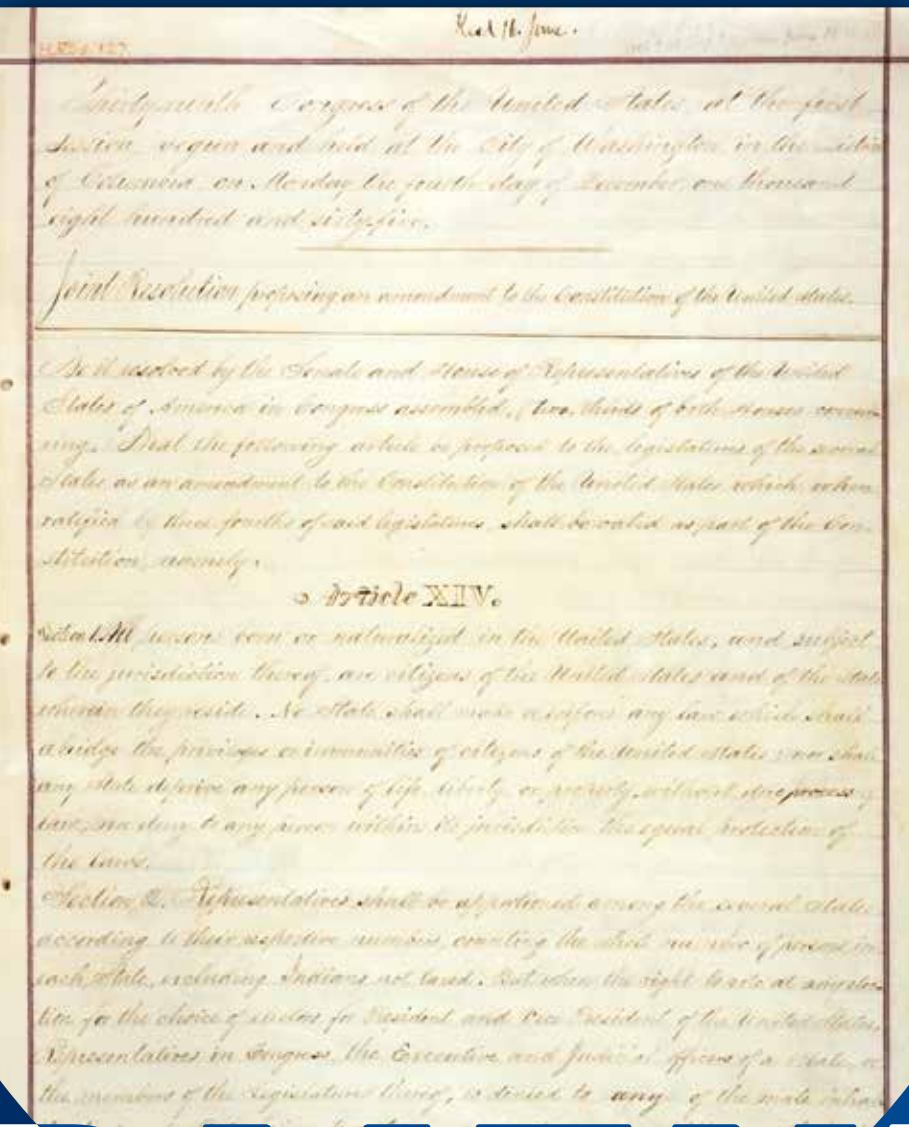


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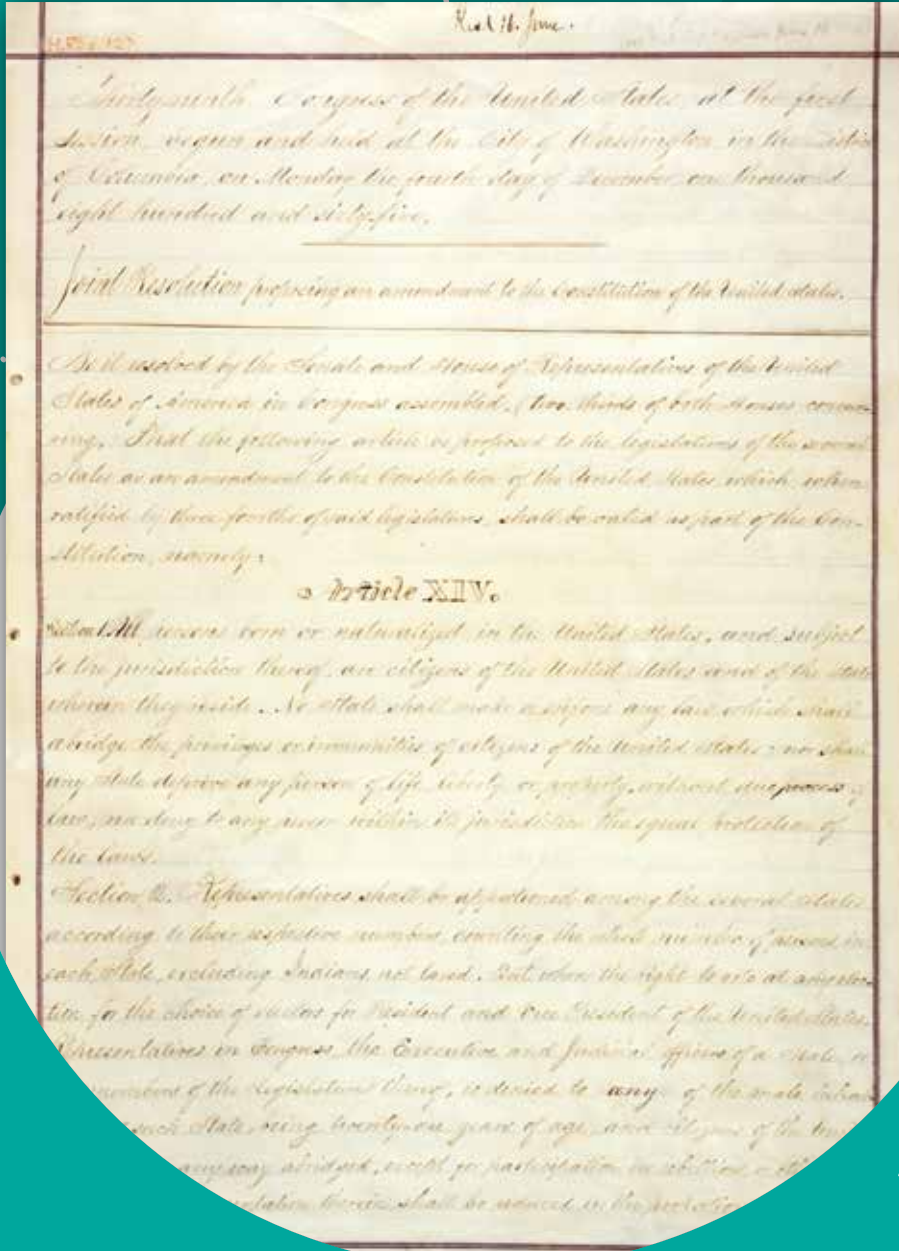
THE 14TH AMENDMENT

NATIONAL CONSTITUTION CENTER 

2018 CIVIC CALENDAR



National Archives and Records Administration



In 2018, **THE 14TH AMENDMENT** turns 150. Ratified in 1868, this transformational Amendment enshrined President Abraham Lincoln’s promise of “a new birth of freedom” into our Constitution. In the words of the National Constitution Center’s President and CEO Jeffrey Rosen, “It is **ONE OF THE CROWN JEWELS OF OUR CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY**, and if Thomas Jefferson, in the Declaration of Independence, promised that ‘all men are created equal,’ it took the 14th Amendment, after the bloodiest war in American history, to make that promise a reality.” The 14th Amendment is a critical part of America’s Second Founding.

