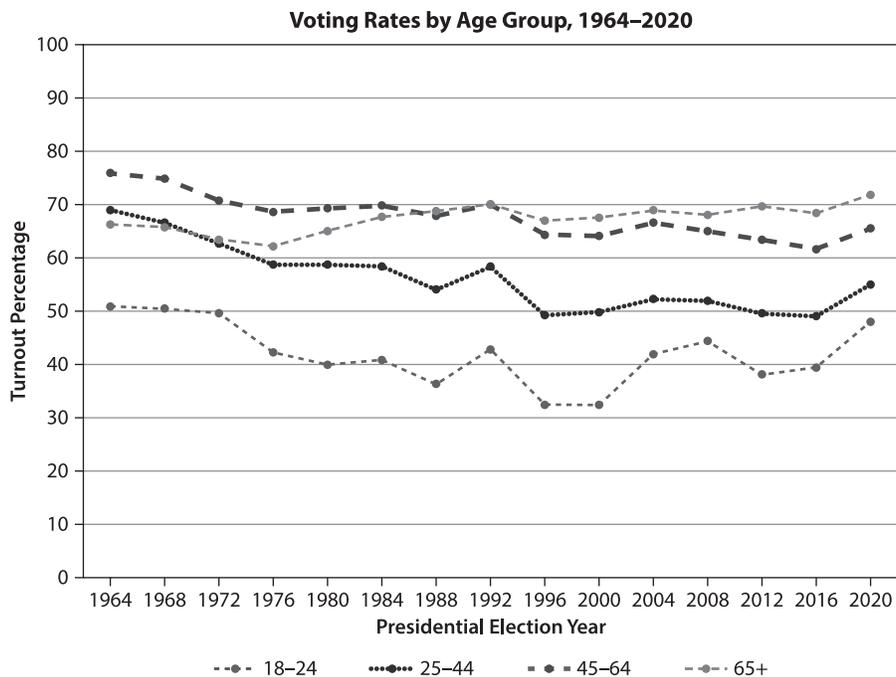
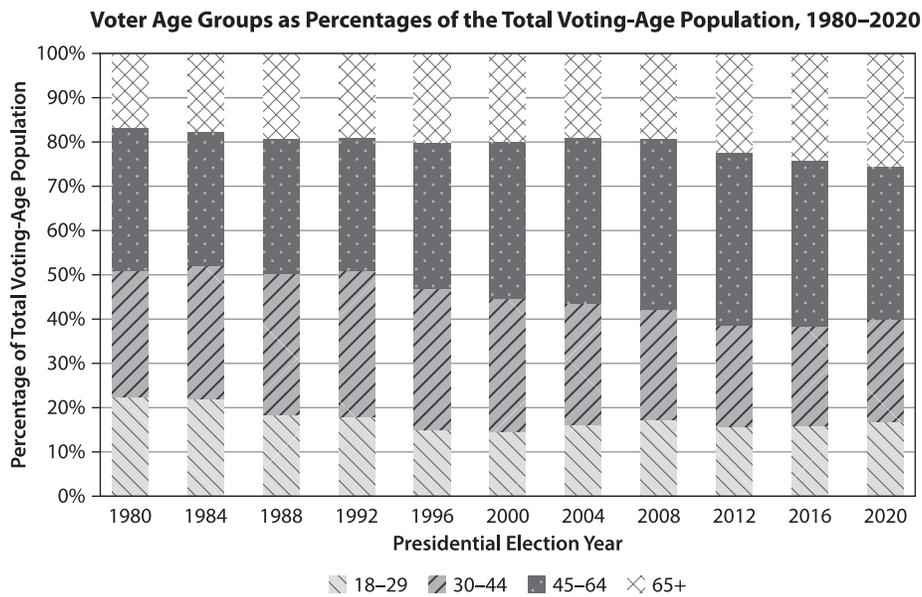
**NOTE:** You may choose to use this question as the prompt for a class discussion or debate.

Possible response: I would add information about the candidates’ specific ideologies or policies. This would help voters better understand what they intend to achieve if elected.

# Voting-Age Population Graphs

Use with Unit 5, Topic 1

**Background:** In addition to conducting the decennial census, the U.S. Census Bureau collects and estimates data on a range of subjects, including the voting-age population and participation of the voting-age population in elections. The first graph breaks down the total voting-age population in presidential election years from 1980 to 2020 by age group. While the population in each year of the graph varies, the bars make it possible to compare the size of voter age groups from one election year to the next. The second graph shows the percentage of each voter age group that turned out to vote in presidential elections from 1964 to 2020. Note that the age groups vary slightly between the two graphs.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Current Population Survey, November 1964–2022.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

### Voting-Age Population Graphs

According to the first graph, which two groups made up the smallest voting-age populations between 1980 and 2020? (C.5, C.6.a)

The 18–29 and 65+ age groups made up the smallest voting-age populations between 1980 and 2020.

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According to the first graph, which voter age group consistently makes up the largest percentage of the voting-age population? How does this group compare to other groups? (C.5, C.6.a)

The 45–64 age group has fairly consistently made up the largest percentage of the voting-age population over recent decades. This age group is consistently larger than the 18–29 and 65+ age groups and only slightly larger than the 30–44 age group.

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According to the first graph, in what years did the percentage of voters aged 18–29 reach its peak? (C.5, C.6.a)

The percentage of voters aged 18–29 reached its peak in 2012.

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According to the second graph, how does the turnout of voters aged 18–24 compare to the turnout of voters aged 65 and over? Using information from both graphs, what conclusions can you draw from this trend?  
(C.5, C.6.a)

According to the second graph, people aged 65+ can sometimes be twice as likely to vote in elections than people aged 18–24. The information in both graphs supports the conclusion that even though these two voter age groups sometimes make up roughly the same percentage of the voting-age population, people aged 65+ historically have had much greater influence over the outcome of elections because more of them cast ballots.

Based on the graphs, why do you think it is a priority for candidates to target certain voter age groups?  
(C.5, C.6.a)

Possible response: The graphs show that even though the youngest group is not the largest voter age group, its low turnout in elections means that targeting that population and encouraging more people to go to the polls could change the outcome of an election.

## from *Federalist No. 10*

Use with Unit 5, Topic 2

**Background:** *The Federalist Papers* are a collection of eighty-five articles and essays written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay to promote the ratification of the U.S. Constitution. *Federalist No. 10*, written by Madison in 1787, explains how the government under the Constitution can overcome political factions.

By a faction, I understand a number of citizens, whether amounting to a majority or a minority of the whole, who are united and actuated by some common impulse of passion, or of interest, adverse [harmful] to the rights of other citizens, or to the permanent and aggregate interests of the community.

There are two methods of curing the mischiefs of faction: the one, by removing its causes; the other, by controlling its effects.

There are again two methods of removing the causes of faction: the one, by destroying the liberty which is essential to its existence; the other, by giving to every citizen the same opinions, the same passions, and the same interests.

It could never be more truly said than of the first remedy, that it was worse than the disease. Liberty is to faction what air is to fire, an aliment [sustenance] without which it instantly expires. But it could not be less folly to abolish liberty, which is essential to political life, because it nourishes faction, than it would be to wish the annihilation of air, which is essential to animal life, because it imparts to fire its destructive agency.

The second expedient [action] is as impracticable as the first would be unwise. As long as the reason of man continues fallible, and he is at liberty to exercise it, different opinions will be formed. As long as the connection subsists between his reason and his self-love, his opinions and his passions will have a reciprocal influence on each other; and the former will be objects to which the latter will attach themselves. The diversity in the faculties of men, from which the rights of property originate, is not less an insuperable obstacle to a uniformity of interests. The protection of these faculties is the first object of government. From the protection of different and unequal faculties of acquiring property, the possession of different degrees and kinds of property immediately results; and from the influence of these on the sentiments and views of the respective proprietors, ensues a division of the society into different interests and parties. . . .

The inference to which we are brought is, that the CAUSES of faction cannot be removed, and that relief is only to be sought in the means of controlling its EFFECTS.