On this key anniversary, the time is ripe for a national conversation about the 14th Amendment’s enduring meaning and lasting importance. The more we understand the history of our nation’s Second Founding, the better equipped we will be to confront the constitutional questions of our present and future.

This calendar will introduce you to America’s Second Founding by examining the history and legacy of the 14th Amendment. Each month of this calendar explores the words, principles, and ideas of the amendment through the lens of the constitutional figures who wrote, ratified, and fought to realize its promise of liberty and equality.

14TH AMENDMENT AN INTRODUCTION

For in-depth, nonpartisan essays on the 14th Amendment, written by top scholars, check out the *Interactive Constitution* at constitutioncenter.org/constitution.



JAMES MADISON'S

The story of the 14th Amendment actually begins with the battle over the Bill of Rights.

The Bill of Rights, as we know it today, includes the first 10 amendments to the Constitution. These amendments ensure that the *federal* government may not infringe on the basic rights of the people. James Madison, the Founding Father who drafted the Bill of Rights, also wanted to include an amendment preventing *state* governments from violating some of the same rights, including free speech, a free press, and the right to a jury trial. But Congress rejected Madison's idea. It would take almost a century for Madison's vision to finally make its way into the Constitution—in the 14th Amendment. In fact, many scholars believe that the 14th Amendment goes even further than Madison envisioned, protecting an even more robust set of rights than Madison's original provision.



Courtesy of the
Colonial Williamsburg
Foundation

FAVORITE AMENDMENT

FEBRUARY

SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT

NEW INITIATIVE
THE LAUDER PROJECT
constitutioncenter.org/learn/constitutional-exchanges

Check out our comprehensive **LEARNING MODULES** and find everything you need to address current constitutional topics in your classrooms.

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 15th Amendment ratified—voting rights cannot be denied on account of race (1870) 16th Amendment ratified—establishes a federal income tax (1913) |
| 4 Birthday of Rosa Parks , civil rights pioneer (1913) | 5 | 6 Birthday of President Ronald Reagan (1911) |
| 7 11th Amendment ratified—affirms states' sovereign immunity (1795) | 8 | 9 Birthday of President William Henry Harrison (1773) |
| 10 | 11 | 12 Birthday of President Abraham Lincoln (1809) NAACP founded in New York City (1909) |
| 13 | 14 Observed birthday of Frederick Douglass , abolitionist leader (1818) | 15 |
| 16 | 17 PRESIDENTS DAY WEEKEND PROGRAMS | 18 PRESIDENTS DAY WEEKEND PROGRAMS |
| 19 PRESIDENTS DAY | 20 PRESIDENTS DAY | 21 The Confederation Congress passes a resolution in favor of a Constitutional Convention (1787) |
| 22 Extended Museum Hours 9:30 a.m. – 5 p.m. FREE ADMISSION COURTESY OF TD BANK | 23 Birthday of Constitutional Convention president and first president of the United States, George Washington (1732) | 24 In <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> (1803), the Supreme Court establishes judicial review In <i>Tinker v. Des Moines</i> (1969), the Supreme Court confirms the 1st Amendment rights of students at school President Andrew Johnson is the first president to be impeached (1868) |
| 25 Hiram Rhodes Revels is sworn in as the first African-American senator (1870) | 26 | 27 22nd Amendment ratified—sets a two-term limit on the office of the president (1951) |
| 28 | 29 AMERICAN TREASURES DOCUMENTING THE NATION'S FOUNDING See rare copies of America's founding documents | |

CIVIC HOLIDAYS AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH & PRESIDENTS DAY

AT THE MUSEUM

- African American History Month at the museum is generously underwritten by



America's Most Convenient Bank®

- The *Breaking Barriers* program lets visitors “dress the part” as they explore the lives of African-American heroes, then guests can take a self-guided tour and see our rare copy of the Emancipation Proclamation, a signed copy of President Obama’s speech, and more!
- On **Presidents Day** guests can “meet” some of history’s favorite presidents and even participate in our Presidential Costume Contest!

IN THE CLASSROOM

- Learn about abolition and the Reconstruction era! With our *Interactive Constitution* and special episodes of *Constitution Hall Pass* you and your students can learn more about the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments!
- Visit our website for more ways to commemorate African American History Month and Presidents Day.

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AT THE MUSEUM

IN THE CLASSROOM



CIVIC HOLIDAY



When President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation during the Civil War, it freed enslaved people in Confederate-controlled areas. However, after the Civil War, President Lincoln and his generation ratified a series of transformational amendments—the 13th, 14th, and 15th—that scholars often refer to as America's Second Founding. These Reconstruction amendments sought to set new constitutional baselines for post-Civil War America and, above all, to ensure that formerly enslaved people experienced “a new birth of freedom.”

The 13th Amendment abolished slavery throughout the entire country, and the 15th Amendment guaranteed the right to vote free of racial discrimination. Ratified in 1868, the 14th Amendment offered a robust set of protections. Columbia University's Eric Foner described it as the attempt “to put into the Constitution...the consequences of the Civil War—the meaning of the abolition of slavery and the preservation of the Union.” So let's explore what this amendment says, and what it all means...



Library of Congress,
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RECONSTRUCTION

MARCH

SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT



JOIN US FOR SCOUT DAYS
Enjoy a fun-filled day learning about American history while working on Merit Badges, Adventures, or Journeys!
Additional dates this fall!
For more information visit constitutioncenter.org/scouts

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| <p>4</p> | | | <p>5</p> <p>Boston Massacre (1770)</p> | | | <p>6</p> <p>In <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i> (1819), the Supreme Court confirms that Congress has additional, implied powers under the Constitution</p> <p>In <i>Dred Scott v. Sandford</i> (1857), the Supreme Court rules that people of African descent are not U.S. citizens</p> | | | <p>7</p> <p>The "Bloody Sunday" march from Selma to Montgomery takes place (1965)</p> | | | <p>1</p> <p>The Articles of Confederation are ratified (1781)</p> | | | <p>2</p> <p>In <i>Gibbons v. Ogden</i> (1824), the Supreme Court rules that Congress may regulate interstate commerce</p> | | | <p>3</p> | | |
| <p>11</p> <p>Janet Reno is confirmed as the first female U.S. attorney general (1993)</p> | | | <p>12</p> | | | <p>13</p> | | | <p>14</p> | | | <p>8</p> <p>International Women's Day</p> | | | <p>9</p> | | | <p>10</p> <p>GIRL SCOUT DAY</p> | | |
| <p>18</p> <p>Birthday of President Grover Cleveland (1837)</p> <p>In <i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i> (1963), the Supreme Court rules that states must provide an attorney for those who cannot afford one</p> | | | <p>19</p> | | | <p>20</p> | | | <p>21</p> | | | <p>15</p> <p>Birthday of President Andrew Jackson (1767)</p> | | | <p>16</p> <p>Birthday of President James Madison (1751)</p> | | | <p>17</p> | | |
| <p>25</p> | | | <p>26</p> <p>Birthday of Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, first woman to serve on the Supreme Court (1930)</p> | | | <p>27</p> | | | <p>28</p> | | | <p>22</p> | | | <p>23</p>  <p>HAMILTON EXHIBIT OPENING</p> | | | <p>24</p> <p>BOY SCOUT DAY</p> | | |
| <p>JOIN US FOR SPRING BREAK WEEK FEATURING SPECIAL PROGRAMS</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | <p>29</p> <p>Birthday of President John Tyler (1790)</p> <p>23rd Amendment ratified—grants electoral votes to Washington, D.C. (1961)</p> | | | <p>30</p> | | | <p>31</p> | | |

AT THE MUSEUM

- At our special workshop visitors will learn about Women's Suffrage while decoding a unique educational music video — inspired by Lady Gaga!
- Our self-guided museum tour highlights rare artifacts, like Justice Sandra Day O'Connor's Supreme Court robe.
- Enrich your experience by booking the Women's History Themed Package and learn about the remarkable American women who fought for equality.