If a faction consists of less than a majority, relief is supplied by the republican principle, which enables the majority to defeat its sinister views by regular vote. It may clog the administration, it may convulse the society; but it will be unable to execute and mask its violence under the forms of the Constitution. When a majority is included in a faction, the form of popular government, on the other hand, enables it to sacrifice to its ruling passion or interest both the public good and the rights of other citizens. To secure the public good and private rights against the danger of such a faction, and at the same time to preserve the spirit and the form of popular government, is then the great object to which our inquiries are directed. . . .

The two great points of difference between a democracy and a republic are: first, the delegation of the government, in the latter, to a small number of citizens elected by the rest; secondly, the greater number of citizens, and greater sphere of country, over which the latter may be extended.

The effect of the first difference is, on the one hand, to refine and enlarge the public views, by passing them through the medium of a chosen body of citizens, whose wisdom may best discern the true interest of their country, and whose patriotism and love of justice will be least likely to sacrifice it to temporary or partial considerations. Under such a regulation, it may well happen that the public voice, pronounced by the representatives of the people, will be more consonant to the public good than if pronounced by the people themselves, convened for the purpose. On the other hand, the effect may be inverted. Men of factious tempers, of local prejudices, or of sinister designs, may, by intrigue, by corruption, or by other means, first obtain the suffrages, and then betray the interests, of the people.

**Source:** Madison, James. *Federalist* No. 10. *Federalist Papers: Primary Documents in American History*. Library of Congress.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

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**from *Federalist No. 10***

According to Madison, what is a faction? (C.6.a, C.8.g, C.11.c)

Madison explains that a faction is a group of citizens, either a minority or a majority of the population, who share a common interest that may be harmful “to the rights of other citizens” or that may in some way permanently change the “interests of the community.”

According to Madison, what are two ways to “remov[e] the causes of faction”? What are his views on these approaches? (C.6.a, C.8.g, C.11.c)

Madison explains that to “remov[e] the causes of faction,” the government could either destroy liberty or force every citizen to have the same opinions, passions, and interests. He believes that neither of these options is practical and that the causes of factions cannot and should not be removed.

According to Madison, how can a republican form of government help treat the effects of factions? (C.6.a, C.8.g, C.11.c)

If a faction is not a majority, a republican form of government helps treat the effects of factions by “enabl[ing] the majority to defeat” the “sinister views” of a minority faction through voting. However, Madison acknowledges that there will be challenges to “both the public good and the rights of other citizens” if a faction includes a majority.

What are some potential risks mentioned in the passage regarding the selection of representatives? (C.6.a, C.8.g, C.11.c)

If people with bad intentions or prejudices become representatives, they could betray the interests of the people and harm the country.

Based on the information from the source and your knowledge of civics, why is it important for citizens to participate in elections and stay informed? (C.6.a, C.8.g, C.11.c)



**NOTE:** You may choose to use this question as the prompt for a class discussion or debate.

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The source discusses why it's important for people to vote in elections and stay informed, even with the

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existence of factions; today, these factions could be interpreted to be powerful political parties.

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When citizens vote, they choose representatives who can understand the country's best interests. These

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representatives are supposed to be wise, patriotic, and just; their role is to help the public's opinions

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become refined and expanded. However, there is a risk. Some individuals might have selfish motives

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and try to manipulate the system in favor of their personal interests and their political party, leading to a

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betrayal of the people's interests. Despite this risk, it's crucial for citizens to participate in elections and

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stay informed to protect the fairness of the democratic process.

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## *from* “Declaration of Conscience”

Use with Unit 5, Topic 2

**Background:** Margaret Chase Smith was a Republican politician from Maine. She served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1940 to 1949 and in the U.S. Senate from 1949 to 1973, becoming the first woman to serve in both houses of Congress. During her time in office, she tackled women’s issues as well as issues related to the military and national security. Smith was firmly anti-communist; however, she challenged the tactics used by Joseph McCarthy after he failed to substantiate his claims with evidence. Smith became the first U.S. senator to speak out against McCarthy’s tactics with her “Declaration of Conscience” speech, delivered before the Senate in 1950.

I think it is high time that we [the United States Senate and its members] remembered that we have sworn to uphold and defend the Constitution. I think it is high time that we remembered that the Constitution, as amended, speaks not only of the freedom of speech but also of trial by jury instead of trial by accusation.

Whether it be a criminal prosecution in court or a character prosecution in the Senate, there is little practical distinction when the life of a person has been ruined.

Those of us who shout the loudest about Americanism in making character assassinations are all too frequently those who, by our own words and acts, ignore some of the basic principles of Americanism—

The right to criticize.

The right to hold unpopular beliefs.

The right to protest.

The right of independent thought.

The exercise of these rights should not cost one single American citizen his reputation or his right to a livelihood nor should he be in danger of losing his reputation or livelihood merely because he happens to know some one who holds unpopular beliefs. Who of us does not? Otherwise none of us could call our souls our own. Otherwise thought control would have set in.

The American people are sick and tired of being afraid to speak their minds lest they be politically smeared as Communists or Fascists by their opponents. Freedom of speech is not what it used to be in America. It has been so abused by some that it is not exercised by others.

**Source:** 96 Cong. Rec. 7894 (1950) (statement of Margaret Chase Smith).

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

***from* “Declaration of Conscience”**

What individual rights does Smith remind her audience of in the speech? What does Smith mean when she says freedom of speech “has been so abused by some that it is not exercised by others”?

(C.6.a, C.10.c, C.11.i)

Smith references the First Amendment rights to freedom of speech and freedom of protest and the Fifth Amendment right to a trial by jury. She means that people like McCarthy are using their voice and power to frighten others into being silent.

Why does Smith address both Republicans and Democrats in her speech? What does this suggest about polarization in Congress at the time? (C.6.a, C.10.c, C.11.i)

Smith acknowledges that members of both parties are at fault when it comes to accusing people of extreme ideologies. She believes that preserving the country and its basic values is a goal that everyone should share, regardless of political affiliation. She also wants to express the importance of members of both parties working together toward a common goal during a time when fear of and actions targeting communists had produced sharp divisions among members.

What “basic principles of Americanism” does Smith identify? Why are these rights important in a democratic society? What role does the media play in supporting these rights? (C.6.a, C.10.c, C.11.i)



**NOTE:** You may choose to use this question as the prompt for a class discussion or debate.

Smith identifies the rights to criticize, to hold unpopular beliefs, to protest, and to have independent thought. These rights are important in a democratic society because they limit the power of the government and prevent government oppression. The media supports these rights by helping people express and circulate their ideas and by monitoring and reporting on government actions.

Consider Smith’s assertion that “freedom of speech is not what it used to be in America.” Do you think freedom of speech has changed since Smith gave this speech, and why? (C.6.a, C.10.c, C.11.i)



**NOTE:** You may choose to use this question as the prompt for a class discussion or debate.

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Possible response: Freedom of speech has increased since Smith’s speech. One reason for this is that the Supreme Court has issued rulings, such as *Tinker v. Des Moines*, that have reaffirmed the people’s right to express themselves. The availability of new technologies, including the Internet and social media, has also made it easier for people to express themselves to a wider audience.

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## Letter from Barack Obama to Howard Dean

Use with Unit 5, Topic 2

**Background:** In May 2007, Barack Obama—then a U.S. senator from Illinois and a candidate for the Democratic Party’s presidential nomination—wrote a letter to Howard Dean, the chairman of the Democratic National Committee (DNC), asking that the DNC share videos from Democratic presidential debates with the public so that the content may be used without restriction and free of charge.

Dear Chairman Dean:

I am writing in strong support of a letter from a bipartisan coalition of academics, bloggers and Internet activists recently addressed to you and the Democratic National Committee. The letter asks that the video from any Democratic Presidential debate be available freely after the debate, by either placing the video in the public domain, or licensing it under a Creative Commons (Attribution) license.

As you know, the Internet has enabled an extraordinary range of citizens to participate in the political dialogue around this election. Much of that participation will take the form of citizen generated content. We, as a Party, should do everything that we can to encourage this participation. Not only will it keep us focused on the issues that matter most to America, it will also encourage participation by a wide range of our youth who have traditionally simply tuned out from politics.