IN THE CLASSROOM

- Visit our website to learn more about the 19th Amendment on our *Interactive Constitution* — the best nonpartisan interactive Constitution on the web!

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AT THE MUSEUM

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CIVIC HOLIDAY



National Archives and
Records Administration

JOHN BINGHAM

John Bingham is one of American history's forgotten heroes. A congressman from Ohio, he was one of the most important figures in the Reconstruction Congress and a key member of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, which was tasked with writing the 14th Amendment. Most important of all, he was the primary author of Section 1 of the 14th Amendment, which enshrined the Declaration of Independence's promises of liberty and equality in the Constitution. It is little wonder that Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black later called Bingham the "**MADISON**" OF THE 14TH AMENDMENT.

THE CLAUSES: Now that we've explored a little bit of the backstory, let's look at what the 14th Amendment actually says. It's a long amendment—almost as long as the 10 amendments of the Bill of Rights combined—but there are a few clauses that stand out, most of which are found in Section 1 (the portion written by John Bingham). This calendar will explore these clauses over the next few months.

APRIL

SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|--|---|--|--|---|--|---|
| JOIN US FOR SPRING BREAK WEEK FEATURING SPECIAL PROGRAMS | | | | | | |
| | U.S. Mint is established by Congress (1792) Jeannette Rankin takes her seat as the first female member of Congress (1917) | | William Henry Harrison is the first president to die in office (1841) | | | |
| 8 17th Amendment ratified—establishes direct election of U.S. senators (1913) | 9 Confederate General Robert E. Lee surrenders his Army of Northern Virginia, leading to the end of the Civil War (1865) | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 Birthday of President Thomas Jefferson (1743) | 14 President Abraham Lincoln is shot at Ford's Theatre and dies the next day (1865) |
| 15 | 16 | 17 TAX DAY CONSTITUTION HALL PASS LIVE CHAT DOLLARS AND SENSE: TAX DAY | 18 | 19 Revolutionary War begins with the Battles of Lexington and Concord (1775) | 20 | 21 |
| 22 EARTH DAY | 23 CONSTITUTION HALL PASS LIVE CHAT EVERYTHING'S GONE GREEN: THE STORY OF EARTH DAY Birthday of President James Buchanan (1791) | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 Birthday of President Ulysses S. Grant (1822) | 28 Birthday of President James Monroe (1758) |
| 29 | 30 George Washington is inaugurated as the first president of the United States (1789) Department of the Navy established (1798) |  <p>HAMILTON NEW EXHIBIT NOW OPEN THE CONSTITUTIONAL CLASHES THAT SHAPED A NATION</p> | | | | |

AT THE MUSEUM

- Make your visit count this **Tax Day**. Tour the museum to learn more about the history of taxation in America, get familiar with the current system and make piggy banks and other handy crafts.
- Go green on **Earth Day**: interactive programs teach you how our Founding Fathers were going green in the 18th century, and our Earth Day Game Show lets you show off your own eco-savvy knowledge.

IN THE CLASSROOM

- Tune in to **Constitution Hall Pass** for engaging online video lessons and live chats.
- **“Dollars and Sense: Tax Day”**
Learn about the amendment that created the income tax.
- **“Everything’s Gone Green: The Story of Earth Day”**
Explore the history of the environmental movement.

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AT THE MUSEUM

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CITIZENSHIP CLAUSE

Prior to the Civil War, an enslaved man named **DRED SCOTT** sued to be recognized as a U.S. citizen. He took his case to the Supreme Court, but the Court ruled against him, with Chief Justice Roger Taney infamously writing that African-Americans “had no rights which the white man was bound to respect.”

The 14th Amendment’s opening lines — the Citizenship Clause — overturned the *Dred Scott* decision, guaranteeing equal citizenship to everyone born in the United States, including former slaves.

You can explore the *Dred Scott* case with your students with our Landmark Cases Lesson Plans, available at constitutioncenter.org/learn.

“All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States.”

Library of Congress,
Prints and Photographs Division

A circular portrait of Dred Scott, an African American man with a serious expression, wearing a dark suit, white shirt, and a patterned bow tie. The portrait is set against a white background within a larger yellow circle.

DRED SCOTT V. SANDFORD

MAY

CIVIC HOLIDAYS LAW DAY & MEMORIAL DAY

| SUN | MON | TUE | WED | THU | FRI | SAT |
|--|--|--|-----------|--|--|--|
| BOOK YOUR FALL FIELD TRIP BEFORE YOU LEAVE ON SUMMER VACATION! CALL A GROUP SALES REPRESENTATIVE AT 215-409-6800 | | 1 LAW DAY | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 6 | 7 27th Amendment ratified—delays implementation of Congressional pay raises (1992) | 8 National Teacher Day Birthday of President Harry Truman (1884) | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 13 | 14 Jamestown, the first permanent English settlement in North America, is established (1607) | 15 | 16 | 17 In <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> (1954), the Supreme Court rules that segregation of public schools is unconstitutional Massachusetts becomes the first state in the U.S. to allow same-sex marriage (2004) | 18 In <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> (1896), the Supreme Court rules that states and businesses can impose racial segregation | 19 |
| 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 The Constitutional Convention opens (1787) | 26 MEMORIAL DAY WEEKEND PROGRAMS |
| 27 | 28 MEMORIAL DAY MEMORIAL DAY WEEKEND PROGRAMS | 29 Birthday of President John F. Kennedy (1917) | 30 | 31 | SAVE THE DATE! CONSTITUTION DAY SEPTEMBER 17, 2018 The National Constitution Center is the best place to turn to for Constitution Day resources! Celebrate with us at the museum or in your classrooms—visit constitutioncenter.org/constitutionday | |

AT THE MUSEUM

- Celebrate the Constitution, the supreme law of the land, on **Law Day**.
- On **Memorial Day** explore the history of our military and enjoy patriotic programs, including flag ceremonies and etiquette workshops, plus create memorial wreaths and sing patriotic tunes.

IN THE CLASSROOM

- Head to our website for compelling lessons on the history of Memorial Day, plus hands-on craft activities. constitutioncenter.org/learn

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AT THE MUSEUM

IN THE CLASSROOM



CIVIC HOLIDAY



PRIVILEGES OR IMMUNITIES CLAUSE

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You can explore the *Slaughter-House Cases* with your students with our Landmark Cases Lesson Plans, available at constitutioncenter.org/learn.

The 14th Amendment's next clause is the Privileges or Immunities Clause. Many scholars believe that John Bingham and his fellow 14th Amendment framers wrote this clause to protect Americans from state abuses of core rights, including key Bill of Rights protections like free speech and religious liberty.

However, thanks to a narrow interpretation of this clause by the Supreme Court in the ***SLAUGHTER-HOUSE CASES***, this clause is rarely referenced by lawyers and judges today.

"No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE CASES

JUNE

SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT

AT THE MUSEUM

SUMMER PROGRAMMING FOR TEACHERS!

Visit our website to learn more about our summer educator workshops, family days, *America's Town Hall* programs, and more!