The letter does not propose some radical change in copyright law, or an unjustified expansion in “fair use.” Instead, it simply asks that any purported copyright owner of video from the debates waive that copyright.

I am a strong believer in the importance of copyright, especially in a digital age. But there is no reason that this particular class of content needs the protection. We have incentive enough to debate. The networks have incentive enough to broadcast those debates. Rather than restricting the product of those debates, we should instead make sure that our democracy and citizens have the chance to benefit from them in all the ways that technology makes possible.

Your presidential campaign used the Internet to break new ground in citizen political participation. I would urge you to take the lead again by continuing to support this important medium of political speech. And I offer whatever help I can to secure the support of others as well.

Sincerely,

Barack Obama

**Source:** Obama, Barack. Letter to Howard Dean, May 3, 2007. The American Presidency Project, edited by Gerhard Peters and John T. Woolley. University of California, Santa Barbara. <https://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/node/292244>.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

### Letter from Barack Obama to Howard Dean

According to the source, who is Senator Obama writing in support of? (C.6.a, C.6.b, C.11.i)

Senator Obama is writing in support of “a bipartisan coalition of academics, bloggers and Internet activists” who recently wrote a letter to the DNC.

Why does Obama advocate for releasing the videos into the public domain or licensing them under a Creative Commons (Attribution) license? How might the availability of these videos online influence public opinion?(C.6.a, C.6.b, C.11.i)

Obama argues that making the content available online will help increase civic participation, especially among young people. Having these videos accessible online could influence public opinion by allowing more people to engage with the content and with the candidates themselves.

What points does Obama make about copyright? (C.6.a, C.6.b, C.11.i)

Obama makes the point that copyright is important in the digital age but that content like the footage from Democratic presidential debates shouldn't be subject to that kind of protection because it captures an important part of the democratic process.

Obama wrote this letter at a time when he was running to be the Democratic Party’s presidential candidate. Based on this information and the source, what group of voters do you think he was trying to appeal to? (C.6.a, C.6.b, C.11.i)

Obama was likely trying to appeal to young voters because they were more likely to use the Internet than people from older generations. Making this content available online meant that it was more likely to reach this demographic than if its access were restricted.

Consider the appeal Obama makes in the last paragraph. Do you think this is an effective closing to his argument? Why or why not? (C.6.a, C.6.b, C.11.i)



**NOTE:** You may choose to use this question as the prompt for a class discussion or debate.

Obama appeals to Chairman Dean by highlighting how Dean’s campaign used the Internet to increase citizen participation in past elections. This is an effective closing because it reiterates the growing importance of this technology in democracy and connects the act of releasing the debate content into the public domain with Dean’s own efforts to connect with voters.

## Subject Matter Experts

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### Illustration and Photo Credits

3\_The Federal Pillars, a political cartoon from the 'Massachusetts Centinel' shows the New York column is in place, and the North Carolina column is being put into position; to the right is the crumbling Rhode Island column next to the notation, 'The foundation good – it may yet be SAVED.' Rhode Island did not ratify the Federal Constitution until May 18, 1790, then only with conditions and under threat of a trade embargo by the other states/Everett Collection / Bridgeman Images: 31a

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President Wilson giving the Dove of Peace an olive branch labelled 'League of Nations', from 'Punch', London, 26th March 1919 (print)/English School, (20th century) / English/Universal History Archive/UIG / Bridgeman Images: 106a

President Woodrow Wilson shown taking his case for ratifying the Treaty of Versailles to the public after it's rejection by Congress, political cartoon 1919/Everett Collection / Bridgeman Images: 106b

RBM Vintage Images / Alamy Stock Photo: 71

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Steven Frame / Alamy Stock Photo: Cover B

Tetra Images / Alamy Stock Photo: Cover A, Cover F

The dragon of the monopoly: "" huge diet but little milk"". Cartoon by W. A. Sherman, on the Sherman antitrust legislation (1890). Coloured engraving, 19th century./Photo © North Wind Pictures / Bridgeman Images: 97

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U.S. Bill of Rights/Photo © Superstock / Bridgeman Images: Cover G



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