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|--|---|---|--|-----------|--|
| | | | | 1 | | 2 | |
| 3 | 4 <i>In Olmstead v. United States</i> (1928), the Supreme Court rules that private phone conversations may be wiretapped by police and used as evidence | 5 | 6 Allied forces invade Normandy on D-Day during World War II (1944) | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
| 10 | 11 | 12 Birthday of President George H.W. Bush (1924) <i>In Loving v. Virginia</i> (1967), the Supreme Court invalidates state laws that forbid interracial marriages | 13 <i>In Miranda v. Arizona</i> (1966), the Supreme Court rules that police must inform defendants of their constitutional rights | 14 STRIPES AND STARS FESTIVAL CELEBRATING FLAG DAY & U.S. ARMY BIRTHDAY FLAG DAY | 15 12th Amendment ratified—combines a party's presidential and vice presidential candidates onto one ticket (1804) | 16 | |
| 17 | 18 | 19 Juneteenth—the abolition of slavery in Texas via the Emancipation Proclamation is finally announced in Galveston (1865) | 20 | 21 The U.S. Constitution is adopted after New Hampshire becomes the ninth state to ratify it (1788) <i>In Texas v. Johnson</i> (1989), the Supreme Court rules that burning the United States flag is protected speech | 22 | 23 | |
| 24 | 25 | 26 <i>In Regents of the U. of California v. Bakke</i> (1978), the Supreme Court rules that racial quotas may not be used in college admissions | 27 | 28 Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria is assassinated, sparking World War I (1914) | 29 | 30 | |

Celebrate two American milestones at the **Stripes and Stars Festival**:

- We are teaming up with our neighboring historic sites to host a day filled with parades, special ceremonies, military bands, and more.
- At the museum we are celebrating with a special Macy's Family Day, featuring our story corner, 18th-century games, and patriotic crafts.

IN THE CLASSROOM

- Visit our website for an informative documentary on the history of the American flag as well as great hands-on activities.
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CIVIC HOLIDAY

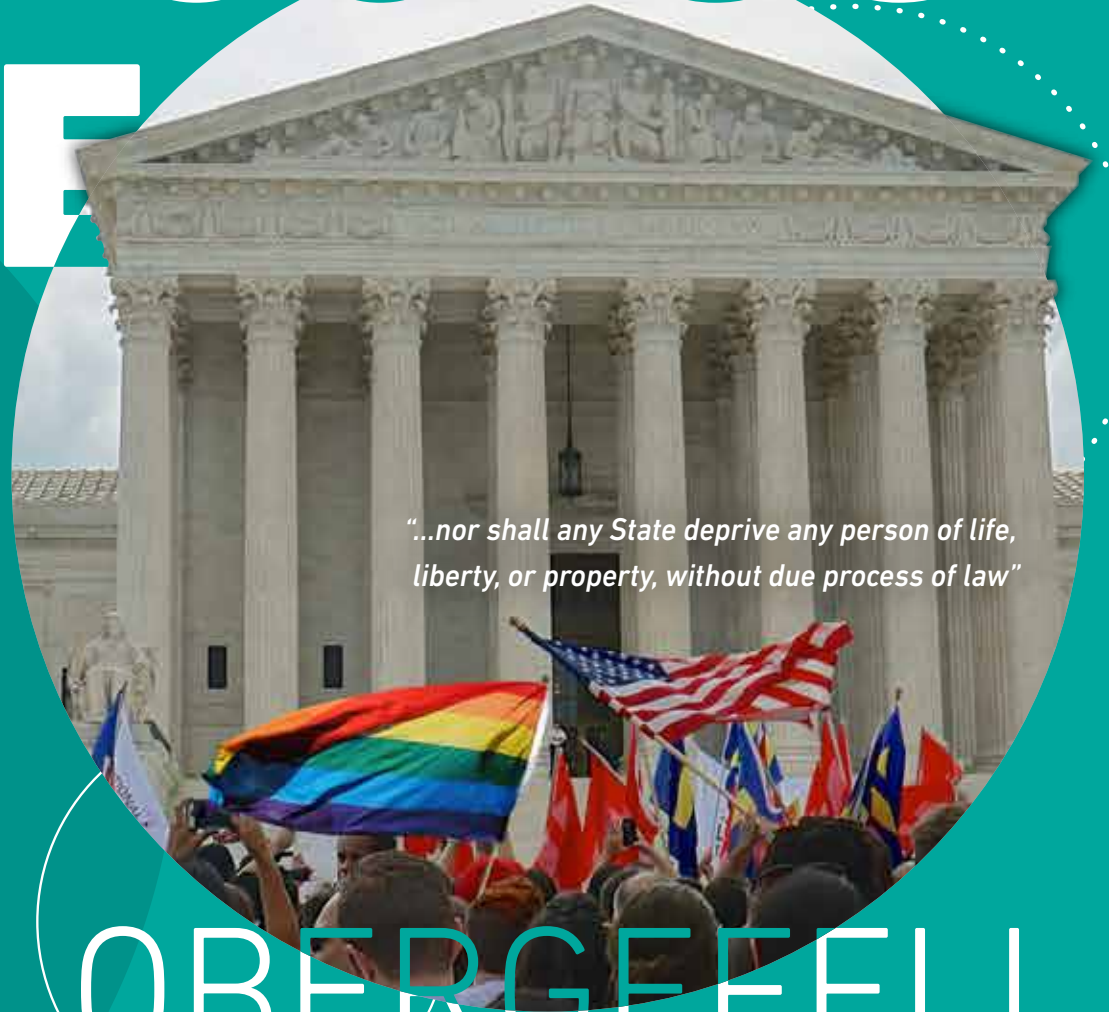


DUE PROCESS CLAUSE

Also in Section 1 of the 14th Amendment is the Due Process Clause. Throughout the years, the Supreme Court has interpreted this clause to protect numerous substantive rights, including a right to privacy, the right to an attorney, and, recently, the right of couples to marry, regardless of their sex, as determined by **OBERGEFELL V. HODGES**. In other words, these are rights that are so fundamental that no government may deprive us of them, regardless of the procedures that the government follows.

Courts have read the Due Process Clause as protecting both **PROCEDURAL** and **SUBSTANTIVE** rights. It says that there are certain procedures the states must follow before depriving individuals of their right to life, liberty, or property. For example, the government must notify someone before taking legal action against them and give them a chance to be heard by an impartial decision-maker, such as a judge or jury.

The Due Process Clause has also been found to be the basis of the concept of “Incorporation,” which extends key Bill of Rights protections to state abuses. We’ll explore that a bit more later on in the calendar.



“...nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law”

OBERGEFELL V. HODGES

JULY

CIVIC HOLIDAY INDEPENDENCE DAY

SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 INDEPENDENCE DAY | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|--|---|--|---|--|--|---|
| ALL-AMERICAN CELEBRATION ON INDEPENDENCE MALL | | | | | | |
| Battle of Gettysburg begins (1863) 26th Amendment ratified—lowers voting age to 18 (1971) | The Second Continental Congress votes for independence (1776) | | Adoption of the Declaration of Independence (1776) Birthday of President Calvin Coolidge (1872) | | Birthday of President George W. Bush (1946) | |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | 14th Amendment ratified—guarantees rights of citizenship and establishes due process (1868) | | Birthday of President John Quincy Adams (1767) Alexander Hamilton is fatally wounded in a duel with Vice President Aaron Burr (1804) | | | Birthday of President Gerald Ford (1913) |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | | | | Beginning of the Seneca Falls Convention, the first women's rights convention (1848) | | |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| | | The Constitutional Convention establishes the Committee of Detail to draft the Constitution (1787) In <i>United States v. Nixon</i> (1974), the Supreme Court defines limits on the power of the Executive Branch | | President George H.W. Bush signs the Americans with Disabilities Act (1990) | | |
| 29 | 30 | 31 |  <p>CELEBRATE AMERICA'S BIRTHDAY AT AMERICA'S BIRTHPLACE!</p> <p>Join us for an ALL-AMERICAN CELEBRATION on Independence Mall, featuring free admission days, educational programs, special performances, and more!</p> | | | |

AT THE MUSEUM

It's an **All-American Celebration on Independence Mall!** Spend America's birthday in America's birthplace:

- Step back in time with our re-created Revolutionary War encampment.
- Try your hand at colonial trades like printing, milling paper, or dipping candles.
- Experience engaging programs including our *Independence Day Show* and join in scholarly discussions.

IN THE CLASSROOM

- Explore how Americans throughout history have celebrated on July 4; bring the educational *Independence Day Show* to your school or camp with our Traveling History and Civics Program.

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CIVIC HOLIDAY



EQUAL PROTECTION CLAUSE

"...nor shall any State... deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

The Equal Protection Clause wrote the Declaration of Independence's promise of equality into the Constitution. John Bingham described it as "a simple, strong, plain declaration that equal laws and equal and exact justice shall hereafter be secured within every State of the Union," guaranteeing "equal protection" for "any person, no matter whence he comes, or how poor, how weak, how simple — no matter how friendless." This is the language that brought us the Supreme Court's unanimous ruling in **BROWN V. BOARD OF EDUCATION** (1954), which declared that separate schools for black students and white students were unconstitutional.

While the Equal Protection Clause was designed, in part, to end discrimination against African-Americans, it would take nearly a century before the Supreme Court interpreted it that way in decisions like *Brown*.

BROWN V. BOARD OF EDUCATION

AUGUST

SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT

AT THE MUSEUM

- See an inspiring *Freedom Rising* performance.
- Explore one-of-a-kind exhibits like *Hamilton*, *The Story of We the People*, *Signers' Hall*, *Constituting Liberty*, and *American Treasures*.

- Enhance your experience: book a **themed museum package** or guided museum tour.

IN THE CLASSROOM

- Find out where our constitutional freedoms came from — and where they've gone — with our **Origins and Travel interactive activity!** Then, explore the best, nonpartisan, *Interactive Constitution* on the web, featuring materials written by the top constitutional scholars from across the political spectrum — a must-have tool for every classroom!
- Give your students a “hall pass” to travel through American history — without leaving their classroom. View our *Constitution Hall Pass* online video lessons.
- Bring our engaging programs to your school with our **Traveling History and Civics Program**.

| | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|---|---|--|
| | | | | | | |
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 The Revenue Cutter Service, predecessor to the U.S. Coast Guard, is founded (1790) Birthday of President Barack Obama (1961) |
| 5 | 6 The Committee of Detail presents its preliminary draft of the Constitution to the Constitutional Convention (1787) President Johnson signs the Voting Rights Act of 1965 | 7 | 8 Richard Nixon announces his resignation as president (1974) | 9 | 10 Birthday of President Herbert Hoover (1874) | 11 |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 19th Amendment ratified—voting rights cannot be denied on account of sex (1920) |
| 19 Birthday of President William J. Clinton (1946) | 20 Birthday of President Benjamin Harrison (1833) | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| 26 | 27 Birthday of President Lyndon B. Johnson (1908) | 28 Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. , delivers his “I Have a Dream” speech at the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom (1963) | 29 | 30 Thurgood Marshall is confirmed as the first African American Supreme Court justice (1967) | 31 | <p>LOOK OUT FOR YOUR 2018-2019 FIELD TRIP PLANNER</p> |

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AT THE MUSEUM
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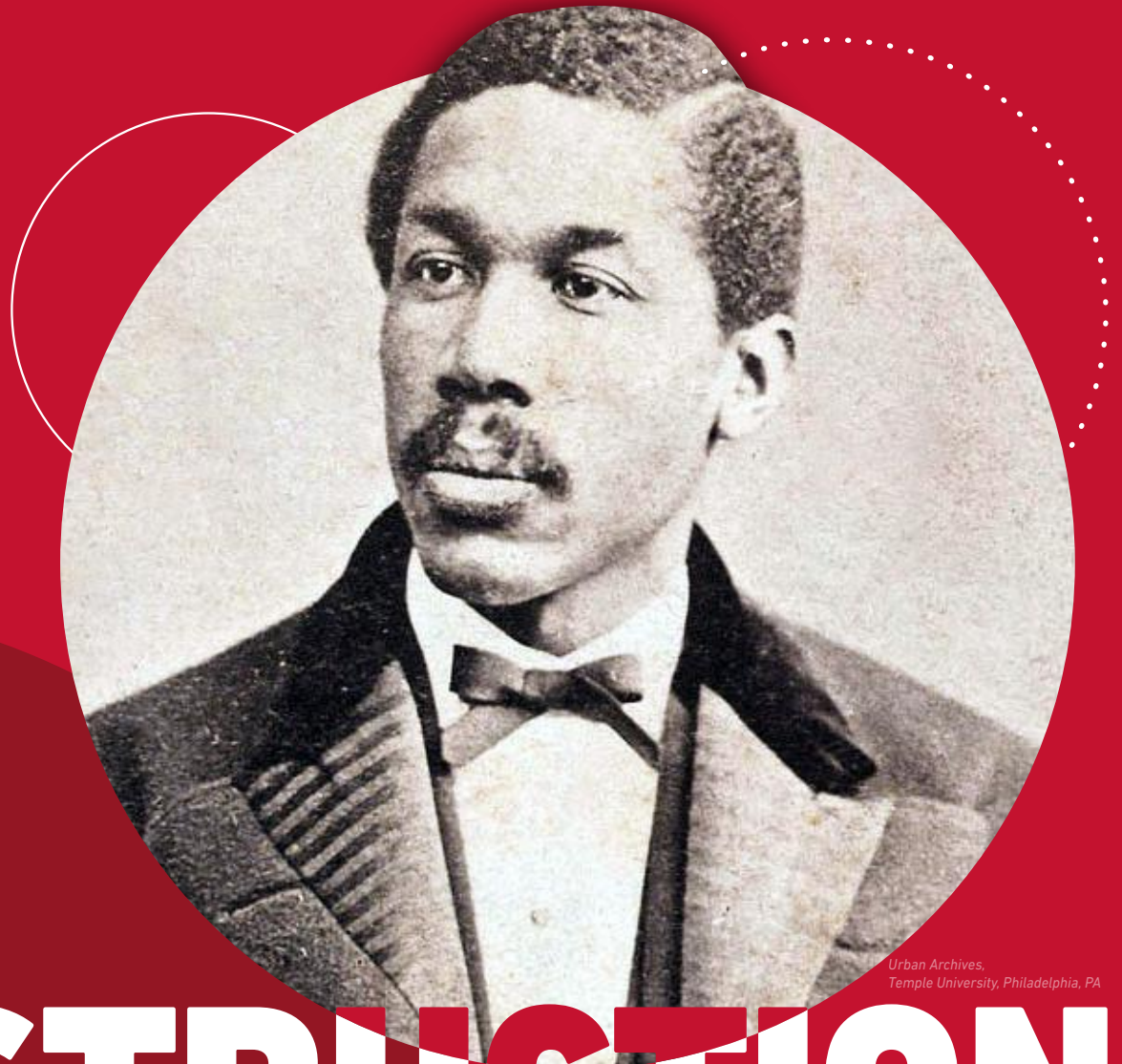
You may be asking why it took so long for cases like *Brown v. Board of Education* to establish what many now consider to be mere common sense—that all men and women are created equal, no matter their race. To answer that, let's return for a moment to American history.

Reconstruction efforts mostly ended in 1877, and southern states began to pass “Jim Crow” laws that enforced racial segregation and discriminated against African-Americans—despite the promises of liberty and equality written into the new Reconstruction Amendments, including the 14th Amendment. Even the Supreme Court struck down provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1875, a law that Congress had passed to protect African-Americans from racial discrimination.

POST-RECONSTRUCTION ERA

This period brings into focus activists like **OCTAVIUS CATTO**, a leader in the civil rights movement in the mid-nineteenth century. Catto fought to desegregate trolley cars in Philadelphia, and advocated for Pennsylvania's ratification of the 15th Amendment. Once a forgotten

constitutional hero, Catto was an inspiration to later civil rights leaders who would continue to fight for equality in the 20th century. Catto was murdered in 1871 while attempting to exercise his right vote in Philadelphia.



Urban Archives,
Temple University, Philadelphia, PA

SEPTEMBER



CELEBRATE CONSTITUTION DAY

SEPTEMBER 17

SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|--|---|
| | | | | | | | 1 CONSTITUTION DAY CELEBRATE WITH US! SEPTEMBER 17 FREE ADMISSION & PROGRAMS |
| 2 | 3 LABOR DAY The Treaty of Paris ends the Revolutionary War (1783) | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | |
| LIVE CHATS WITH OUR EDUCATION STAFF ALL WEEK LONG | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | The Battle of Fort McHenry inspires Francis Scott Key to write the "Star-Spangled Banner" (1814) | National Hispanic Heritage Month begins Birthday of President William H. Taft (1857) | |
| 16 | 17 CONSTITUTION DAY FREE ADMISSION | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | |
| LIVE CHATS WITH OUR EDUCATION STAFF ALL WEEK LONG | | | | | | | |
| | CONSTITUTION DAY CELEBRATION The United States Constitution is signed (1787) | U.S. Air Force established (1947) | President George Washington publishes his farewell address (1796) | Don't Ask, Don't Tell (DADT) is formally repealed (2011) | | Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation is issued (1862) Sandra Day O'Connor is confirmed as the first female Supreme Court justice (1981) | |
| 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | |
| 30 | | | | | | | |

AT THE MUSEUM

- Enjoy **FREE ADMISSION** to the museum on September 17.
- Join in a **reading of the Constitution's Preamble**.
- Engage in **interactive and educational programs** including the *Pass the Citizenship Test* quiz game and meet **special celebrity guests!**
- Sign our **giant Constitution** and celebrate with **cake and confetti**.

IN THE CLASSROOM

- Our scholarly, nonpartisan *Interactive Constitution* is a fantastic tool for every classroom.
- Tune in to view our special Constitution Day episodes of the fun and fascinating video lesson series *Constitution Hall Pass*.
- Our Constitution Day website has games, quizzes, lesson plans, and more!
constitutioncenter.org/constitutionday

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Call: 215.409.6800

Email: groupsales@constitutioncenter.org

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Visit: constitutioncenter.org/learn

AT THE MUSEUM

IN THE CLASSROOM





ENFORCEMENT CLAUSE

Returning to the 14th Amendment, let's explore the amendment's final clause, found in Section 5: **THE ENFORCEMENT CLAUSE**. This clause gives Congress the authority to protect the civil rights of all Americans. In particular, it said that Congress could adopt "appropriate" legislation to enforce the other parts of the amendment—most notably, the provisions of Section 1 and their promise of liberty and equality. Congress used this power to pass landmark civil rights legislation, like the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which outlawed Jim Crow laws in the South that robbed African-Americans of the right to vote.


"The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article."



OCTOBER

JOIN US FOR SCOUT DAYS

SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT

| | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|-----------|--|---|--|
| | 1 Birthday of President Jimmy Carter (1924) | 2 | 3 | 4 Birthday of President Rutherford B. Hayes (1822) | 5 Birthday of President Chester A. Arthur (1829) | 6 |
| 7 | 8 Columbus Day | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 14 Birthday of President Dwight D. Eisenhower (1890) | 15 National Hispanic Heritage Month ends | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 BOY SCOUT DAY First copy of <i>The Federalist Papers</i> is published in support of the newly signed Constitution (1787) Birthday of President Theodore Roosevelt (1858) |
| 28 | 29 | 30 Birthday of President John Adams (1735) | 31 |  <p>SCOUT DAYS BOOK YOUR TROOP OR PACK TODAY!</p> | | |

AT THE MUSEUM

- Girl Scouts can work towards their Citizen Legacy Badges, plus learn about inspiring figures and important events from women's history.
- Cub Scouts will have a great day meeting first responders, and learning the ins-and-outs of flag etiquette.
- Boy Scouts can accomplish multiple requirements for three different Merit Badges: Law, American Heritage, and Citizenship in the Nation.

• All Scouts receive a National Constitution Center fun patch!

• The museum holds Scout Days in October, November, and March. Visit our website for more dates, rates, and a full list of requirements offered.

constitutioncenter.org/scouts

IN THE CLASSROOM

- Head to our website for fun, patriotic craft activities, complete with downloadable templates and step-by-step instructions — great activities for the classroom, and perfect for troop and pack meetings!

constitutioncenter.org/learn

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AT THE MUSEUM

IN THE CLASSROOM

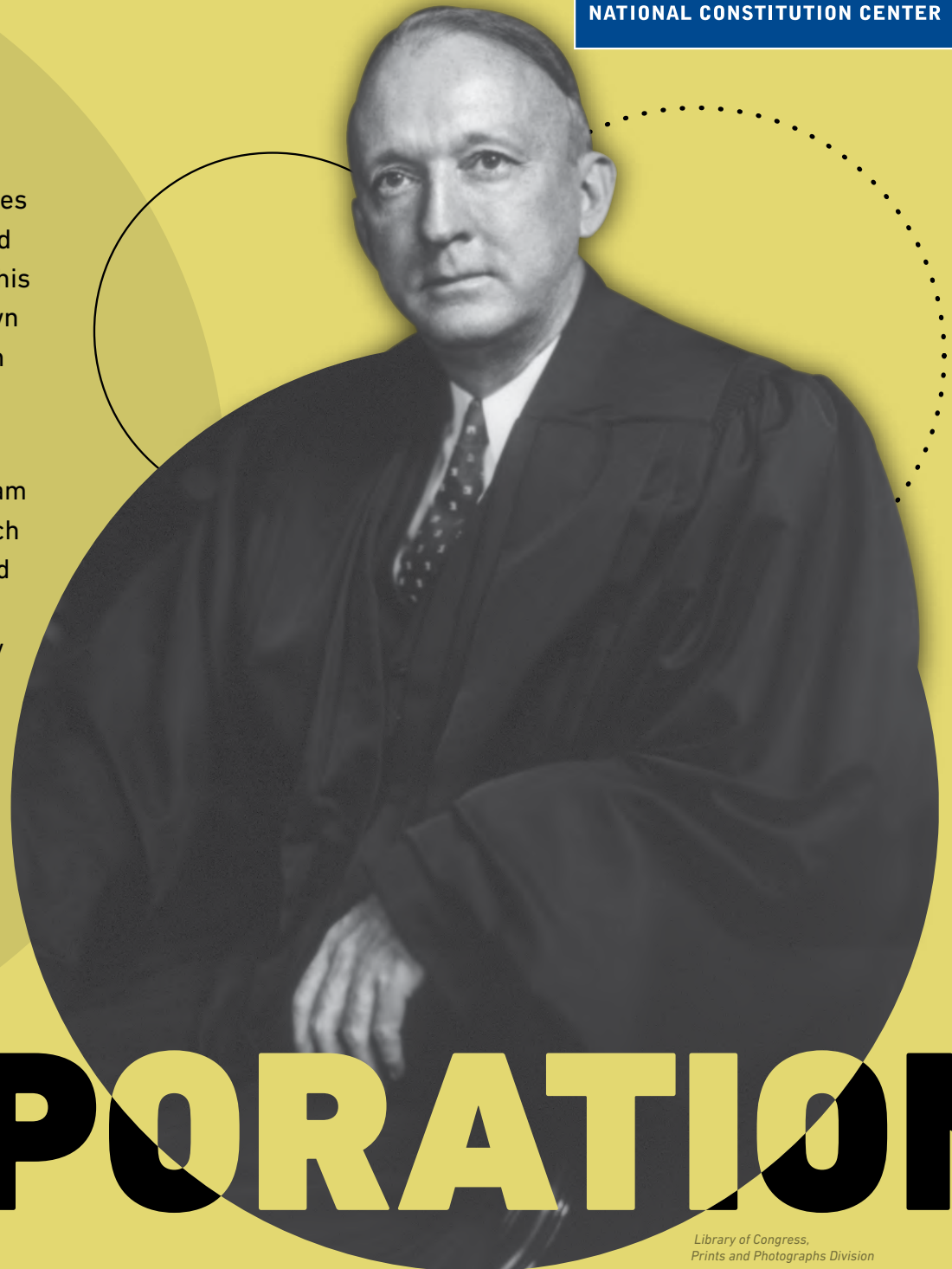


CIVIC
HOLIDAY



The 14th Amendment transformed the Constitution in one final way. While the Bill of Rights only applied to abuses by the federal government, the 14th Amendment extended many key Bill of Rights protections to state abuses, too. This process of applying the Bill of Rights to the states is known as **INCORPORATION**. The key defender of incorporation on the Supreme Court was Justice Hugo Black.

Justice Black studied the Reconstruction era closely and concluded that key Reconstruction framers like John Bingham sought to enforce Bill of Rights protections like free speech and religious liberty against the states. Justice Black wanted all first eight amendments to be “incorporated”—in other words, to apply—against state abuses. The Court eventually reached nearly the same result, taking a selective, case-by-case approach and deciding to incorporate each right individually during the mid-20th century—most recently extending the Second Amendment’s right to keep and bear arms to state and local laws in *McDonald v. City of Chicago* (2010).



INCORPORATION

NOVEMBER

SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT

ENHANCE YOUR EXPERIENCE!

ASK YOUR
GROUPS SALES REPRESENTATIVE
ABOUT OUR ENGAGING



THEMED FIELD TRIP PACKAGES

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------|----|--|---|---|
| 4 | 5 | 6 ELECTION DAY | 7 | 8 November is National Native American Heritage Month John Adams becomes the first president to move into the White House (1800) | 9 Birthday of President Warren G. Harding (1865) Birthday of President James K. Polk (1795) | 10 GIRL SCOUT DAY |
| 11 VETERANS DAY | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 BOY SCOUT DAY |
| 18 Extended Museum Hours 9:30 a.m. – 5 p.m. | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 THANKSGIVING DAY | 23 | 24 |
| 25 THANKSGIVING WEEKEND PROGRAMS | 26 President Abraham Lincoln delivers the Gettysburg Address (1863) Birthday of President James Garfield (1831) | 27 | 28 | 29 Museum Closed President John F. Kennedy is assassinated in Dallas, Texas (1963) | 30 THANKSGIVING WEEKEND PROGRAMS Birthday of President Franklin Pierce (1804) | Birthday of President Zachary Taylor (1784) |

CIVIC HOLIDAYS ELECTION DAY, VETERANS DAY & THANKSGIVING

AT THE MUSEUM

- On **Veterans Day**, honor those who have served our country with a wreath-laying ceremony, veteran interviews, and musical performances.
- During **Thanksgiving weekend**, explore the history of the holiday and enjoy a cornucopia of fun fall activities.

IN THE CLASSROOM

- Engage in state and local elections with your students by visiting our *Constitution Daily* blog this election season for insightful updates and commentary!
constitutioncenter.org/blog
- Download great "Thank-A-Vet" postcards.
constitutioncenter.org/learn
- Tune in to our online video lesson **Constitution Hall Pass: "The History of Thanksgiving"** to learn the real story of this all-American holiday.
constitutioncenter.org/hallpass

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AT THE MUSEUM

IN THE CLASSROOM



CIVIC
HOLIDAY

14TH AMENDMENT TODAY

NATIONAL CONSTITUTION CENTER



As we commemorate the 150th anniversary of the 14th Amendment, we must celebrate all of the freedoms and protections it has given us over the years. As Harvard Law School's Tomiko Brown-Nagin states, "The 14th Amendment is a tremendously important component of our Constitution. . . . Because of the 14th Amendment we're entitled to fundamental fairness, called equal protection and due process of laws, regardless of race, sex, or nationality. By virtue of ways in which the courts and Congress have interpreted the amendment, we benefit from bans on race- and sex-based discrimination in publicly funded schools and colleges, prohibitions on discriminations in employment, protections for people with disabilities, and for interracial couples. States can't deny the right of same-sex couples to marry because of the 14th Amendment, nor can states infringe on the rights guaranteed by the Bill of Rights, including the freedoms of speech and of religion, to assemble and to protest. In short, the 14th Amendment, and legislation that Congress has enacted pursuant to it, have made real the American ideal."

DECEMBER

SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT

JOIN US FOR OUR
HOLIDAY WEEK FESTIVAL
DECEMBER 26 TO 31

'Tis the season to visit the museum! Learn more about the Bill of Rights and come away with merry memories to last the whole year.

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| <p>1</p> <p>Rosa Parks refuses to give up her seat on a bus in Montgomery, Alabama (1955)</p> | | | | | | |
| <p>2</p> | <p>3</p> | <p>4</p> | <p>5</p> <p>Birthday of President Martin Van Buren (1782)</p> <p>21st Amendment ratified— repeals the prohibition of alcohol (1933)</p> | <p>6</p> <p>13th Amendment ratified— abolishes slavery (1865)</p> | <p>7</p> <p>Delaware is the first state to ratify the Constitution (1787)</p> | <p>8</p> <p>The U.S. Congress declares war on Japan and enters World War II following the attack on Pearl Harbor (1941)</p> |
| <p>9</p> | <p>10</p> | <p>11</p> | <p>12</p> <p>Pennsylvania ratifies the Constitution by a vote of 45–23, becoming the second state in the Union (1787)</p> | <p>13</p> | <p>14</p> | <p>15</p> <p>The Bill of Rights is ratified (1791)</p> <p>BILL OF RIGHTS DAY</p> |
| <p>CONSTITUTION HALL PASS LIVE CHAT THE BILL OF RIGHTS</p> | | | | | | |
| <p>16</p> <p>Boston Tea Party (1773)</p> | <p>17</p> | <p>18</p> <p>New Jersey ratifies the Constitution by a vote of 38–0, becoming the third state in the Union (1787)</p> <p>In <i>Korematsu v. United States</i> (1944), the Supreme Court upholds Japanese American internment</p> <p>In <i>Katz v. United States</i> (1967), the Supreme Court establishes an individual's "reasonable expectation of privacy" during phone conversations</p> | <p>19</p> | <p>20</p> | <p>21</p> | <p>22</p> |
| <p>23</p> | <p>24</p> <p>Museum Open 9:30 a.m. to 3 p.m.</p> | <p>25</p> <p>General George Washington and his troops successfully cross the Delaware River, surprising the British and Hessian forces at Trenton, NJ (1776)</p> <p>Museum Closed</p> | <p>HOLIDAY WEEK FESTIVAL 'TIS THE SEASON TO VISIT THE MUSEUM!</p> | | | <p>29</p> <p>Birthday of President Woodrow Wilson (1856)</p> <p>Birthday of President Andrew Johnson (1808)</p> |
| <p>30</p> <p>HOLIDAY WEEK FESTIVAL 'TIS THE SEASON TO VISIT THE MUSEUM!</p> | | <p>31</p> <p>Museum Open 9:30 a.m. to 3 p.m.</p> | | | | |

AT THE MUSEUM

- Visit *Constituting Liberty: From the Declaration to the Bill of Rights* exhibit and our *American Treasures* exhibit.
- Take a tour of *Signers' Hall*, then play our **Who Wants to Be a Billionaire** game, or create crafts that help you match your rights with the correct amendments.
- Enhance your visit— book the exciting Bill of Rights Themed Package.

IN THE CLASSROOM

- Visit our *Interactive Constitution* for bipartisan, in-depth explainers on the first ten amendments.
- View our online video lesson, *Constitution Hall Pass: "The Bill of Rights"* to learn about how our first 10 amendments took shape. constitutioncenter.org/hallpass
- Bring the *Bill of Rights Show* to your school with our Traveling History and Civics Program.

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AT THE MUSEUM

IN THE CLASSROOM





ABOUT THE **NATIONAL CONSTITUTION CENTER**

- The first and only nonprofit, nonpartisan museum, civic education center, and town hall devoted to the U.S. Constitution and its legacy of freedom
- Located steps from the Liberty Bell and Independence Hall in Historic Philadelphia
- A must-see attraction that has been visited by many world leaders, including Presidents Barack Obama, George H.W. Bush, and Bill Clinton

CIVIC HOLIDAYS ARE GREAT DAYS TO CELEBRATE AT THE MUSEUM OR IN YOUR CLASSROOM — SO WHAT IS A CIVIC HOLIDAY?

- Civic holidays are occasions to commemorate America's history and celebrate our rights and responsibilities as citizens.
- The National Constitution Center provides the nation's best resources for celebrating civic holidays both at the museum and in your classroom.

INTERACTIVE *Constitution*

constitutioncenter.org/constitution

The Interactive Constitution is a **FREE**, online tool that delivers scholarship from top constitutional experts right to your classroom. It allows students to explore the history behind each article, section and amendment of the U.S. Constitution up to the present day. For each part of the Constitution, a different pair of legal scholars reaches across the partisan divide to coauthor a "Common Interpretation" essay explaining the things on which they agree — including historic origins and analysis of relevant Supreme Court opinions. Then, the same scholars write individual "Matters of Debate" essays outlining leading viewpoints across a range of perspectives on how that part of the Constitution can or should be interpreted. The Interactive Constitution's nonpartisan foundation and ideologically balanced opinions helps teachers and students to have informed, respectful, up-to-date discussion and debate about the U.S. Constitution.



The Interactive Constitution was made possible by a grant from the John Templeton Foundation and under the advisement of the American Constitution Society and the Federalist Society.



...an **INTERNET SENSATION**,
especially among young people.

USA TODAY

CONSTITUTION HALL PASS

Give your students a “hall pass” to explore America’s civic holidays and constitutional history! Created and produced by the National Constitution Center, *Constitution Hall Pass* is a free, fun, and fascinating webcast and live chat series. All you need is an Internet connection to participate!

Visit constitutioncenter.org/hallpass.

TOWN HALL PROGRAMS

The National Constitution Center’s *America’s Town Hall* programs featuring Supreme Court justices, politicians, historians, and former presidents from across the political spectrum are available online.

Visit constitutioncenter.org/debate.

CONSTITUTION DAILY

Read our blog, *Constitution Daily*, for timely constitutional commentary by politicians, scholars, and museum staff. Look for Teacher’s Corner call-outs for ideas on exploring current constitutional topics in the classroom.

Visit blog.constitutioncenter.org.

WE THE PEOPLE PODCAST

National Constitution Center President and CEO Jeffrey Rosen hosts “We The People,” a weekly balanced conversation with leading scholars of all viewpoints on contemporary and historical topics about the United States Constitution.

Visit constitutioncenter.org/podcasts.

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NATIONAL CONSTITUTION CENTER



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YOUR VISIT
TODAY!**

MAIN EXHIBITS

FREEDOM RISING

IN THE ALL NEW SIDNEY KIMMEL THEATER

Set the stage for your museum experience in this state-of-the-art, live performance that tells the story of the United States Constitution and the American quest for freedom — presented in the Sidney Kimmel Theater.

Freedom Rising is underwritten in part through a generous grant from the F. M. Kirby Foundation.

THE STORY OF WE THE PEOPLE

RICHARD AND HELEN DEVOS EXHIBIT HALL

Travel through history and discover why the U.S. Constitution is as important today as it was in 1787. *The Story of We the People* is filled with hands-on, multimedia activities and a rotating collection of rare artifacts. Students will take the Oath of Office, weigh in on Supreme Court cases and discover for themselves the enduring relevance of the U.S. Constitution.

SIGNERS' HALL

In *Signers' Hall*, one of the National Constitution Center’s most iconic exhibits, students will step into the final day of the Constitutional Convention and sign the U.S. Constitution alongside 42 life-size, bronze statues of George Washington, James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, Benjamin Franklin and other Founding Fathers.

CONSTITUTING LIBERTY: FROM THE DECLARATION TO THE BILL OF RIGHTS

The Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights are the three most important documents in American history. They express the ideals that define “We the People of the United States” and inspire free people around the world. The National Constitution Center is proud to display a first edition **Stone Engraving of the Declaration of Independence**, a rare copy of the first public printing of the **U.S. Constitution**, and a reproduction of one of the 12 surviving copies of the **Bill of Rights** in the George H.W. Bush Gallery. The original Bill of Rights, which was exhibited at the Center between 2014 and 2017, was preserved as part of The New York Public Library’s renowned research collection. It will be return to the National Constitution Center after 2020 and be displayed on a rotating basis to the public in both Pennsylvania and New York for the next 100 years.

AMERICAN TREASURES: DOCUMENTING THE NATION’S FOUNDING

American Treasures: Documenting the Nation’s Founding illuminates the founding era through the rarest early drafts of the U.S. Constitution, including Pennsylvania delegate James Wilson’s own handwritten drafts. The exhibit provides an intimate look at the path the Framers took to create our founding document. Among the gallery’s many priceless treasures is the very first handwritten draft of the U.S. Constitution and a display of rare newspaper printings of the text of the Bill of Rights. The drafts showcase how James Wilson’s original proposals became the U.S. Constitution.

HAMILTON: THE CONSTITUTIONAL CLASHES THAT SHAPED A NATION

The National Constitution Center’s riveting new exhibit highlights the competing ideas of Alexander Hamilton and his legendary rivals. Created by the National Constitution Center, *Hamilton: The Constitutional Clashes That Shaped a Nation*, explores Hamilton’s fraught relationships with James Madison, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, and Aaron Burr. Examining the personalities and constitutional rivalries that shaped America – including the scope of the national government, the establishment of a standing army, the creation of a federal banking system, and more – the exhibit provides unique insight into Alexander Hamilton’s enduring role in the constitutional and political arguments that continue to create sparks to this day.

VISIT * LEARN * DEBATE

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on Martin Luther King Jr. Day
Macy's

African American History Month at
the National Constitution Center and
FREE admission on February 19, 2018,
in honor of Presidents Day
TD Bank

Freedom Rising
F.M. Kirby Foundation

